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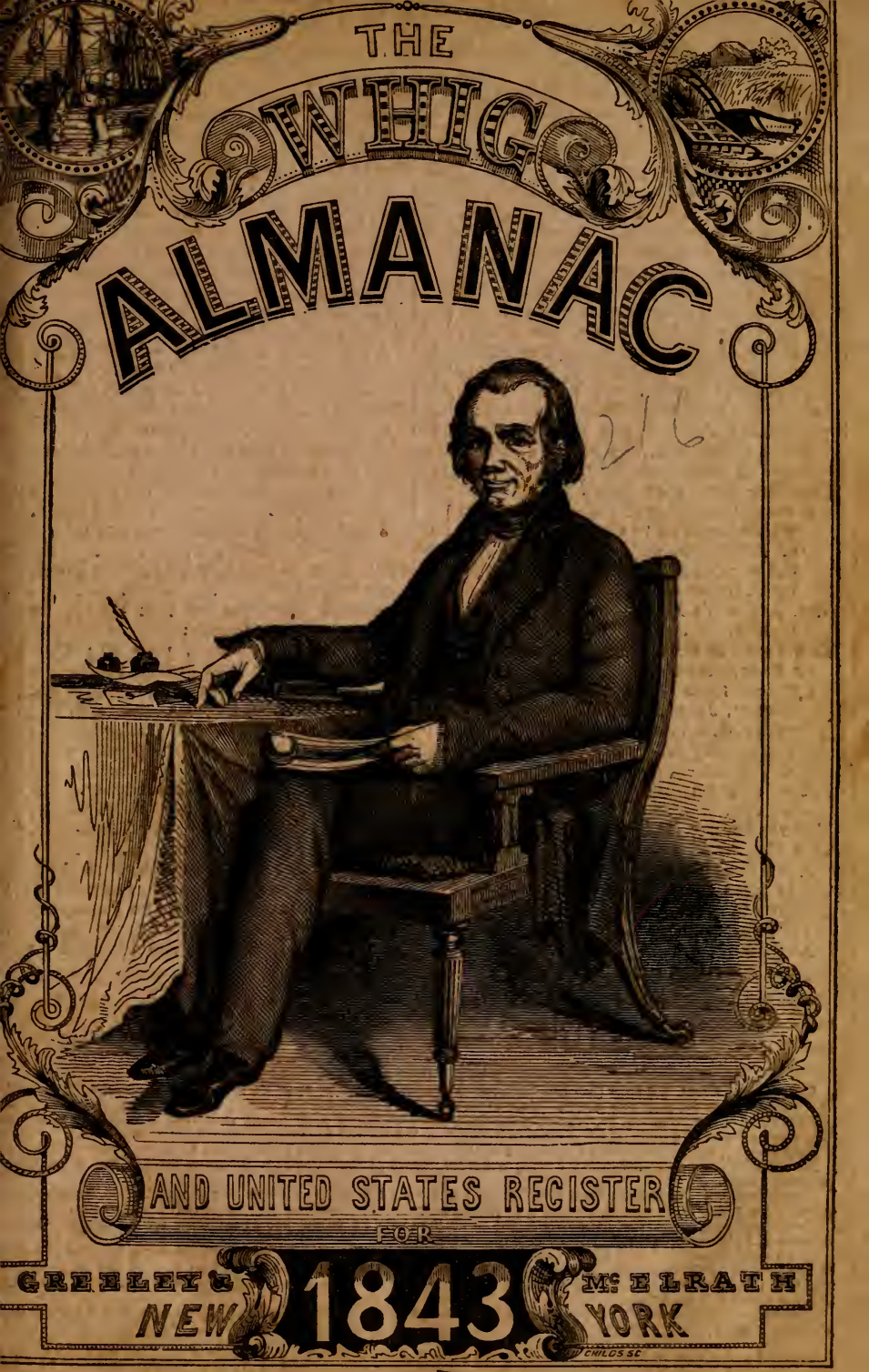

o. 160 NASSAU STREET, in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall.

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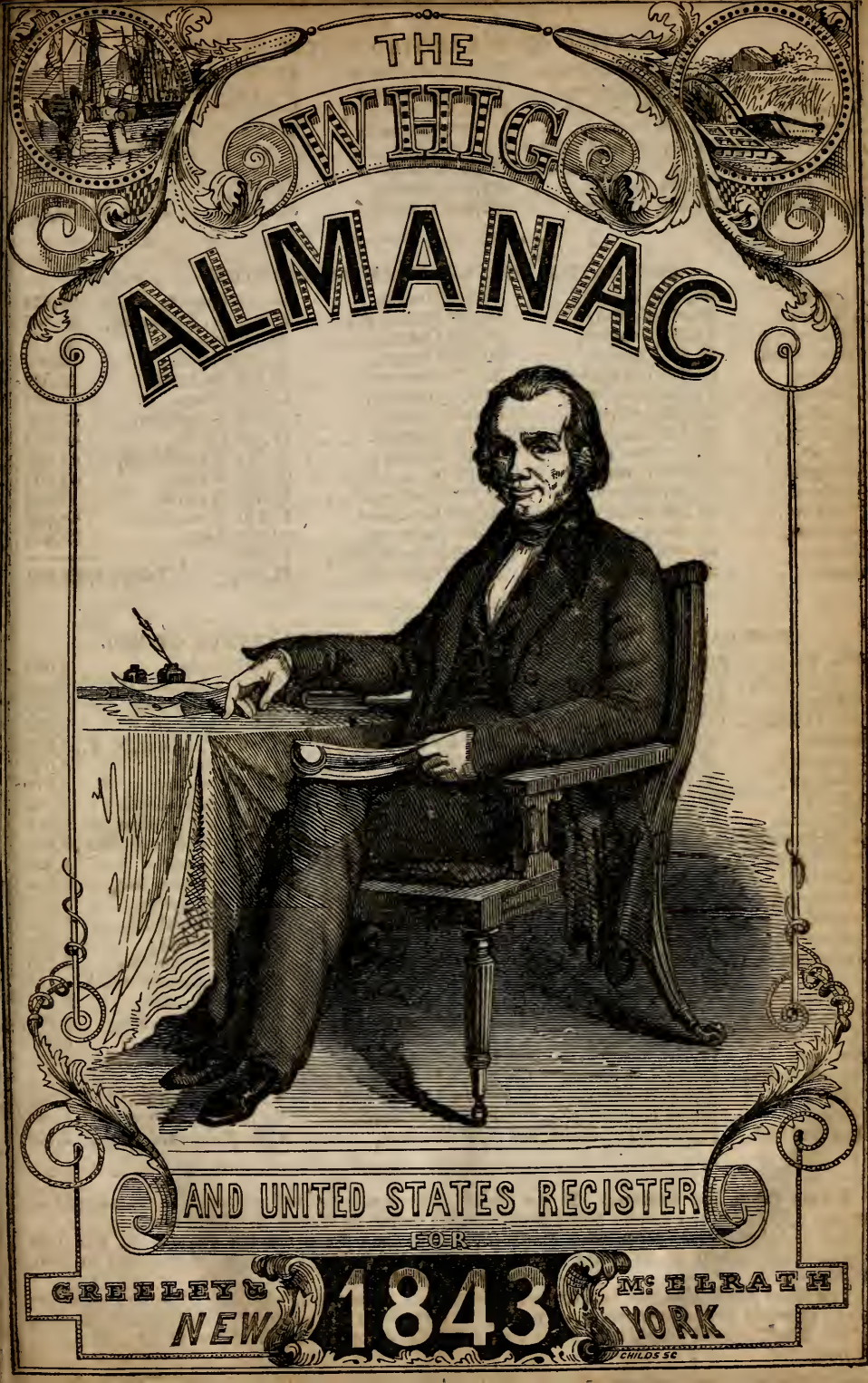
THE
WHIG
ALMANAC
AND UNITED STATES REGISTER
FOR
1843
GREELEY & McELRATH
NEW YORK
CHILDS SC

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Maine,	501,793	Pennsylvania,	1,724,022	Mississippi,	375,651	Michigan,	211,705
N. Hampshire,	284,574	Delaware,	78,085	Louisiana,	351,176	Arkansas,	95,642
Vermont,	291,948	Maryland,	469,232	Tennessee,	829,210	Dist. Columbia,	43,712
Massachusetts,	737,699	Virginia,	1,239,797	Kentucky,	777,397	Florida,	54,207
Rhode Island,	108,830	North Carolina,	753,110	Ohio,	1,510,467	Wiscon. Terr.,	30,752
Connecticut,	310,015	South Carolina,	594,439	Indiana,	683,314	Iowa,	43,068
New York,	2,428,921	Georgia,	677,197	Illinois,	474,404		
New Jersey,	373,306	Alabama,	569,645	Missouri,	381,102	Total,	17,100,572

POPULATION OF NEW YORK BY COUNTIES.

Albany,	68,593	Franklin,	16,518	Oneida,	85,310	Seneca,	24,874
Allegany,	40,975	Fulton,	18,049	Onondaga,	67,911	St. Lawrence,	56,706
Broome,	22,338	Genesee,	59,587	Ontario,	43,501	Steuben,	46,138
Cattaraugus,	28,872	Greene,	30,446	Orange,	50,739	Suffolk,	32,469
Cayuga,	50,338	Herkimer,	37,477	Orleans,	25,127	Sullivan,	15,629
Chautauque,	47,975	Hamilton,	1,907	Oswego,	43,619	Tioga,	20,527
Chemung,	20,732	Jefferson,	60,984	Otsego,	49,628	Tompkins,	37,948
Chenango,	40,785	Kings,	47,613	Putnam,	12,825	Ulster,	45,822
Clinton,	28,157	Lewis,	17,830	Queens,	30,324	Washington,	41,080
Columbia,	43,252	Livingston,	35,140	Rensselaer,	60,259	Wayne,	42,057
Cortland,	24,607	Monroe,	64,902	Richmond,	10,965	Warren,	13,422
Delaware,	35,396	Madison,	40,008	Rockland,	11,975	Westchester,	48,686
Dutchess,	52,398	Montgomery,	35,818	Saratoga,	40,553	Yates,	20,444
Erie,	62,465	New York,	312,710	Schenectady,	17,387		
Essex,	23,634	Niagara,	31,132	Schoharie,	32,358	Total,	2,428,921

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

New York,	312,710	Mobile,	12,672	Newport,	8,333	Nashua,	6,054
Philadelphia,	258,832	Charlestown,	11,484	Portsmouth, N.H.	7,887	Columbus, O.,	6,048
Baltimore,	102,313	Savannah,	11,214	Wheeling,	7,885	Harrisburg,	5,980
New Orleans,	102,103	Petersburg,	11,137	Taunton,	7,645	Kingston,	5,824
Boston,	93,383	Salina,	11,014	Paterson,	7,597	W'msburg, N. Y.,	5,680
Cincinnati,	46,338	Springfield,	10,985	Worcester,	7,499	Rome,	5,680
Brooklyn,	36,233	Norfolk,	10,920	Georgetown,	7,312	Hudson,	5,672
Albany,	33,721	Opelousas,	10,705	Mt.Pleasant,N.Y.	7,307	Marblehead,	5,575
Charleston,	29,261	Fishkill,	10,437	Newburyport,	7,161	New London,	5,519
Washington,	23,346	Alleghany,	10,089	Seneca,	7,073	Middleboro', Ms.,	5,505
Providence,	23,171	Poughkeepsie,	10,006	Lexington,	6,977	Catskill,	5,339
Louisville,	21,210	Smithfield, R. I.,	9,537	Nashville,	6,929	Augusta, Me.,	5,314
Pittsburgh,	21,115	Hartford,	9,468	Schenectady,	6,784	Plymouth,	5,281
Lowell,	20,786	Lynn,	9,367	Gloucester,	6,738	Cumberland,	5,225
Rochester,	20,191	Lockport,	9,125	Warwick,	6,626	Andover,	5,207
Richmond,	20,153	Detroit,	9,102	Concord,	6,458	Steubenville,	5,203
Troy,	19,334	Roxbury,	9,089	Dover,	6,458	Frederickt'n,Md.,	5,182
Buffalo,	18,213	Nantucket,	9,012	Portsmouth, Va.,	6,446	Bath, Me.,	5,141
Newark,	17,290	Newburgh,	8,933	Plattsburgh,	6,416	Danvers, Ms.,	5,020
St. Louis,	16,469	Bangor,	8,627	Lynchburg,	6,395	Easton,	4,865
Portland,	15,218	Alexandria,	8,459	Fall River,	6,350	Natchez,	4,800
Salem, Mass.,	15,082	Lancaster,	8,417	Augusta, Ga.,	6,303	York, Pa.,	4,779
New Haven,	12,960	Reading,	8,410	Thomaston,	6,227	Zanesville,	4,766
Utica,	12,782	Cambridge,	8,409	Cleveland,	6,071	Wilmington, N.C.	4,744
New Bedford,	12,680	Wilmington, Del.,	8,367	Dayton,	6,067	Columbia, S. C.,	4,740

Facts from the Census. In the United States are 584,547 whites who cannot read or write; 5,773 deaf and dumb; 5,024 blind; 14,508 insane or idiots; 2,487,213 slaves.

Our population increases, with great regularity, 34 per cent. in ten years. At this rate the population will be, in round numbers, in 1850, 22,600,000; in 1860, 30,200,000; in 1900, 95,500,000.

The slave population, the last ten years, increased at about 25 per cent.; the free at 36 per cent., showing a regular increase of the free in proportion to the slave. The regular increase of the New England States is 14.3 per cent.; Middle States, 25.6; Southern, 22.264; Western, 68.006.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ ⊙ Sol, or Sun. The Sun is placed in the centre of the Solar System, and turns on his axis once in 25 days. Diameter, 883,246 miles.

☿ Mercury, is an inferior planet, and is nearest to the Sun. Diameter, 3,225 miles, and performs a revolution round the Sun in about 88 days.

♀ Venus, performs her revolution round the Sun in about 225 days; her diurnal revolution in 23 hours. Diameter of this planet, 7,687 miles. Her orbit is within the Earth's orbit. When west of the Sun she rises in the morning before him, and hence is called the morning star, and when she sets after the Sun, she is called the evening star. She will be the morning star until the 2d day of October of this year, and then evening star until July 23, 1844.

⊕ The Earth is the next planet above Venus in the Solar System. It is 95,000,000 miles from the Sun, and performs a revolution round him in 365 days. It revolves on its own axis, from West to East, once in 24 hours. Mean diameter, 7,970 miles.

♂ Mars is the first planet above the Earth's orbit. Distance from the Sun, 144,000,000 miles. Goes round the Sun in 686 of our days. Diameter, 4,189 miles. This planet is remarkable for the redness of its light.

♃ Jupiter is the largest of all the planets. Diameter estimated at 89,170 miles. Distance from the Sun, 490,000,000 miles, and performs his revolution round the Sun in about twelve years, or a little less. This planet has four satellites.

♄ Saturn is the most remarkable of all the planets. Distance from the Sun, 900,000,000 miles, and performs its revolution round the Sun in 29 years. Diameter, 79,042 miles. Saturn is surrounded by a thin broad ring, which, when viewed by the aid of a good telescope, appears double. It has seven satellites.

♅ Herschel is a new planet, and was named by its discoverer *Georgium Sidus*, but it is usually known as Herschel or Uranus. Its distance from the Sun is 1,800,000,000 miles, and goes round the Sun once in 83 years. Its diameter is computed at 35,112 miles, and it is supplied with light by six satellites. Doctor Herschel discovered this planet in the year 1781. The latitude of Herschel (♅) is about 45′ south this year.

☽ Luna, or Moon. The Moon is not a planet, but only a satellite, or an attendant of the Earth, performing a revolution round it in 29½ days, and with the Earth is carried round the Sun once in every year. Her diameter is 2,180 miles. She is nearest the Earth of any of the heavenly bodies. She shines only by reflecting the light of the Sun; therefore, whilst that half of her which is towards the Sun is enlightened, the other half must be dark and invisible. Hence she disappears when she comes between us and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. The Moon will run highest this year about the 19th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 19th degree of (♐) Sagittarius. Longitude of her Ascending Node, (☊), in the middle of this year, 9 signs 2 degrees.

Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, are the names respectively of planets of comparatively recent discovery. Vesta was discovered by Dr. Olbers in the year 1807; Juno, by Dr. Harding, at the Observatory near Bremen, in 1804; Ceres, at Palermo, in Sicily, by M. Piazzi in 1801; and Pallas, at Bremen, by Dr. Olbers in 1802.

ASPECTS.

☌ Conjunction.—Conjunction of two celestial bodies, is when they have the same degree of longitude.

☍ Opposition.—Opposition is that aspect of the celestial bodies when they are 180° asunder.

△ Trine. □ Quartile. ✱ Sextile.

NODES.

☊ Ascending Node, is that point of the Moon's or Planet's orbit, where it cuts the ecliptic in going northward.

☋ Descending Node, is that point of a Planet's orbit where it cuts the ecliptic proceeding southward.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries, (a ram,) head. This Constellation contains	66 stars.
♉	Taurus, (a bull,) neck,	141 "
♊	Gemini, (twins,) arms,	85 "
♋	Cancer, (a crab,) breast,	83 "
♌	Leo, (a lion,) heart,	95 "
♍	Virgo, (a virgin,) bowels	110 "
♎	Libra, (a balance,) reins,	51 "
♏	Scorpio, (a scorpion,) secrets,	44 "
♐	Sagittarius, (archer,) thighs,	69 "
♑	Capricorn, (a goat,) knees,	51 "
♒	Aquarius, (a butler,) legs,	108 "
♓	Pisces, (fishes,) feet,	113 "

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	A
Golden Number,	1
Epact,	0
Solar Cycle,	4
Roman Indiction,	1
Julian Period,	6556

ECLIPSES.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one of the Moon this year.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 27th of June, at 2h. 24m. in the afternoon, invisible.

This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 109° 41′ west from Greenwich, and latitude 5° 30′ north. On this occasion a small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's southern limb in Texas, and in some parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Magnitude at Natchez, 0.63 digits; at Mobile, 0.48 digits; at New Orleans, 0.95 digits; and at Austin, the new Capital of Texas, 1.80 digits.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 6th of December, in the evening, visible.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	6	22
Middle,	7	15
End,	8	08
Duration,	1	46

Magnitude, 2.42 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 21st of December, at 0h. 13m. in the morning, invisible in America.

This Eclipse will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 102° 26′ east of Greenwich, and latitude 8° 27′ north. It will be visible principally in Asia.

Equinoxes and Solstices.

		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox,	March	21	1	10 M.
Summer Solstice,	June	21	10	07 E.
Autumnal Equinox,	September	23	0	14 E.
Winter Solstice,	December	22	5	52 M.

Old Style and New Style.

Pope Gregory XIII. made a reformation of the Calendar. The Julian Calendar (or Old Style) had, before that time, been in general use all over Europe. The year, according to the Julian Calendar, consists of 365 days and 6 hours, which 6 hours being ¼ part of a day, the common years consisted of 365 days: and every fourth year one day was added to the month of February, which made each of those years consist of 366 days, commonly called leap years.

This computation (though near the truth) is more than the Solar year, by 11 minutes and 3 seconds, which in 131 years amounts to a whole day; by which the vernal equinox was anticipated ten days from the time of the general council of Nice, held in the year 325 of the Christian era, to the time of Pope Gregory, who therefore caused ten days to be taken out of the month of October, 1582, to make the equinox fall on the 21st of March, as it did at the time of that council; and to prevent the like variation for the future, he ordered that three days should be abated in every four hundred years, by reducing the leap year at the close of each century, for three successive centuries, to common years, and retaining the leap year at the close of each fourth century only. This, at that time, was esteemed as exactly conformable to the true solar year. But since that time, the true solar year is found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 seconds, which in 50 centuries will make another day's variation.

Though the Gregorian Calendar (or New Style) had long been in use throughout the greatest part of Europe, it did not take place in Great Britain and America till the first of January, 1752; and in September following, the 11 days were adjusted by calling the third day of that month the fourteenth, and continuing the rest in their order.

The Fixed Stars.

The Stars are said to be fixed, because they have been generally observed to keep at the same distances from each other.

The more a telescope magnifies, the less is the aperture through which the star is seen; and consequently the less number of rays it admits into the eye. The stars appear less in a telescope which magnifies two hundred times, than they do to the naked eye; insomuch that they seem to be only indivisible points: it proves at once that the stars are at immense distances from us, and that they shine by their own proper light.

The number of stars discoverable in either hemisphere by the unaided sight, is not above a thousand. This at first may appear incredible, because they seem to be almost innumerable; but the deception arises from our looking confusedly upon them, without reducing them to any order: look steadfastly upon a large portion of the sky, and count the number of stars in it, and you will be surprised to find them so few. Consider only how seldom the Moon passes between us and any star, (although there are as many about her path as in any other parts of the heavens,) and you will soon be convinced that the stars are much thinner sown than you expected.

From what we already know of the immense distance of the stars, the nearest may be computed at thirty two billions of miles from us, which is farther than a cannon ball can fly in seven millions of years, though it proceeded with the same velocity as at its first discharge.

The stars, on account of their apparently various magnitudes, have been distributed into several classes or orders. Those which appear largest are called stars of the first magnitude; the next to them in lustre, stars of the second magnitude; and so on to the sixth, which are the smallest that are visible to the unaided sight.

There is a remarkable track around the heavens, called the Galaxy or Milky Way, from its peculiar whiteness. It was formerly thought to be owing to a vast number of very small stars, closely connected, and the observations of Dr. Herschel have fully confirmed the opinion.

Dr. Herschel regards clusters of stars as the most magnificent objects in the heavens. Their form is generally round, and their condensation is such as to produce a mottled lustre, somewhat resembling a nucleus.

Nebulæ are light spots in the heavens, sometimes denominated cloudy stars; some of them are found to be clusters of telescopic stars. To Dr. Herschel, says Enfield, are we indebted for catalogues of 2000 nebulæ and clusters of stars which he himself has discovered.

"What an astonishing view of the works of creation is opened upon us by the night! With wonder and delight we greet the return of day." The beauty and even the sublimity of this world are lighted up to us by the splendor of the morning. But how surpassed are these by the infinite grandeur presented to our view by the nocturnal heavens! To the night we are indebted for the most exalted conceptions we are capable of forming of the immensity and sublimity of the works of the omnipotent Jehovah.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

(September 10th, 1842.)

EXECUTIVE.

JOHN TYLER,* of Virginia, **President.**	Salary	$25,000
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of State.*	"	6,000
WALTER FORWARD, of Penn., *Secretary of the Treasury.*	"	6,000
JOHN C. SPENCER, of New York, *Secretary of War.*	"	6,000
ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy.*	"	6,000
HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, *Attorney General.*	"	4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, *Postmaster General.*	"	6,000

* Elected Vice President: succeeded to Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, died April 4, 1841, aged 68.

JUDICIARY—Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice.* Salary $5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass.,	*Associate Justice.*	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga.,	*Associate Justice.*
SMITH THOMPSON, of N. Y.,	" "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Ala.,	" "
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	" "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn.,	" "
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pa.,	" "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va.,	" "

[Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500.]

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

England,	EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.,	1841	Austria,	DANIEL JENIFER, of Md.,	1841
France,	LEWIS CASS, of Ohio,	1836	Prussia,	HENRY WHEATON, of R. I.,	1837
Russia,	CHARLES S. TODD, of Ohio,	1841	Mexico,	WADDY THOMPSON, of S. C.,	1842

MEMBERS OF THE XXVIIth CONGRESS.

(Term expires March 4th, 1843.)

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President.*

Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.	
Reuel Williams,	1843
*George Evans,	1847
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
**Leonard Wilcox,*	1843
**Levi Woodbury,*	1847
VERMONT.	
‡Samuel C. Crafts,	1843
Samuel S. Phelps,	1845
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Rufus Choate,	1845
Isaac C. Bates,	1847
RHODE ISLAND.	
Nathan F. Dixon,	1845
*James F. Simmons,	1847
CONNECTICUT.	
Perry Smith,	1843
Jabez W. Huntington,	1845
NEW YORK.	
Silas Wright,	1843
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	1845
NEW JERSEY.	
‡William L. Dayton,	1845
†Jacob W. Miller,	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Buchanan,	1843
Daniel Sturgeon,	1845

Members.	Term expires.
DELAWARE.	
Richard H. Bayard	1845
Thomas Clayton,	1847
MARYLAND.	
John L. Kerr,	1843
William D. Merrick,	1845
VIRGINIA.	
WILLIAM C. RIVES,	1845
†William S. Archer,	1847
NORTH CAROLINA.	
†William A. Graham,	1843
†Willie P. Mangum,	1847
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
WILLIAM C. PRESTON,	1843
John C. Calhoun,	1847
GEORGIA.	
Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
†John M. Berrien,	1847
ALABAMA.	
**Arthur P. Bagby,*	1843
William R. King,	1847
MISSISSIPPI.	
John Henderson,	1845
Robert J. Walker,	1847
LOUISIANA.	
†Charles M. Conrad,	1843
†Alexander Barrow,	1847

Members.	Term expires.
TENNESSEE.	
[Vacancy,]	1845
[Vacancy,]	1847
KENTUCKY.	
*John J. Crittenden,	1843
James T. Morehead,	1847
OHIO.	
William Allen,	1843
Benjamin Tappan,	1845
INDIANA.	
Oliver H. Smith,	1843
Albert S. White,	1845
ILLINOIS.	
Richard M. Young.	1843
**Samuel McRoberts,*	1847
MISSOURI.	
Lewis F. Linn,	1843
Thomas H. Benton,	1845
ARKANSAS.	
Ambrose H Sevier,	1845
William S. Fulton,	1847
MICHIGAN.	
Augustus S. Porter,	1844
†William Woodbridge ,	1847

Whigs, in Roman, - - 28
Locos, in *Italics,* - - - 20
Tyler men, in SMALL CAPITALS, 2

* New Members at the commencement of this Congress.
† Whig gains.—New Members, of course.
‡ Appointed *pro tem.* by the Governor, to fill accruing vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. JOHN WHITE (of Kentucky) SPEAKER.

MAINE.

Dist. Members.

1. *Nathan Clifford*,
2. †Wm. P. Fessenden,
3. Benjamin Randall,
4. *David Bronson,
5. **N. S. Littlefield*,
6. *Alfred Marshall*,
7. *Joshua A. Lowell*,
8. †Elisha H. Allen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Chosen by Gen'l Ticket.]

Charles G. Atherton,
Edmund Burke,
Ira A. Eastman,
**John R. Reding*,
Tristram Shaw.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert C. Winthrop,
2. Leverett Saltonstall,
3. CALEB CUSHING,
4. *William Parmenter*,
5. *Charles Hudson,
6. Osmyn Baker,
7. George N. Briggs,
8. William B. Calhoun,
9. [Vacancy.]
10. †Nathaniel B. Borden,
11. *Barker Burnell,
12. John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.

[2 By General Ticket.]

Jos. L. Tillinghast,
Robert B. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph Trumbull,
2. Wm. W. Boardman,
3. Thomas W. Williams.
4. Thomas B. Osborne,
5. Truman Smith,
6. John H. Brockway.

VERMONT.

1. Hiland Hall,
2. William Slade,
3. Horace Everett,
4. †Augustus Young,
5. †John Mattocks.

NEW YORK.

1. **Charles A. Floyd*,
2. **Joseph Egbert*,
3. †*James I. Roosevelt*,
†*Charles G. Ferris*,
†*John McKean*,
†*Fernando Wood*,
4. **Aaron Ward*,
5. †*Richard D. Davis*,
6. **James G. Clinton*,
7. †*John Van Buren*,
8. **Jacob Houck, Jr.*
**Robert McClellan*,
9. Hiram P. Hunt,
10. Daniel D. Barnard,
11. *Archibald L. Linn,
12. *Bernard Blair,
13. †Thos. A. Tomlinson,
14. †H. Van Rensselaer,
15. †*John Sandford*,
16. *Andrew W. Doig*,
17. *David P. Brewster*,
John G. Floyd,
18. Thos. C. Chittenden,
19. **Samuel S. Bowne*,
20. **Samuel Gordon*,
21. John C. Clark,
22. **S. S. Partridge*,
**Lewis Riggs*,
23. †Victory Birdseye,
†A. Lawrence Foster,
24. Christopher Morgan,
25. †John Maynard,
26. Francis Granger,
27. **William M. Oliver*,
28. *Timothy Childs,
29. Seth M. Gates,
30. *John Young,
31. *Staley N. Clarke,
32. Millard Fillmore,
33. *Alfred Babcock.

NEW JERSEY.

[General Ticket.]

†John B. Aycrigg,
†William Halsted,
†J. P. B. Maxwell,
Joseph F. Randolph,
†Charles C. Stratton,
†Thomas J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. **Charles Brown*,
2. *Joseph R. Ingersoll,
George W. Toland,
3. †*Charles J. Ingersoll*,
4. *Jeremiah Brown,
John Edwards,
Francis James,
5. *Joseph Fornance*,
6. †Robert Ramsey,
7. **John Westbrook*,
8. *Peter Newhard*,
9. *George M. Keim*,
10. William Simonton,
11. *James Gerry*,
12. James Cooper.
13. **Amos Gustine*,
14. †James Irvin,
15. **Benja. A. Bidlack*,
16. **John Snyder*,
17. **Almon H. Reed*,
18. *James M. Russell,
19. *Albert G. Marchand*,
20. **Henry W. Beeson*,
21. †T. M. T. McKennan,
22. *WM. W. IRWIN,
23. **William Jack*,
24. Thomas Henry,
25. **Arnold Plummer*.

DELAWARE.

†George B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.

1. *Isaac D. Jones,
2. †James A. Pearce,
3. **James W. Williams*,
4. †John P. Kennedy,
†Alexander Randall,
5. William Cost Johnson,
6. **John T. Mason*,
7. *Aug. R. Sollers.

VIRGINIA.

1. *FRANCIS MALLORY,
2. *George B. Cary*,
3. *John W. Jones*,
4. **William O. Goode*,
5. †*Edmund W. Hubard*,
6. *Walter Coles*,
7. William L. Goggin,
8. HENRY A. WISE,
9. *Robt. M. T. Hunter*,
10. John Taliaferro,
11. John M. Botts,
12. *THOS. W. GILMER,
13. **Wm. Smith*,
14. *Cuthbert Powell,
15. †Richard W. Barton,
16. **Wm. A. Harris*,
17. †A. H. H. Stuart,
18. *George W. Hopkins*,
19. †George W. Summers,
20. **Samuel L. Hays*,
21. *Lewis Steenrod*.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Kenneth Rayner,
2. **John R. J. Daniel*,
3. Edward Stanly,
4. †W. H. Washington,
5. *James J. McKay*,
6. **Archibold Arrington*,
7. Edmund Deberry,
8. **R. M. Saunders*,
9. †Aug. H. Shepperd,
10. Abram Rencher,
11. **George C. Caldwell*,
12. James Graham,
13. *Anderson Mitchell,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Isaac E. Holmes*,
2. *William Butler,
3. *F. W. Pickens*,
4. **Patrick C. Caldwell*,
5. *James Rogers*,
6. *Sampson H. Butler*,
7. *Robert B. Rhett*,
8. *Thomas D. Sumter*,
9. *John Campbell*

GEORGIA.—[Gen. Tick.]

†Thomas F. Foster,
†Roger L. Gamble,
R. W. Habersham,
Thomas B. King,
†J. A. Meriwether.
Lott Warren,
Walter F. Colquitt,
Mark A. Cooper,
Edward J. Black.

ALABAMA.--[Gen. Tick.]

Reuben Chapman,
**George S. Houston*,
Dixon H. Lewis,
†*Wm. W. Payne*,
†*Benjamin G. Shields*.

MISSISSIPPI.-[G. Tick.]

Jacob Thompson,
**Wm. M. Gwin*.

LOUISIANA.

1. Edward D. White,
2. †*John B. Dawson*,
3. *John Moore.

OHIO.

1. †Nath. G. Pendleton,
2. *John B. Weller*,
3. Patrick G. Goode,
4. *Jeremiah Morrow,
5. *Wm. Doan*,
6. Calvary Morris,
7. *William Russell,
8. Joseph Ridgeway,
9. *Wm. Medill*,
10. Samson Mason,
11. †Benjamin S. Cowan.
12. †Joshua Mathiot,
13. **James Matthews*,
14. *George Sweney*,
15. Sherlock J. Andrews,
16. Joshua R. Giddings,
17. *John Hastings*,
18. *Ezra Dean*,
19. †Samuel Stokeley.

INDIANA.

1. GEO. H. PROFFITT,
2. †Robt. W. Thompson,
3. †Joseph L. White,
4. †James H. Cravens,
5. †*Andrew Kennedy*,
6. †David Wallace.
7. Henry S. Lane.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Linn Boyd*,
2. Philip Triplett,
3. Joseph R. Underwood,
4. Bryan Y. Owsley,
5. John B. Thompson,
6. Willis Green,
7. John Pope,
8. *James C. Sprigg,
9. John White,
10. *Thomas F. Marshall,
11. L. W. Andrews,
12. Garret Davis,
13. *Wm. O. Butler*,

TENNESSEE.

1. *Thomas D. Arnold,
2. *Abram McClellan*,
3. Joseph L. Williams,
4. †Thomas J. Campbell,
5. *Hopkins L. Turney*,
6. William B. Campbell,
7. *Robert L. Caruthers,
8. Meredith P. Gentry,
9. *H. M. Watterson*,
10. *Aaron V. Brown*,
11. *Cave Johnson*,
12. *Milton Brown,
13. Chris. H. Williams.

ILLINOIS.

1. *John Reynolds*,
2. Zadoc Casey,
3. John T. Stuart,

MISSOURI.-[Gen. Tick.]

John Miller,
**John C. Edwards*.

ARKANSAS.

Edward Cross.

MICHIGAN.

†Jacob M. Howard.

Whigs in Roman; Locos in *Italics*. Those in SMALL CAPITALS were elected as Whigs, but sustained and approved President Tyler's Vetoes. * Not Members of the last Congress. † New Members who are likewise *gains* to their respective parties.

RECAPITULATION.—Whigs 133; Loco Focos 102; distinctive Tyler men 6; Vacancy 1. Last Congress, about 127 Van Buren to 115 Whig. New Members 114; Members re-elected 127.

Delegates.—WISKONSAN—*Henry Dodge*; IOWA—*Aug. C. Dodge*; FLORIDA—*David Levy*.

THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

ITS NECESSITY AND EFFECTS.

BY H. GREELEY.

THE science of Political Economy is among latest achievements of the human intel- t. For thousands of years the energies of vernment, (using the term in its largest ise, as designating all the various forms and ades of political organization which have sumed to regulate and control the conduct d relations of men,) were put forth almost clusively to ravage and destroy; rarely or ver to build up and foster. The monarch or chieftain looked abroad on the smiling lds and wealth-creating industry of a neigh- ring nation, and was incited not to emulate, t to devastate them. The field, in the language courts and cabinets, was not the theatre of n's efforts to increase the sum of human mforts by peaceful and skilful industry, but arena of murderous conflict—of carnage, leous uproar, and fiendish desolation. The owned and illustrious ruler was not he who d fostered industry, encouraged laudable en- prise, and largely aided in increasing and fusing the sum of comforts among his peo- , but he who had gained victories, destroy- armies, ravaged countries, and slaughtered offending thousands and tens of thousands. om this horrible delusion, with regard to the ture and true ends of Government, the basis d character of true glory, mankind have dily and partially awakened. Even in this neteenth century, the most eminent and re- wned warriors—the wholesale butchers of last and former ages—are still the idols of thinking millions.

Slowly, irregularly, the conviction struggles o ascendency over the human mind, that proper functions of Government are benefi- t, creative, invigorating; and that the in- tion of evil, whether on individuals or com- nities, for the repression of crime and ong-doing, is not the sum of its objects and ligations. The completeness of its organi- tion, the fulness of its powers, the univer- ity of its sway, seem clearly to fit it for an trumentality of positive as well as negative od; and the researches of statesmen and ilosophers have demonstrated that Govern- nt need not be a burden upon the people, may, by its indirect and salutary influen- , more than compensate for the taxes which levies, in the amount of its positive and un- ling benefits. In other words, the advanta- accruing to the community, through a per use of its organization and its faith, y far more than repay the cost of its econo- mical support.

Political Economy is the science which treats of the production and existence of wealth in a community, defines what is real wealth, and points out the means by which it may be increased and diffused. This science is yet in the first century of its recognised existence. It opened its eyes upon a world full of absurd regulations, vexatious restrictions, and pernicious monopolies, intended to enrich particular communities at the expense of mankind, and particular individuals at the expense of their respective communities. These restrictions it very properly tested and condemned. Having their origin in narrow and selfish views, they aimed to advance the interests of a part to the damage of the whole, of the few at the expense of the many. Thus hostile to the highest and broadest good, they stood condemned alike by enlightened policy and by a generous philanthropy.

In this determined, and, to a great extent, victorious warfare of the new science upon existing errors and evils, many of its more ardent and undiscriminating apostles have been led to assume grounds of sweeping hostility to *any* legislation in aid of the development and due reward of Industry. Regarding intently the perversion and abuse to which the power of Government has in this province (as in all others) been subjected, when impelled by ignorance and selfishness, they have chosen to deny the power altogether, or dispute the safety and feasibility of its exercise, as the only sure way of avoiding the danger of its perversion. But, while such have been the dictates of some eminent philosophers of the closet, and readily caught up and re-echoed by their more impetuous and less discerning followers, it is at the same time true that a large proportion of the writers on Political Economy inculcate different views—views which accord both with the opinions and acts of the great majority of practical statesmen. While essay is piled upon essay to prove that a Government can properly usefully do nothing in aid of the industry of the people it serves, and that the perfection of national policy would be the abolition of all duties on imports, and the establishment of absolute Free Trade, even though unreciprocated, but met by restriction and prohibition, not a single maritime or civilized nation ever seriously attempts to reduce these principles to practice, but each imposes duties in aid of its revenue, and each arranges these duties, whether wisely or unwisely, with a view to the encouragement of industry and the increase of production within its own territory. Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, may inculcate, to the satisfaction of their followers, the folly of protection and the advantages of universal Free Trade, but Colbert, Pitt, Napoleon, Canning, Washington, Jefferson, Hamil-

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ton, Clay, Webster, are taught by experience the absolute necessity of discriminating duties to the successful prosecution of industry in all its necessary branches, and the upbuilding of a stable prosperity. Thus the errors of theory are corrected by the surer inductions of practical knowledge, and the most specious fallacies are rendered harmless, except to unsettle and to disturb. In an age of intelligence and universal discussion, they never can be permanently engrafted on the actual policy of nations.

But a difference between prevalent theory and necessary practice, the deductions of philosophers and the conduct of practical men, argues grave error on one side or the other. On which is it in this case? Unquestionably on the side of the theorists, so far as the collision actually exists. Nine-tenths of the propositions and arguments of the Free Trade Economists are sound and instructive; their works may mainly be read with interest and profit by all. But on the precise point at issue between them and their intelligent opponents, they err through a miscalculation in their premises. They assume, first, that a community or individual should always *buy where he can buy cheapest, and sell where he can sell dearest;* that Government should leave all at full liberty to do so; and that thus will be secured at once the greatest incentive and the greatest reward to Productive Industry in all desirable branches. In this way, it is urged, those articles which we import from abroad are just as truly the product of Home Industry as if grown or fabricated on our own soil, being procured by exchange for articles which we actually *did* produce—the only difference being that we have obtained a greater amount or value from a given quantity of labor, and thus *increased* the inducement to and reward of industry. Such are the fundamental positions of the advocates of Free Trade; we have stated them as nearly as may be in their own language, and with all their natural plausibility, in order that their full force may be perceived.

The elemental and fatal error in these propositions is, their confusion of the ideas of *price* and *absolute value*. Price is a condition wholly arbitrary, and of itself affords no reliable measure of cost or value. For instance—let us suppose that the entire quantity of Woolen goods required for the annual consumption of the United States would cost, if produced at home, one hundred millions of dollars, while the same goods could be procured from Europe for eighty millions. Now Protection affirms that in this case it would be conducive to the welfare of our country, and to the increase of wealth and comfort among our people, to protect efficiently the Home Manufacture of Woolens, and produce them on our own soil; while Free Trade asserts that we should thereby subject ourselves to a dead loss of twenty millions. Which is in the wrong? In the absence of a Tariff, the goods will flow in from abroad—there is no dispute on that point—and the domestic manufacture will be almost if not utterly annihilated. But shall we thereby obtain our goods *really* cheaper, or but nominally so, and in reality much dearer?—in other words at a far greater expense of our Labor, than under a system of Protection? We answer, that the saving would be nominal and deceptive, and that the real cost of the foreign would be far greater than that of the domestic supply; and this truth we shall endeavor to make clear to every unprejudiced mind.

Allowing that we buy our woolen fabrics from Europe for eighty millions, we shall of course subject ourselves to the necessity of paying for them—and in what? Obviously not to any considerable extent in coin; for our country does not produce specie, and can only export it to a very limited extent. We must pay mainly in the products of our agriculture—no matter whether those products are sold directly to the manufacturing nations, or to others who pay us in something that those nations will receive. In either case, this law inflexibly applies, that, *in order to pay for our woolen fabrics, we must produce and sell eighty millions' worth of agricultural or other staples, at a price so much below that prevailing elsewhere as to admit of their profitable export.* If, for instance, we pay to a considerable extent in Grain or Flour shipped to Europe, we must produce Grain so that it shall be considerably cheaper here than there. Now the average price of Wheat at Odessa, Dantzic, and other continental grain-exporting ports, is rather under 90 cents, and it can be thence conveyed to England for 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Now, no matter whether the British Corn Laws are upheld or abolished, if we sell Grain at all to England, (and selling it to the Continent is out of the question,) we must produce it so that it will be at least as cheap in our ports as at Odessa and Dantzic. If we are to export any considerable quantity, the price must average in New York as low as a dollar a bushel, and in more southern ports still lower. And in order to be sold in New York at one dollar, it must be produced in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at prices ranging from seventy-five down to twenty-five cents a bushel, according to the advantages of location or facilities of transporting it to market. The average price paid to the wheat-growers could not certainly exceed fifty cents a bushel, and would probably fall below that amount.

But, on the other hand, if we decided to protect the Home Manufacture, and produce our own Cloths, the bare fact of our so doing secures a Home Market for any probable product of Grain, and at once raises the price of that article very nearly or quite to its average rate throughout the world.. It may be that the difference will not be twenty-five per cent. on the seaboard, while at the same time it will be a hundred per cent. in the interior, where it is grown. The necessary effect of efficient and stable Protection, as soon as Manufactures

shall have had time to diffuse themselves over the country, is to provide a Home Market for Agricultural products, not merely on the seaboard or in one section, but in every section. The reward of Labor and other elements of cost being substantially equal, Manufactures will tend to that section in which food, fuel, and other elements of production are cheapest, by a law universal as that of gravitation. And thus, while the Farmers are continually told by our Free Traders that a duty of forty per cent. on Woolens would *tax* them *so much for the special benefit of the Manufacturers*, the actual effect of Protection on their interests as a class, and on those of the whole community, will be fairly exhibited by the following table:

Actual Cost of the Woolen Goods required for a year's consumption of the Country.

Under Free Trade. (Nominal Cost $80,000,000.)	
50,000,0000 bushels of Wheat at 50 cts. per bushel - - - - - -	$25,000,000
10,000 tons of Ashes at $100 - -	1,000,000
50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (exported) at 20 cts. - - - - - - -	10,000,000
20,000,000 bushels of Apples, in the absence of a Home Market, worth but 10 cts. - - - - - - -	2,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth to the farmer 12½ cts. per bushel - -	12,500,000
2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines, say $1.50 - - - -	3,000,000
Total product to the farmers - -	$53,500,000
Deficiency - - - -	$26,500,000

Under Protection. (Nominal Cost $100,000,000.)	
50,000,000 bushels of Wheat at $1.00 -	$50,000,000
10,000 tons of Ashes at $1.25 - -	1,250,000
50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (wrought up at home) at 40 cts. - - - -	20,000,000
20,000,000 bushels of choice Apples, with a Home Market, worth at least 25 cts. - - - - - - - -	5,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth 25 cts. per bushel - - - - - -	25,000,000
2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines $2.50 - - - - -	5,000,000
Total - - - - - - - -	$106,250,000
Excess - - - - - -	$6,250,000

Here it will be seen that the same Agricultural products which pay for the year's consumption of Woolens and leave an excess, though costing nominally $100,000,000, will only pay two-thirds of the cost of the same goods if imported, though costing nominally but $80,000,000. The difference is made by the existence in the one case of an ample market for the farmer's surplus produce, within his own vicinity, and in the other trusting to one three or four thousand miles off. I have endeavored to state the prices in each instance at least as favorably to Free Trade as truth and the experience of the country will warrant. If the correctness of this or that item, or even of the general exhibit, be caviled at, the essential truth cannot be disputed, that *we may buy a required amount or description of goods abroad much cheaper*, (*that is, for a smaller amount of money,*) *and yet pay very much more for them than if we produced them at a nominally higher price.* And this is the vital element which finds no place in the Free Trade calculation.

The attentive reader will have perceived ere this that the essential question to be solved by a true policy is one of real, and not at all of nominal cheapness. Political Economy is the science of labor-saving, applied to the action of communities. Its object is to save labor from waste, from misapplication, and from loss through constrained idleness. Whatever tends to prove that a particular article can be procured abroad for a less amount of our domestic labor or its products than it would cost to produce it at home, and that this difference in favor of the foreign article is not casual or transient, but has a positive and permanent reason in the nature of things, will prove effectually that this article cannot be advantageously produced at home, and is not a proper subject of Protective legislation. For example, Coffee and Spices may be produced in New York, but only through a forcing process that renders the cost of such product one hundred times that of the imported article. This necessity of hot-house culture is not a transient condition, pertaining to the infancy of the culture; it is fixed and immutable, so long as our present climate shall continue. So long, then, it would be idle, it would be madness, to attempt fostering the home production of Coffee by protective legislation or otherwise. But suppose that by some mutation of Nature the climate of New York should become such as that of the West Indies now is, then it would be expedient and wise to encourage the home production of Coffee, even though its money cost at first should considerably exceed that of the imported article. The comparison of Protection, therefore, to the policy of raising Coffee in hot-houses, or 'extracting sunbeams from cucumbers,' may be very smart, but it fails of becoming effective from its want of pertinence and truth.

We have the means of testing the soundness of the Free Trade maxim, that 'trade will best regulate itself,' or that individual interest will unerringly discern and follow the path which leads to the greatest general good, if untrammeled by legislation or public policy. 'Why should I not be allowed to buy my coats of a Paris tailor, if he will supply me cheaper than an American one?' is the standing problem of Free Trade: 'what right has Government to interfere and prevent my following the dictate of my own interest?' The answer is, simply, that what he esteems his private interest is at war with the public good; for while the individual may purchase a coat for fewer dollars of a French than he could of an American

tailor, the community will pay, perhaps, fewer dollars, but yet a far greater amount of its products, for coats, if they are generally bought abroad than if made at home. In other words, the subtraction from the gross amount of our National wealth will be greater if our coats are obtained abroad than if they were produced at home.

'But why will not this regulate itself?'—That is just what we have been showing. The individual, having dollars to pay for a coat, may obtain it cheapest, looking only to that single transaction, from the Parisian maker; but the public will lose more than he gains by the transaction, since it pays more for its supply of coats from abroad than for a similar supply produced at home. Thus the momentary apparent individual interest is in conflict with the permanent, intrinsic public interest, and one or the other must yield. It is the first law of an organized community that individual action shall be made to conform to the general good.

Let us put this essential truth in a still clearer light. A. B. is an extensive farmer in Indiana, and this year plants fifty acres with Corn, receiving therefrom two thousand bushels, and sows fifty acres more with Wheat, of which the product is one thousand bushels. In the absence of a Tariff, he can only procure, say fifty cents a bushel for the Wheat, and twenty-five for the Corn, or one thousand dollars for his entire crop. Now he knows perfectly well that, with a good Protective Tariff, which should secure the manufacture at home of all the Cloths and Wares required for our own consumption, the price of his products would inevitably be fifty per cent. higher, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars. He could then richly afford to pay even fifty per cent. higher, if required, for whatever fabrics he should need. But in the absence of such a Tariff, will he, an individual, out of the meager proceeds of his Grain, purchase domestic manufactures at the higher prices, while he is selling his own products at Free Trade prices? Obviously, he will do no such thing. If he did, his unsupported individual action would have no good effect, either for him or the community. He might go on buying at high and selling at low prices till doomsday, to his own individual detriment, and to no good end for the public. But only impose a Tariff which shall secure the Home Market mainly to the home producer, and the competition, stimulated by a certain and steady demand at living rates, will reduce the price of the manufactured fabrics, while, by increasing largely the number in his vicinity who wish to buy Agricultural staples, and are able to pay for them, it correspondingly increases the market for his produce and the price for it. For, while the price of labor and of materials must always govern the price of manufactures, after the difficulties incident to their infancy and to foreign competition are surmounted, the price of Agricultural staples, which are of greater bulk and more costly of transportation, will, to a great extent, be governed by the nearness or distance of the market at which the surplus is consumed, as we have already indicated. Assuming the average value of Wheat throughout the world to be a dollar a bushel, and in districts where Manufactures preponderate, (in other words, where the demand for Grain exceeds the home supply,) a dollar and a quarter, it follows inevitably that if our Manufactures are generally brought from Europe, the market for our surplus Agricultural produce must also, to a great extent, be found abroad; and the farmer in Illinois must sell his Grain at the price it bears in a foreign market, less the cost and charges of sending it there; in other words, at thirty to fifty cents a bushel. But let our policy be so adjusted that the Manufactures consumed by those regions are mainly produced at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and on the rapids of their own abundant streams, and the money price which the farmer receives for his grain will be more than doubled, and the amount of goods of all kinds received by him in exchange for a hundred bushels of Grain will be nearly or quite doubled. But this is not all, nor even the best. There are thousands of Agricultural products which command next to no price at all in the absence or distance of such a market as Manufactures must supply. Thus Wood, Fruits, Pork, Vegetables, Poultry, &c., are now sold throughout the West at prices so low as hardly to be credible, while, if the manufactured goods there consumed were there made, they would readily bring from three to ten times as much. And yet the public ear is incessantly dinned with the bold assertion that the *Farmers* do not need Protection! and that a Discriminating Tariff taxes them for the sole benefit of the Manufacturers!

'But why,' asks an inquirer, 'do *Manufactures* need Protection any more than other products?' We answer: The cost of transporting Manufactures from England to Peoria or Indianapolis will probably fall below two per cent. on their value, while to send back Wheat and Corn in return will cost at least *two hundred* per cent. The mere bulk of Agricultural staples, and the consequent expense of transporting them, affords a Protection twenty-five to one hundred per cent. against any influx from abroad, which is wholly absent in the case of Manufactures. But, in addition to this, the price or rent of Land is one great element of the cost of Agricultural products, and one which is much cheaper in America than in Europe. On the other hand, immediate Labor is the chief element in the cost of Manufactures, and Land hardly an item. In a country where Labor is comparatively dear, and Land cheap, as in ours, Agricultural products will be relatively cheaper and Manufactures dearer than in Europe, in the absence of counteracting policy. A Protective Duty in aid of Home Manufactures, while it will hardly increase the price of the protected articles, and

will in most cases ultimately reduce it, will inevitably and largely increase the price of Agricultural products, perhaps not so much in our sea-ports, but certainly over the wide expanse of the country. A duty of one hundred per cent. on Agricultural staples alone would not increase their price ten per cent., because there is no considerable importation to check; while a duty of fifty per cent. on foreign Manufactures would increase the average price of Agricultural staples at least fifty per cent. It is, therefore, one of the plainest, clearest of economical truths, that the true way to encourage and reward Agriculture is by protecting and fostering Manufactures, and thus providing a convenient and safe market with adequate prices for Agricultural products. In other words: the true way to increase Industry and its rewards, is not by attracting it to those departments of production already overstocked, and so increasing surpluses for which there is no adequate demand or reward, but by developing new branches of industry, opening new avenues to useful employment, and thus rounding out and perfecting the great circle of industrial effort. If all the industry of a country or community is directed to one department, one inevitable result is, that the product of that industry bears a lower price there than throughout the world generally, while whatever else they buy or consume costs them more than its average price elsewhere. At the same time that single department does not furnish sufficient and advantageous employment for all ages, tastes, sexes, capacities, and conditions; and there is inevitably much idleness or comparatively unproductive effort. But let Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and every department of industrial effort be prosecuted together, as nearly as may be, and there is employment and reward for all, and no danger of prostration to any through a revulsion or caprice in some far-off market, or through the obstacles interposed by maritime or other hostilities. This is the consummation to which National Prosperity aspires, and Protection emphatically tends.

Let us suppose, for farther example, that the American People, tired of buying the products of a European manufacturing population of three or four millions, at an oppressive disadvantage to the producers on both sides, should at once resolve and proclaim, 'We will buy no longer of Europe, but let the European manufacturers come to us, and we will give them better employment, better pay, and better living than they now have;' what would be the result? The manufacturers, finding their employment and pay diminished, would certainly come over in sufficient numbers, and, foreign manufactures being no longer imported, would find abundant employment. No truth is more settled than this, that the exchanges of Agricultural and Manufacturing products among the same people will always find their natural and proper equilibrium. Now, our Farmers could surely produce as much Grain and Meat as now, since there would be nothing to prevent, and the Manufacturers could very soon produce as much Cloth, Wares, &c. in this country as they do in Europe; the advantages offered by the immense aggregation of Capital and Machinery abroad being fully counterbalanced by the superior cheapness of our abundant Water power over Steam, of our timber, wood, &c., and the remarkable ingenuity of our people in the invention and improvement of labor-saving machinery. Our Farmers thus producing as much food as now, and our Manufacturers producing as much cloth, &c., here as they now do in Europe, does not every one see that an immense saving would be secured to both in the diminution of the enormous force now diverted from production to needless transportation and traffic? Here is an utter waste of the energies and efforts of millions, who must levy their support upon the actual producers, to whom they are necessary under the present system. At this moment, for broadcloth costing three dollars per yard, the farmers of Illinois and Indiana are paying from six to twelve bushels of Wheat; while the manufacturer in England is receiving less than two bushels! The balance is swallowed up by the expenses of transportation, sale and resale, British taxes, tithes, &c. But let us adopt and adhere to such a policy as will woo the Manufacturer to a residence among us, and he will receive much more Wheat for a piece of Cloth, while the Farmer receives much more Cloth for a load of Wheat; the saving of four thousand miles' profitless transportation being shared between them. Such are the results and the benefits of the Protective System.

The careful reader will have already perceived that the foundations of that system are laid not in strife, not in envy, jealousy, or ill-will, but in the highest good to Man, and to all men. We do not commend it as desirable for or beneficial to this country, or its farmers, only, but for all countries, all classes, and all times. Wherever Man shall, in the sweat of his brow, eat bread, there it is desirable that all departments of Industry shall be prosecuted as nearly as may be together, unless some condition of climate or soil shall forbid it; and if, through unequal currencies, diverse institutions, or other cause, this intermingling of Agricultural with Manufacturing avocations fails to take place naturally, there it is desirable that public policy should interpose to secure it. If the articles which one now buys shall for a time cost more, those which he has to sell will, at the same time, command more; and, after a brief season, the alleged evil will disappear, while the benefit permanently remains, having its root in the nature of things. The case is just like this: A. B. raises Wheat in Ohio, which he exchanges with C. D. for Manufactures in Montreal, while E. F. makes his living by carrying back and forth the Grain and Goods. But in course of time, G. H. sets up a manufactory or depot within a

mile of A. B., and offers to supply him Goods for Grain at the same rate that he has hitherto traded in Montreal. By accepting this offer, A. B. makes a clear saving of the amount formerly paid to E. F. for his services, and the latter is left to abandon his unproductive, and betake himself to some productive employment, whereby there is a clear saving of the whole of his services to the world. In other words, the same amount of labor produces so much more of the necessaries or comforts of life than formerly, and the community is to that extent enriched by the change.

And here is shown the fallacy of the Free Trade cavil, that if Protection is so good a thing for Nations, it must be good for States, Counties, Towns, and even Families also, and that each should protect its own industry against the rivalry of all neighbors, and the farmer make his own boots, hats, and broadcloth, as well as the nation. All must see that while a Nation affords full scope and materials for a perfect and economical division of labor, a family or township does not; and that, while the expense of transporting grain from Indiana to manufacturers in Cincinnati or Louisville may be very light, the cost of taking the same grain to Birmingham or Manchester would be enormous. The case is just as if a man should say, 'You tell me I cannot afford to go a hundred miles for the boots and shoes I need, because the cost of the journey will overbalance the saving in price; now, on the same principle, I cannot go a hundred rods, but must buy of the nearest and dearest manufacturer, or make for myself.' The analogy here is obviously defective and unsound, and so with the cavil referred to.

Equally fallacious is the objection that *England* protects her own Industry, yet her Laborers are depressed and wretched; therefore, Protection is a curse to the Laborer. This is one of those loose, imperfect analogies by which any thing may be proved, and which of course prove nothing. The English laborer is depressed, not because his labor is protected, but for very different reasons. He is trodden down by laws of primogeniture, which secure to a few persons a monopoly of all the real property in the kingdom, and of course compel the mass to pay enormously high rents for the use of land, &c.; by an enormous public debt and public burdens of all kinds; by an extravagant Government, an immense Army, a pampered Priesthood of the Established Church, &c. &c. Put the public burdens of the English upon us, and we could not bear them a single year. Abolish every vestige of her tariff, and, without other and more radical changes, she would still be a nation of prodigals and paupers. Her evils lie far too deep for so superficial a remedy.

I have not urged at all the argument of necessity founded on the Tariffs of other nations, and their bearing upon our interests. How we are to pay for foreign Manufactures when the producing nations *will not* take our Grain, Wheat, &c. in return, is indeed a problem most difficult to solve, and of whose insolubility our present depressed, embarrassed, and crippled condition is a mournful evidence. At this moment, while the makers of our Cloths and Wares are paying twenty cents a pound for Pork in England, the wearers of that Cloth are selling Pork at *one* cent a pound in Illinois. Here is an enormous difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer—a difference which is utterly ruinous to productive industry on both sides. How long shall it be submitted to?

Enlightened Protection is emphatically the hope and stay of the toiling millions over the whole face of the earth. Wherever a hammer is lifted, a plough held, a shuttle thrown, over the globe, there is one whose direct interest it is that labor should be efficiently protected, not merely in his own but in all countries, and that the excessive and fatal competition of capital with capital, sinew with sinew, privation with privation, to excel in cheapness of production—that is, cheapness of money price—should be checked and bounded. Let Labor, therefore, with one mighty voice, demand adequate, stable Protection, and a wider and deeper Prosperity will soon irradiate the land, carrying independence, comfort, and joy to the dwelling alike of the farmer and artisan in every section of the country. *Aug.* 20, 1842.

GENERAL JACKSON ON PROTECTION.

LETTER TO DR. COLEMAN OF N. C.

Washington City, April 20, 1824.

* * * * Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National Independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war.

I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants! It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. * * * *

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE VOICE OF OUR PRESIDENTS,

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in his first Annual Message after signing the first Tariff bill, framed avowedly 'to protect manufactures,' says:

"The safety and interest of the People require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly for military supplies."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in his Message to Congress of December 15, 1802, thus enumerates the proper objects of our Government:

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and *protect the manufactures* adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safety:—these, fellow-citizens, are the *landmarks* by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings By continuing to make *these* the *rule of our action*, we shall endear to our countrymen *the true principles of their Constitution*, and promote an union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

Again, in his Message of 1806, apprehending a surplus Revenue, he says:

"To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost, and *give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?*"

He proceeds to say, that on a few articles he thinks the impost may be suppressed, but that, with regard to the great mass of them, the "patriotism" of the people would "prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers."

In his last annual Message sent to Congress, on the 8th of November, 1808, Mr. JEFFERSON says:

"The suspension of foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent Powers. and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and substance, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of *protecting duties* and *prohibitions, become permanent.*"

JAMES MADISON, in his Message of November 5th, 1811, thus speaks:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the *just* and *sound* policy of *securing* to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is, at present, abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign Governments. Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring upon them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and primary wants, we should not be left in a state of unnecessary dependence on external supplies."

President MONROE, in his Inaugural Address, March 5th, 1817, observes:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the *systematic* and *fostering* care of the Government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his Message of December 2d, 1828, thus vindicates the power and policy of Protection:

"Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists in the political institutions of our country no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation; that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry, to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry, destroyed by the statutes of another nation? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail.

"If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found by experience to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burdens. To the voice of just complaint, from any portion of their constituents, the representatives of the States and the people will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations, under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures—they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow-citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union."

Gen. JACKSON, in his Message of Dec. 7th, 1830, thus asserts the Constitutional power:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust

these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

The same sentiments, in different language, were repeatedly and strongly expressed by each of these Presidents. Lastly,

John Tyler, in his Message of December, 1841, favors us with the following:

"In imposing duties for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and properly exists. Otherwise, the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles—the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some might have the effect of causing their importation to cease; whereas others, entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

"So, also, the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can be raised against them."

Who will now assert that Protection is unconstitutional? or that it taxes the other classes of the community for the special benefit of the Manufacturers?

Manufactures in the United States.

STATE.	*Capital invested.*	STATE.	*Capital invested.*
New York	$55,252,279	North Carolina	$3,838,900
Massachusetts	41,774,446	Tennessee	3,731,580
Pennsylvania	31,815,105	Illinois	3,136,512
Ohio	16,905,257	Michigan	3,112,240
Connecticut	13,669,139	South Carolina	3,216,970
New Jersey	11,517,582	Georgia	2,899,565
Virginia	11,360,861	Missouri	2,704,405
Rhode Island	10,696,136	Alabama	2,130,064
New Hampshire	9,252,448	Mississippi	1,797,727
Maine	7,105,620	Delaware	1,589,215
Maryland	6,450,284	Dist. Columbia	1,005,875
Louisiana	6,430,699	Florida	669,490
Kentucky	5,945,259	Wiskonsan	635,926
Vermont	4,326,440	Arkansas	424,467
Indiana	4,132,043	Iowa	199,645
Total			$207,726,579

Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.

VALUE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN 1839.

STATES.	*Cotton.*	*Wool.*
Massachusetts	$16,553,423	$7,082,898
Rhode Island	7,116,792	842,172
Pennsylvania	5,013,007	2,319,061
New Hampshire	4,142,304	795,784
New York	3,640.237	3,537,337
Connecticut	2,715,964	2,494,313
New Jersey	2,086,104	440,710
Maryland	1,150,580	235,900
Maine	970,397	412,366
Virginia	446,063	147,792
North Carolina	438,900	3,900
South Carolina	359.000	1,000
Delaware	332,272	104,700
Kentucky	329,380	151,246
Tennessee	325,719	14,290
Ohio	139,378	685,757
Indiana	135,400	58,867
Vermont	113,000	1,331,953
All others	38,291	36,953
Total	$46,350,453	$20,696,999
Total Capital invested	$51,102,350	$15,765,124

Facts for Farmers.

While we have for several years down to September, 1842, been reducing our duties on Imports until they had reached the horizontal standard of 20 per cent., the following are the rates of duty imposed on the Agricultural Staples by the country (Great Britain) which has supplied us with the larger share of our Manufactures—our own Manufactures having no chance at all in her markets—viz.:

Amt. Agricultural Products.		*Present Value in New York.*	*Amt. of British Duties thereon.*
Louisiana Sugar		5 cents per pound.	270 per cent.
Do. Molasses		21 cents per gallon.	400 per cent.
S. Carolina Rice		2¾ cents per pound	118 per cent.
Southern Tobacco		6 cents per pound.	1200 per cent.
Do. Cotton		8 cents per pound.	8 per cent.
Spirits from Grain		20 cents per gallon.	2700 per cent.
Cider		15 cents per gallon.	273 per cent.
Farm Prod.	Wheat	$1.25 per bushel	60 *Per cent. rates duty, Feb. 1842.**
	Barley	75 cents per bu.	74
	Oats	50 cents per bu.	100
	Potatoes	30 cents per bu.	84
	Flour	$6 per barrel	60
	Hay	75 cents per 100 lbs	137 per cent.
Animal Prod.	Salted Beef	$6.50 per barrel	80 per cent.
	Do. Pork	$7.50 per barrel	68 per cent.
	Bacon	7 cents per pound.	85 per cent.
	Hams	7 cents per pound.	85 per cent.
	Lard	5 cents per pound.	34 per cent.
	Butter	15 cents per pound.	28 per cent.
	Cheese	7 cents per pound.	32 per cent.
Linseed Oil		95 cents per gallon.	80 per cent.
Forests—Timber		14 cents per cubic ft	96 per cent.
Staves		$50 per thousand	110 per cent.

* Generally they are prohibited.

THE ELEMENTS AND NAMES OF PARTIES.

THE existence of rival parties is one of the necessary results of Political Freedom. Under a Despotism like that of France under Louis XIV. or Napoleon, or like Russia as she still is, there are properly no parties. Factions, cabals, conspiracies may from time to time be hatched by tyranny in the Government or discontent among the People, but they are usually of limited extent and brief duration. The rise and continuance of Parties mark the origin and progress of essentially Popular institutions, as their degeneracy into personal factions evinces the decline of the spirit of Liberty.

The first distinct array of parties in this country, after the achievement of our National Independence, grew out of the successive attempts to form a Federal Constitution, and their ultimate success. The question of adopting or rejecting that Constitution when framed was referred to the People of the several States, by whom it was successively adopted after earnest discussion in all, and some hesitation on the part of many. In this discussion the friends of the Constitution were known as *Federalists;* its opponents as *Anti-Federalists.* Gen. Washington having been President of the Convention which formed the Constitution, and having exerted his influence to secure its adoption, was recognised as the head of the Federal party, though never a strong partisan; Mr. Jefferson, on his return from a long residence in France as Embassador, became the chief of the Anti-Federal Party. But new and exciting questions rapidly arose, as they will ever arise, which altered essentially the attitude and character of the respective parties: the Anti-Federalists, accusing their opponents of a secret hostility to Popular Institutions, assumed the name of Republicans; while these opponents, claiming to be themselves Federal Republicans, stigmatized the Anti-Federalists as *Democrats*, an appellation assumed by the ferocious Jacobins who had so lately filled France with phrensy, terror, and bloodshed. The name thus affixed as a reproach was ultimately adopted by a good portion of those to whom the Federalists had applied it, when the unpopular Administration of John Adams had repelled many of its former supporters from the Federal standard. The Government passed into the hands of the Republicans with the elevation of Jefferson to the Presidency in 1800, and the Federalists as a party never regained their former ascendency. New questions, founded on the new measures and events of succeeding years—the Wars of Europe; the Embargo; the wrongs and insults received by this country from England and from France; our War against the former; the Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c.—arose to engross the public mind, until, on the election of James Monroe to the Presidency in 1816, the questions involved in the old Federal and Democratic controversy had ceased to possess any practical significance or relation to the actual and subsisting differences. In a few of the States where the Federalists were strongest, the old distinctions and war-cries were retained; but in 1824, when five rival candidates for President, all professed Democrats, appeared in the field, these distinctions were utterly annihilated. Massachusetts, which had just become a Democratic State, took the lead in supporting John Quincy Adams, who was denounced as at heart a Federalist; while Delaware, almost or quite the only unflinching Federal State then remaining, cast her votes for William H. Crawford, the regularly nominated Democratic caucus candidate. Federalists and Democrats were everywhere intermingled in the support of Adams, Crawford, Jackson; though hardly a Federalist was found advocating the claims of Mr. Clay, who had been the leader of the Democratic party in Congress, preceding and during a good part of the War with England, and who was supported in New York, as in many other States, by that portion of the Democrats who protested against the caucus nomination of Mr. Crawford as absurd and of no possible efficacy.

From that time, the old party designations have been used rather as scare-crows for the timid, and lures for the uninformed, than otherwise. Mr. Adams avowedly disregarded them entirely throughout his Administration. Gen. Jackson had long before urged the propriety of doing so in a letter to Mr. Monroe on his accession to the Presidency in 1816—17; and among his supporters were many of the leading Federalists, including Roger B. Taney, his Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, now Chief Justice; James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Louis M'Lane of Delaware, Garrit D. Wall of New Jersey, Reuel Williams of Maine, Francis Baylies of Massachusetts, Martin Chittenden of Vermont, &c. &c. Since then, the resemblances between our existing and the old by-gone parties have become entirely effaced. New questions regarding both measures and men, have divided and continue to divide the country, but they bear little or no relation to those which divided our fathers forty or fifty years ago.

The partisans of Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, generally assume the name of *Democrats*, as a passport to popular favor, and endeavor to brand their opponents as *Federalists*. The other party take the name of *Democratic Whigs*, or in some States simply *Whigs*, and, in reference to the Destructive measures advocated by their opponents, designate them as *Loco-Focos*. But names are nothing; Principles and Measures are alone of any real consequence. We trust every well-meaning citizen will at once resolve to put names altogether out of the account, and, looking only to what is done and proposed by each party, decide between them, taking his stand with the one or the other, as he shall earnestly believe to be most conducive to the perpetuity of Freedom and the welfare of the Country.

Votes for President and Vice President.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*
1788	Geo. Washington ...69 (Unanimous)	John Adams.....34 (Scattering)....35
1792	Geo. Washinton...132 (Unanimous)	John Adams.....77 George Clinton ....50 T. Jefferson, 4, Burr, 1
1796	John Adams .....71 Thomas Jefferson ..68	Thomas Pinckney ..58 Aaron Burr 50
1800	Thomas Jefferson ..73 John Adams 64	Aaron Burr†.....73 Thomas Pinckney ..50
1804	Thomas Jefferson..162 Chas. C. Pinckney 14	George Clinton....162 Rufus King.....14
1808	James Madison....152 Chas. C. Pinckney..45	George Clinton....118 Rufus King.....47
1812	James Madison....127 De Witt Clinton....89	Elbridge Gerry....128 Jared Ingersoll‡....58
1816	James Monroe.....183 Rufus King.....34	Daniel D. Tompkins183 (Opposition scattering)
1820	James Monroe.....218 (No opp. but 1 vote‖)	Dan'l D. Tompkins 218 (Opposition scattering)

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
1824	Andrew Jackson....99 John Q. Adams§....84 Wm. H. Crawford..41 Henry Clay.....37	John C. Calhoun ..182 Five others .....78 [J. Q. Adams elected President by H. Rep.]
1828	Andrew Jackson...178 John Q. Adams.....83	John C. Calhoun..173 Richard Rush.....83
1832 ¶	Andrew Jackson...219 Henry Clay .....49 John Floyd .....11 William Wirt.....7	Martin Van Buren 189 John Sergeant .....49 William Wilkins...30 Henry Lee.....11 Amos Ellmaker 7
1836 **	Martin Van Buren 170 Wm. H. Harrison...73 Hugh L. White ....26 Daniel Webster ....14 Willie P. Mangum..11	Rich'd M. Johnson 147 Francis Granger ...77 John Tyler .....47 William Smith.....23
1840	W. H. Harrison...234 Martin Van Buren ..60 Har.19 Sts.V. Buren 7	John Tyler .....234 Rich'd M. Johnson 48 Polk 1, Tazewell...11

* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President: each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no *choice* for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New York in addition.

‖ Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H., voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

§ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

¶ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

** Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler; Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16.

Votes of New York for President.

1832—Andrew Jackson	168,497	Clay and Wirt.....154,896
1836—Martin Van Buren	166,815	William H. Harrison.....138,543
1840—William H. Harrison	225,817	Martin Van Buren 212,527

New York Elections since 1789.

Statement of Votes cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.
1789—	George Clinton	6,391	
	Robert Yates	5,962	429
1792—	George Clinton	8,440	
	John Jay	8,332*	108
1795—	John Jay	13,481	
	Robert Yates	11,892	1,589
1798—	John Jay	16,012	
	Robert R. Livingston	13,632	2,380
1801—	George Clinton	24,808	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer	20,843	3,965
1804—	Morgan Lewis	30,829	
	Aaron Burr	22,139	8,690
1807—	Daniel D. Tompkins	35,074	
	Morgan Lewis	30,989	4,085
1810—	Daniel D. Tompkins	43,094	
	Jonas Platt	36,484	6,610
1813—	Daniel D. Tompkins	43,324	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer	39,713	3,606
1816—	Daniel D Tompkins	45,412	
	Rufus King	38,647	6,765
1817—	De Witt Clinton	43,310	
	Peter B. Porter	1,417	41,891
1820—	De Witt Clinton	47,447	
	Daniel D. Tompkins	45,990	1,457

[New Constitution.]

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.
1822—	Joseph C. Yates	128,493	
	Solomon Southwick	2,910	125,583
1824—	De Witt Clinton	103,452	
	Samuel Young	87,093	16,359
1826—	De Witt Clinton	99,785	
	William B. Rochester	96,135	3,650
1828—	Martin Van Buren	136,794	
	Smith Thompson	106,444	
	Solomon Southwick	33,345	
1830—	Enos T. Throop	128,842	
	Francis Granger	120,361	8,481
	Ezekiel Williams	2,332	
1832—	William L. Marcy	166,410	
	Francis Granger	156,672	9,738
1834—	William L. Marcy	181,900	
	William H. Seward	169,008	12,892
1836—	William L. Marcy	166,122	
	Jesse Buel	136,648	
	Isaac S. Smith	3,496	
1838—	William H. Seward	192,882	
	William L. Marcy	182,461	10,421
1840—	William H. Seward	222,011	
	William C. Bouck	216,726	
	Gerrit Smith	2,662	5,285

Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

THE GROUNDS OF DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

Two great rival hosts now divide the American People, and by their struggles for ascendancy agitate, and, at intervals, convulse the Nation. Each is probably right in many of the principles which it affirms; each is doubtless wrong in some of the acts which it commits or tolerates, and in the extremes to which its views are sometimes pushed. Each embodies a share of the wisdom and folly, honesty and knavery, virtue and vice, which chequer human life. Each numbers in its ranks stern and lofty patriots, who have no thought but for their country's good; each has also its self-seeking demagogues, who regard mainly their own advantage. He who deems his own party all good, and his opponents wrong every way, may be an excellent partisan, but not a very discerning and impartial citizen. Yet, while many faults and many virtues are common to both and to all parties, there are certain great leading characteristics which at this time draw a broad and distinct line of demarkation between them. These characteristics we shall here endeavor to exhibit.

I. The first is generic or fundamental, influencing and shaping all the others. It is the cardinal conviction of those known as Whigs, ('Democratic' or 'Federal' Whigs, as you please,) that Government need not and should not be an institution of purely negative, repressive usefulness and value, but that it should exert a beneficent, paternal, fostering influence upon the Industry and Prosperity of the People. It affirms that the People can never expect too much from the Government, when they expect only that which the Government can justly bestow. It affirms that the interest of the Government and the interest of the People are or should be identical, and ought never to be regarded as diverse, and, in short, that Government was founded, and is supported, in order that it may promote the welfare and happiness of the People by every means legitimately within its power. The opposite party (whether termed 'Democrats,' as they claim to be, or 'Loco-Focos,' as is less vague and more pertinent) assume that 'the world is governed too much;' that Government has properly nothing to do with the concerns of the People, except to protect them from external or internal aggression; that when it has provided fully to repel invasion from without, and to punish crime within the Nation, it has performed its whole duty, and, should it attempt any thing farther, would be morally certain to do more harm than good. Such is substantially the radical difference between the Whigs and Loco-Focos of this country.

II. The question of Protection to Home Industry is the first in importance of those necessarily dividing the two parties, in view of the difference above stated. The Whig doctrine affirms that Government ought to protect and cherish the Industry of the Country to the fullest extent, as a matter of legitimate and necessary concern; and that the People have a *right* to look to it for all the aid within its power. Loco-Focoism, on the other hand, insists that Protection is at once usurpation and folly; that Industry should look out for itself; and that Government neither can nor should do any thing in its behalf, in any contingency. There are individuals in the Whig party opposed to the policy of Protection, as there are in the Loco-Foco who favor that policy; but the question no less clearly involves the radical difference between the two parties. [For the policy of Protection, see the longer article expressly on that subject.]

III. Akin to this is the Currency question. The Whigs maintain that it is the duty of the Government to provide, and that the necessities of the People demand, a National Circulating Medium of uniform soundness and value, circulating from one end of the Union to the other without discount and without cavil, being always redeemed in specie, and everywhere received by the Treasury in all payments thereto. They hold it impossible that coin alone shall perform this service, because of its weight, its bulk, and the difficulty and cost of its transmission; while they insist that no paper not possessing a National character, or not redeemable on demand in specie, can ever be expected to do it. The great advantages of such a Circulating Medium as the Country enjoyed from 1824 to 1836, and as the Whigs hope to restore, must be evident to all. Suppose that the annual exchanges of products between different sections of the Union, so remote as not to possess a uniform local Currency, now amount to Five Hundred Millions per annum, (which it probably exceeds,) and that the average cost of difference of Exchange, discount on Bank notes, &c., is but four per cent. on the amount; here, in the absence of a National Currency, is an annual tax of Twenty Millions per annum levied on the Productive Industry of the Country for nothing, or to support an army of Brokers, Traveling Agents, &c., who would otherwise be employed in useful industry. It is the same as though one twenty-fifth of all the merchantable Produce and Goods of the Country were annually sunk to the bottom of the Sea. Therefore, say the Whigs, object as you may to the powers or management of this Bank, or that Fiscal Agency, but do not deprive the Country utterly of great advantages which it once enjoyed and may well enjoy again. To say that we ought not to have a National Currency because Nick Biddle was a rascal, or his Bank corruptly managed, is to trifle with the good sense of the Country. Nobody so acts on such considerations in his own personal matters. If there

were defects or perverted powers in a former institution, experience should teach us how to amend them; but to argue thence that we should have none, is like insisting that the explosion of a boiler should put an end to Steam navigation. On all this subject, the Loco-Foco doctrine is the opposite of the Whig, and the instances of individual dissent are on either side very few.

IV. On INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, the fundamental principles of the two parties come again in contact. The Whigs maintain that the primary consideration which should govern the commencement and prosecution of Internal Improvements is the largest degree of benefit to the whole People, and that, whenever a Canal or Railroad is clearly proved to be eminently calculated to advance the interests of the community, by cheapening transportation, increasing production, and developing resources which would else lie dormant—and all this to an extent vastly surpassing the cost of the work—then it would be politic and just to construct it, if within the ability of the community, although it might not at first pay the interest on the outlay. The Whig party generally look with favor upon works of Internal Improvement, regarding them as calculated and intended to give employment to Labor, secure a market to Produce, and contribute generally and vastly to the physical improvement of the country, and its advancement in Arts, Civilization, and Morality. Loco-Focoism, on the contrary, although its disciples have in other times commenced their full share of unprofitable and burdensome, because uncompleted works, regards with jealousy the prosecution of Public Works, and sees in them only the preludes to taxation, bankruptcy, and ruin. Its estimate of the utility and policy of a proposed Canal or Railroad is based on the presumption that it will or will not pay readily a good interest on the cost of its construction; unheeding the advantages which may flow from it through other channels than its toll-houses. But Loco-Focoism in practice is every day becoming more and more assimilated to what we have seen that it is in principle—hostile to any action of the Government designed to promote affirmatively the welfare of the People. In New Hampshire, the party has taken decided ground, not only against any direct aid to Railroads by the State, but also against granting permission to companies to take the lands over which their Roads must pass at an impartial valuation This refusal is fatal to *any* prosecution of Improvement. No Company will undertake a work which may be stopped midway by a demand of ten thousand dollars a foot for land that they must pass over. But here and everywhere, those who are the genuine disciples of this faith, being alike hostile to the involving States or Communities in Public Works, and at the same time hostile to the incorporation of Companies with capital and powers adequate to their construction, in effect oppose and deny all the means by which such works can be carried forward, since individual capital, enterprise, and powers, can rarely if ever be equal to the construction of works of the highest public utility. Hence Internal Improvement and Loco-Focoism are at deadly variance: they can co-exist only through gross inconsistency on the part of those professing the latter.

V. Again, there occurs a radical difference on the subject of the PUBLIC LANDS. Loco-Focoism asserts, that whatever may be realized upon the sale of these Lands shall go into the Federal Treasury, and be used to defray the ordinary and current expenses of the Government. But the Whigs insist that these Lands are the common property of all the *States* of the Union; that they were expressly so ceded by the few States in whom the title was vested at the close of the Revolution; and that the express condition was that their proceeds were to aid first in extinguishing the Revolutionary debt, and then to belong to the States—the Federal Union not having then been formed. That debt being now extinguished, the Whigs contend that the Land Proceeds should be fairly and equally distributed to the several States, to be by them applied to purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, so that they shall annually add to the enduring wealth of the country, and to the intellectual and physical advantages enjoyed by our People. They urge that the proceeds of this vast and precious Public Domain—the noblest patrimony ever yet inherited by any People—ought not to be frittered away or eaten up from year to year like the estate of a prodigal, but should be husbanded and preserved with care, in such manner that future generations shall not reproach us with having squandered what was justly theirs, and left them penniless. To these are added many weighty considerations connected with the danger of an ultimate alienation of this great domain from the whole People to the sole use and benefit of the States which contain them, and of the depreciation of the value of lands in the Old States through a graduation or reduction of the price, &c. All these considerations are lost upon Loco-Focoism, which insists that the Land Proceeds shall be thrown into the Treasury and expended like any other Revenue of the Federal Government. On this point also the fundamental difference between the parties respecting the nature and true ends of Government is clearly manifested.

Such are some of the most important questions at issue between the two great parties which divide the Country. We have aimed to state them temperately, fairly, and justly, without resorting to harsh epithets, or invoking blind, unreasoning prejudices. These questions are about to be settled by the judgement and action of the People. Let every man deliberately, calmly assume his position on that side which his understanding shall point out as that of the true principles and best interests of the American Republic.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.

In the year 1798, on a winter evening, an obscure room in the village of Lexington, Kentucky, presented a scene which we shall do well to examine somewhat closely. Something like a score of the young men of the place are there assembled for the laudable purpose of mental improvement. They are all intelligent, of fair talents, and haunted by those visions of young ambition which often disturb the souls of youth, and arouse them to life and energy. Yet there seems to be among them no master-spirit; no one upon whom the rest are accustomed to look with a respect bordering upon worship; no one who rules the rest as if he were '*born* to rule.' They are engaged in the discussion of some abstract question, in which no one of them feels any personal interest; but around which, by the power of their own minds, they have thrown something of attraction. Still the debate has been dull, and is now about to close; but a member, who has never before uttered a word at their meetings, casually remarks to his fellows that the topic seems to him *not to have been exhausted.* His words are overheard, and, for some reason, there is an earnestly expressed eagerness to hear him speak. He is embarrassed and knows not what to do. He is young—apparently not more than twenty-one; is tall and well built, has a bright eye and a fair forehead; still there is nothing very remarkable in his appearance; but his fellow members are apparently of the opinion that from his large and unhandsome mouth may flow words it would delight them to hear; and they are urgent that, on the spur of the instant, he should make the attempt. He is abashed—looks this way and that—but lacks confidence to sit still. So he rises, and the room is hushed. One who has been in the habit of frequenting the Lexington Courts may remember to have seen him there, for he is a member of that bar; but he has studied and framed in his closet far more speeches than he ever pronounced in the Halls of Justice; and his mind is full of them now; and standing thus confused before his fellows of that Debating Club, '*Gentlemen of the Jury,*' are the first words that escape his blundering lips. He repeats them several times in a stammering tone, and you might think the Society had called him up to give them food for mirth. But no one smiles. Their courtesy and the sound of his own voice, give him confidence; and now his embarrassment falling from him, he is pouring forth, unconscious of the effort, a flood of impassioned eloquence, which takes captive the ears and the hearts of his attentive hearers. He has a voice of music and of power; sentences of finished elegance fall from his lips; the chain of logical argument is compact and strong; his action is energetic and graceful; and he sits down in their midst, the acknowledged master of the assembly. Those were the first tones of that voice, which for more than forty years has now thrilled with such music through the land; that silent admiration of the little band around him was the foretaste of the love and esteem in which the freest nation on the earth holds the name and the services of Henry Clay.

At this time Mr. Clay had just come thither from Richmond, Va., where, in the office of Mr. Tinsley, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, he had studied Law. His father, a respectable clergyman of Hanover County—where his son was born on the 12th of April, 1777,—had died many years before and left his orphan to his own resources. On removing to Lexington, although admitted to the bar, he felt that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of legal science to assume the responsibility of its practice; and he therefore devoted himself for some time longer to its assiduous study. His mind lacked discipline, for he had enjoyed only a common school education, and he applied himself now to the task with earnest and determined energy.

Soon after his speech in the Debating Society, of which we have made mention, he was admitted to practise in the Fayette Court of Quarter Sessions; and, young and inexperienced as he was, became the successful rival of some of the ablest lawyers that noble State has ever produced. As he says, in one of his latest speeches, he 'rushed at once into a lucrative practice.' In addressing a jury he was more uniformly successful than any other lawyer in the State; and in all the elements of greatness he placed himself at once at the head of his

profession. He was fairly versed in the intricacies of the Law, was master of the Science, and capable of the closest and most logical argumentation. But his great power was in his eloquence. He held the sympathies and the passions of those he addressed at his own disposal; he threw his whole soul into every cause in which he was engaged, and rarely failed to carry his point by the persuasive power of his oratory. The examination of the records of the Courts in which he practised, shows that he was almost always engaged for the defendant in criminal suits. His generosity and warmth of heart inclined him to this—and his biographer says that he has often been heard to regret, more than any other act of his life, the conviction of a slave for murder which he effected while in discharge of his duty as public prosecutor. He was engaged incessantly in criminal cases, and it is mentioned as a singular fact that, of the thousands he defended on capital charges, *not one ever suffered death from the law.*

It is at just about this time that we find the commencement of Mr. CLAY's political career. The people of Kentucky were preparing to form a new Constitution for the State: and one of the features of the proposed plan was a provision for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. The measure was unpopular; but without the slightest thought of this, and urged by his ardent love of liberty, Mr. CLAY plunged fearlessly into the discussion—urging the rights and defending the claims of those in bondage. Regard for the slave had been a marked motive in his life; in his professional practice he always volunteered his services in their behalf when they were brought into an action at law, and never failed to obtain a decision in their favor. But the measure he now supported was defeated, and he shared its unpopularity. But soon came tidings of the passage, by the General Government, of the famous 'alien and sedition' laws: and with all the powers of his mind and all his wonderful eloquence, Mr. CLAY was found in the front rank of those who denounced them as subversive of the liberty of the nation, and as an insult to the spirit of a free people. In 1803 he encountered in legal conflict the late Hon. FELIX GRUNDY—at that time one of the ablest and most prominent politicians in the State. The election for Representative in Fayette County partially turned upon the policy of repealing the act incorporating the Lexington Insurance Company. Mr. Clay, as the known opponent of repeal, was selected as the champion of the Company: and although he did not reach the ground till the third day of the election, his opponents having exhausted every art and all their eloquence before the people to defeat him, by a brief but powerful speech he brushed away all their sophistry and was elected by acclamation. In 1804 he met Mr. GRUNDY in the House upon the question of repeal: a contest of exceeding interest, and waged with the highest ability on both sides, ensued: but Mr. CLAY, though he failed in the House, as had been foreseen, produced so profound an impression upon the Senators who were present, that that body immediately reversed the decision, and gave, without a division, the triumph to Mr. CLAY.

During this period Mr. Clay continued his attention to the duties of his profession, and in 1806 he appeared at the bar in defence of Col. BURR, who had been arrested on charge of treason to the Federal Government. He was induced to undertake his defence by the feeling which pervaded the whole State in behalf of BURR, and perhaps still more by the solemn assurance, over BURR's own name, that in so doing he would not espouse 'the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the interests of his country.' BURR was discharged in the Federal Court at Frankfort; but on afterwards seeing evidence against him, which would not admit farther credit of his innocence, Mr. CLAY withdrew all confidence from him, and refused to receive his hand once tendered to him in a public place in this city.

In 1806 Mr. Clay was appointed to fill the vacancy of a single session in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Gen. ADAIR. At the time when he first took his seat, the topic of debate was the proposed erection of a bridge, at the expense of the Government, over the Potomac. The general principle which it involved, namely, the Constitutionality of Internal Improvement, had awakened in Congress the intensest warmth. Mr. Clay's first effort on the floor, where he afterwards won such enduring laurels, was in defence of this great principle. It was never reported, but is spoken of by those who heard it as one of his most eloquent speeches. It was certainly one of the most successful, for it carried a majority of the Senate—all of that body, indeed, who were not already pledged to the opposite policy. His term expiring in 1807,

he was elected, in spite of powerful opposition, by a very large majority to the Kentucky Legislature, and was instantly chosen Speaker of the Assembly over a very able and popular rival. He discharged the duties of this station with the highest dignity and ability, and not seldom encountered in debate, with all his wonted power and effect, the members on the floor. In 1809 he was again elected by the Legislature a member of the United States Senate, to fill the seat of Mr. THURSTON, who then resigned two years before his term would have expired. He now left the Legislature of his adopted State, to which he never afterwards returned.

He took his seat in the winter of 1809; and his first effort was in behalf of that great measure of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR, with which his name has ever since been so closely connected. The discussion arose on a bill to appropriate money to purchase cordage, sail-cloth, and other munitions of war, and especially on an amendment proposing that *preference should be given to articles of American growth and manufacture.* Up to this period, the only import duties were for purposes of revenue; and the nation was, in fact, dependent upon foreign nations for all the manufactured articles of which she had an absolute necessity. This was endurable at that time, so long as peace and prosperity continued. But at the date of which we speak, there were questions of serious difference pending between our Government and that of Great Britain; and every sagacious statesman, who foresaw the probability of a speedy war with that power, was anxious that we might no longer be dependent on her for the necessaries of civilized life. Still, the amendment which looked towards this desirable consummation met with strong opposition; but Mr. CLAY threw into the scale of PROTECTION his most powerful efforts, and the bill, as amended, was triumphantly passed. The boundary line between the United States and the Spanish Provinces on our South-western border, at about this time, came into dispute, and engaged Mr. CLAY's attention. President MADISON had, by Proclamation, taken possession of West Florida, and had encountered thereby the most virulent opposition of the Federal party. Mr. CLAY made a strong argument in his defence, and the Proclamation was sustained. The question of renewing the charter of the old United States Bank now came up, and after a long and warm discussion, a re-charter was refused. Mr. CLAY opposed the charter, acting under instructions from the Kentucky Legislature, and being strongly opposed, upon his own convictions, to the feature of the Bank, which, while a large portion of its stock was confessedly owned by inhabitants of Europe, made no provision against its perversion to the most dangerous purposes.

In 1811 Mr. CLAY was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, his Senatorial term having expired; and on the very first day of his appearance on the floor he was elected, by a vote of two to one, Speaker of that body. For many years he discharged with unequalled ability the duties of that high office. He was always prompt, dignified, and rigid in his enforcement of the rules of Parliamentary decorum. Not one of his decisions was ever reversed. The foreign relations of the country had now assumed a threatening aspect. The conduct of Great Britain towards the United States was overbearing and insulting. She insisted upon the right—which her cruisers constantly exercised—to search our vessels, and to impress our seamen, of whom seven thousand, in 1812, were thus detained; proclaimed all the ports of France, with whom she was at war, in a state of blockade, without the presence of any force adequate to maintain it; seized our ships at the mouths of our own harbors for violations of the paper blockade of French ports, and usurped the whole dominion of the Sea; treating as an open enemy every vessel that paid not deference to her flag. In view of these repeated outrages, Congress was convened somewhat earlier than usual by the President; and on the 27th of November, the Report of a Committee in the House in favor of War was submitted for discussion. A bill was introduced to raise a military force of twenty-five thousand men. It met the hottest opposition of the most powerful men in the nation; but it was sustained by Mr. CLAY, and passed by a vote of ninety-four to thirty-four. Then came a like struggle on a bill to make provisions for a Navy; this too incurred the same hostility, and was defended by the same proud champion. Mr. CLAY urged, with all his zeal and strength, the policy of building up a naval force that would enable us, if not to go forth upon the Seas and bid defiance to the largest fleets, at least to beat off from our shores any squadron that could be sent against us, and to protect at all hazards the naviga-

tion of our internal waters. The measure was triumphantly adopted, and in less than two years our gallant Navy became the terror even of British fleets. In March, the President recommended an embargo of sixty days. This measure, too, Mr. CLAY supported against the united opponents of the War. He vindicated the President from the assults that were heaped upon him, and showed with logical clearness that a resort to arms was all that was left to America, if she would preserve her honor and protect her interests. The policy was triumphantly sustained, and War was declared on the 19th of June, 1812.

Desirous as she had always been to avert the terrible calamities of war, the American Government had appealed to the sword only at the moment when there seemed to be no possibility of otherwise securing her rights, or of vindicating her honor from the insults of a powerful and haughty nation. The opponents of hostile measures had represented, in its most exaggerated and dispiriting form, the weakness of America, and the power of her enemy; and had been profuse in their predictions of defeat and disgrace in the event of actual war. It would seem that after the war had commenced, these men would have ceased their opposition, which could then only cripple their country, bring ignominy on her arms, ruin to her commerce, and distress upon her citizens. But it was not so; and while engaged in this strife with a foreign foe, our nation had likewise to contend with those who aided and apologized for her enemy within her own bosom. Upon the floor of the House at this crisis of her fate, Mr. CLAY did the state most noble service. In opposition to the most powerful men in that body, to QUINCY, RANDOLPH, PITKIN, and a score of others, who seemed anxious only, without regard to the weal or wo of their land, to verify the predictions of her ruin they had made, he bore aloft her cause with an eloquence and a power which had never been equalled during her brief but stirring history. A bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, to raise an additional force of twenty thousand men, was the immediate cause of the struggle in Congress; and the efforts of Mr. CLAY, excelling any thing ever witnessed in the councils of the nation, did much to redeem the fair fame of his country, and to dissipate the gloom cast over her face by the disasters that marked the commencement of the war. His stirring appeals to the patriotism of his countrymen, the clear light in which he depicted the wrongs they had suffered, and the insults they had sustained from Great Britain, and the deep earnestness which pervaded all his words, giving to them from his own high spirit a life and a power beyond their own, thrilled the heart of the nation, and aroused her to deeds of which before she had never dreamed herself capable. Throughout its continuance, Mr. CLAY was the soul of the contest, and there is not an honest heart in the land at this day, who calmly and considerately examines the whole history of that eventful struggle, but will confess that but for his exertions the event of the contest would have stained the escutcheon upon which it shed so bright a lustre. Congress felt the merit of his services, and in 1814 gave, in the most marked manner, their estimate of his worth, by choosing him one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace. He accepted the trust, and in January of that year resigned his office as Speaker of the House.

The Commissioners appointed by our Government to conduct these negotiations, were HENRY CLAY, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, ALBERT GALLATIN, and JONATHAN RUSSELL; and they met a like Commission from the British Government at Ghent. By reason of their greater distance from home, and the consequent impossibility of ascertaining, upon the several points in dispute, the precise wishes of their Government, the U. S. Commission labored under a much more serious difficulty and responsibility than that from Great Britain; still their discussions were unusually harmonious, and upon one point only was there any difference of opinion among themselves. That related to the question whether the navigation of the Mississippi should be offered to Great Britain in exchange for the privilege of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. Three of our Commissioners were in favor of the offer; Mr. CLAY and Mr. RUSSELL were opposed to it, on the grounds that the United States already had a right to the fisheries, that their instructions forbade their bringing that right into dispute, and that the right to navigate the Mississippi was one which might be used greatly to our prejudice. Finding his side out-voted, Mr. CLAY declared he would sign no treaty in which so dangerous and unjust a privilege was granted, and this ended the discussion. The

right to the navigation of the Mississippi was reserved to ourselves, and in 1818, by a separate treaty, our right to the fisheries was satisfactorily and permanently established. The treaty of peace was concluded, and the Commissioners returned to America.

Mr. CLAY, on his return, was received with the warmest public as well as private expression of gratitude and esteem. Even before his arrival, so high was the estimation of his services and his worth in Kentucky, he was elected to Congress: and on taking his seat he was again elected Speaker by an almost unanimous vote. The session commenced in 1815, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment. The circulating medium was at its lowest point of depreciation; a heavy debt hung over the national energies; public credit was seriously impaired; and the whole system of commercial law, established in prospect of or during the war, called for thorough revision and amendment. The embarrassments of the nation were severely felt; and as the initiatory measure of relief, President MADISON, in his opening message, suggested the necessity of a National Bank. It was referred to the appropriate committee, and in January, 1816, JOHN C. CALHOUN, as chairman, reported a bill for the chartering of such an institution. In 1811 the Bank proposed would mainly have been beneficial to Englishmen, by whom seven-eighths of its capital was owned; and it threw into their hands a power which might have been used seriously to our disadvantage. Upon this ground Mr. CLAY had opposed it. But now it was a matter of absolute necessity to the welfare of the nation. Under the State Banking System which had grown up during the war, the amount of bills in circulation had increased threefold; their value had of course greatly diminished; the rate of exchange had become exceedingly high—to the entire destruction of all uniformity of taxation, and to the derangement of all branches of business. Called for as it thus was by the state of the country induced by the war and by the necessities of a rapidly extending commerce, and so modified as to shut out all danger of foreign interference, Mr. CLAY gave his support to the plan of a Bank reported by Mr. CALHOUN, and the Bank was established. Its vast, beneficent effect upon all the great interests of the nation, its equalization of exchanges, the impetus it gave to commerce and all departments of business, the uniform worth and permanency it gave to the circulating medium, at once justified the confidence with which it had been established by its friends in Congress.

In 1817 the struggle of the Republics of South America for independence engaged the attention of the world, and enlisted the warmest sympathies of the lovers of freedom in every part of its broad domain. Spain for three centuries had ruled with a rod of iron the Southern portion of this Western Continent. Under her domination the beauty of the land had been blasted; her resources made to serve the brutal luxury of a land across the sea, and the energies of her people crushed or benumbed by despotic and corrupt misrule. They had taken up the sword in resistance to their tyrants, and in a hundred battles had humbled the pride of their haughty oppressors. They had proclaimed their independence, and had shown an apparent ability to maintain it. Their cause from the first had enlisted the hearty support of Mr. CLAY; and in 1818 he moved an "appropriation of $18,000 as the outfit and one year's salary of a Minister to be deputed from the United States to the independent Provinces of the River La Plata, in South America." He was defeated: but the strength with which he vindicated the principles on which his motion was based gave triumphant victory to the great cause of Liberty, in whose sacred service his whole soul was enlisted.

In 1820 the same subject again came up, and again did he defend it with all his old ability and eloquence. The topic was debated for two or three weeks, and the independence of the South American Republics, mainly through the efforts of Mr. CLAY, was then acknowledged. The zeal he had shown in their behalf, and the whole-souled devotion to the great principles of self-government which was thereby evinced, had won for Mr. CLAY the ardent admiration of the greatest men of our own land, and the undying gratitude of the heroes of that country whose cause he had so warmly espoused. His speeches were read at the head of their armies; his name was held in the profoundest veneration at their hearths and their altars; and BOLIVAR himself addressed him a letter, expressing the highest admiration of his ability, and the deepest gratitude for his aid. In reply to this letter, with the dignified frankness which is so characteristic of his spirit, Mr. CLAY thanked him for his compliments; expressed the sympathy of the people of the

United States with the cause in which he was engaged; and administered a lofty reproof for the ambitious designs, so foreign to the spirit of true Liberty, which had been attributed to this celebrated man.

Toward the close of the session of 1818, the question of the power of Congress to aid Internal Improvements was again brought before that body, generally by a passage in President MADISON's Message, but more directly by a bill introduced into Congress making an appropriation, for these purposes, of the bonus paid for its charter by the Bank of the United States. Mr. CLAY gave his ardent support to the bill, and it was passed, but vetoed, on the ground of Constitutional objections, by President MADISON. Acting, as is believed, under the impression produced by this veto, and contrary to his previous convictions, President MONROE, in his inaugural address, reiterated the unconstitutionality of the exercise of such a power by Congress. In opposition thus to the declared opinion of these two Presidents, a resolution was introduced into the House claiming for Congress this disputed power. It was discussed for several days, and supported by Mr. CLAY in one of his most effective and logical arguments. It was carried by a vote of 90 to 75; and thus was deeply laid, by his exertions, the foundation for the universal system.

The Seminole war, which has cost the Nation so many millions of money, and involved her honor in such ineffaceable disgrace, had its origin as early as 1814, in the aid that tribe furnished the British during our contest with that nation. Gen. Jackson was sent against them, and in 1814 a treaty of peace was drawn up under his direction, by the terms of which that wretched people was subjected to conditions more odious and oppressive than human, to say nothing of savage, nature could endure. The treaty was never signed by the chiefs of more than one-third of the nation, and it is not surprising that the others should evince their determination not to abide by its provisions, by occasional acts of hostility. Gen. Jackson was again sent against them, and signalized his campaign by the massacre of Indian prisoners decoyed into his camp by a flag of truce, by hanging, in violation of the decision of a Court constituted by himself, and in defiance of the law of nations and of humanity, two Englishmen found guilty of trading with the Seminoles,—by a spirit of more than savage fierceness and bloody disregard of the rights of others, and by acts of general outrage and wrong which would have for ever disgraced any man in any age. Mr. CLAY, who had before been on friendly terms with Gen. JACKSON, could not look with even the approbation of silence upon these unlawful and disgraceful proceedings, and gave his support to a series of resolutions of censure upon his conduct, introduced in 1818—19. They did not pass, however, mainly through the interference of the President and his Cabinet.

At this session of Congress Mr. CLAY renewed his efforts in favor of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY,—that great cause, the success of which he regarded as essential to the completion of our Independence, and to which he had already given an earnest of his devotion in the temporary tariffs that had previously been established. The principle of PROTECTION had never before been clearly recognized; but Mr. CLAY now brought it forward and urged it with all his power. He based the necessity of this radical change in the policy of the country on the fact, that the United States could never find in Europe a permanent market for their productions; but that to render herself independent of foreign countries, who in half a century could not purchase half her surplus products at the existing rate of increase, she must make markets of her own, by building up manufactures which should divert part of the industry of her people from agricultural pursuits. In the House the policy prevailed, but was unexpectedly defeated in the Senate. In 1824 the greatly increased distress of the country again brought the subject to the attention of Congress, and Mr. CLAY again brought forward, as a measure of relief, his system of Protection. He rested his argument upon experience, and showed by clear, arithmetical demonstration, that *the wealth of every nation was in exact proportion to the degree in which she protected her Home Industry.* He traced the operation of the system in every nation where it had been adopted, and exposed the poverty and inglorious state of those where it had never been tried. He proved clearly that by Protection the price of the protected article was, in fact, reduced; that a Tariff would not diminish, but increase our exports by increasing the sources of our industry—the wants of foreign nations remaining the same; and demonstrated the necessity of the measure to the welfare of every great interest of the nation. He fought the battle of Protection

against powerful men, both of the North and the South; but his cause prevailed, and the whole Nation became convinced of its truth and inherent justice by the high prosperity which everywhere followed its establishment.

The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, which arose in 1818, threatened the most serious danger to the land. A condition of her admission had been brought forward in the House, providing for the extinction of slavery within her border; and this most inflammatory subject, thus introduced into the discussions of Congress, threatened the peace and even the safety of the country. Mr. CLAY at once opposed the condition, on the ground that the Federal Government had nothing to do with the question—which was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State. Still it was insisted upon, and the motion for admission defeated. The discussion was then transferred from Congress to the People; and was conducted with a bitterness and a violence rarely equalled. The debate was renewed at the Session of 1819, and it was then found that in the Senate there was a majority against the restriction, and in the House for it. A compromise was finally agreed upon, by which it was provided that Missouri might form a State Government and adopt a Constitution, which must not be repugnant to that of the United States. Still, she could not be admitted into the Union without another vote of Congress. A Constitution was adopted, in which it was made the duty of the Assembly to make some laws to prevent *free negroes* from entering the State. This furnished the occasion for another long and angry struggle, pending which Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in Congress. He returned, however, just before the close of the debate, and, as Chairman of a Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the admission of Missouri, leaving the main question in dispute to be decided by the legal tribunals of the State. It was defeated after an angry debate, and on motion of Mr. CLAY, a Committee of twenty-three was appointed, himself at its head, to confer with a Committee from the Senate. The Joint Committee reported a resolution not essentially differing from that of Mr. CLAY. It was adopted; Missouri was admitted into the Union, and thus this vexed question, which, but for the efforts of Mr. CLAY, would without doubt have plunged the country into new and untried dangers, was amicably settled. It was during the debate on this topic that Mr. CLAY became involved in the personal difficulty with Mr. RANDOLPH, which, in accordance with the universally prevalent temper and custom of the day, was settled by a duel.

Earnest as was Mr. CLAY's desire to devote himself now to the duties of his profession, at the close of the Session of 1819—20, he found it impossible to resist the importunity which urged him to continue in public life. In 1821 certain land claims came into dispute between the States of Virginia and Kentucky; and Mr. CLAY was appointed on the part of the latter, in conjunction with other gentlemen of well known worth and ability, to procure an equitable settlement. This concluded, he was in 1823 again persuaded, though against his wishes, to accept a seat in Congress, and he was again, on taking his seat, elected Speaker by a large majority over Hon. P. P. BARBOUR of Virginia, a gentleman of great popularity, amply justified by commanding talents and personal worth. It was at this Session that the subject of Grecian Independence came up for discussion in the House. The whole land had been aroused by the heart-stirring appeals for aid and sympathy, made by the descendants of the ancient heroes then battling with the Turk in defence of their rights and their liberties; and in January, Mr. WEBSTER presented a resolution providing for the recognition of Grecian Independence. To the mighty logic of the mover of the resolution, Mr. CLAY brought the aid of his trumpet-toned eloquence, and, in the same spirit which had animated his efforts in behalf of South American Independence, he urged the cause, depicted the sufferings, and pressed the claims of those struggling for that freedom which seemed their birthright, in the distant islands of the Ægean Sea. The appeals of both these great men were manly and powerful; but they failed, and the resolution was lost.

We come now to a portion of Mr. CLAY's life which, though of quite inferior moment in itself, has acquired great importance to him personally and to his friends, from the misrepresentation to which it has been subjected, and the consequent odium it for a long time brought upon his name. It has been said that the good deeds of a public servant soon pass into forgetfulness, while the slightest error of judgment, or the least caprice of untoward fortune, is cherished to his prejudice, and made to outweigh years of usefulness and well-de-

serving. Pity 'tis, there is too much reason for the assertion of this general truth: and no portion of any man's history furnishes proof more directly in point than that of Mr. CLAY, which now comes under our notice. Posterity will with difficulty believe that an enlightened nation, who know how to estimate the merit of their public servants, should for so long a time have punished by their displeasure what was made a fault only by the wilful and wicked slanders of bitter personal and political enemies.

For the succession to the Presidency in 1825, as early as 1822, Messrs. JOHN Q. ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, ANDREW JACKSON, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, had been named, and in the interim the canvass had been conducted with great and enthusiastic earnestness. By a party *finesse* in the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. CLAY's name was excluded from the number of those returned to the House—since no one was elected by the People. The three candidates returned were Gen. JACKSON, having 99 votes, Mr. ADAMS, with 84, and Mr. CRAWFORD, having 41. Mr. CLAY, being a Member of the House, was, of course, called upon to declare by his vote his preference among the three. He was beset by the friends of each; and no measure was left untried to influence his decision. He made no public declaration of his preference, though his intimate personal friends were well informed of it at an early day. But his reserve seemed suspicious to suspicious minds; and finding that they could not flatter him into their support, the friends of one of the candidates, Gen. Jackson, changed their plan, and commenced a systematic attack upon him by a well concerted scheme to operate at once in every part of the country. As part of the plot, a letter was published in Philadelphia, purporting to be from a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, dated at Washington, and declaring that Mr. CLAY had agreed to support Mr. ADAMS, on condition that he should receive the post of Secretary of State. He instantly published a card denying it, and calling upon the author of the letter to avow himself. Mr. GEORGE KREMER, of Pennsylvania, answered the card, and promised to make good his allegations. In the House, Mr. CLAY asked a Committee of Investigation. But at this point Mr. KREMER's conscience was ill at ease. He acknowledged to Mr. CROWNINGSHIELD, a Member from Massachusetts, that JOHN H. EATON wrote the letter, and *that he had no charge whatever to make against Mr. Clay.* This last acknowledgment he repeated to several others, as they have certified. He even wrote a note of apology and explanation to Mr. CLAY, which was submitted to him as the substance of a statement Mr. KREMER was willing to make to the House. Mr. CLAY replied that the matter was in the control of the House, and he could not interfere. Mr. INGHAM, from Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, got possession of this note—pocketed it, and earnestly cautioned Mr. KREMER to make no explanation of the kind. Mr. K., however, told Mr. COOKE of Illinois that he should offer to Mr. CLAY an apology; upon which, Mr. COOKE moved an adjournment, and Mr. KREMER was *disciplined* and forced to perform his part in the mockery that was played. The next day a Committee of seven Members, *each one a political opponent of Mr. Clay*, was appointed, and took the matter into their hands. They soon made their report, to the effect that Mr. KREMER declined to give his testimony, as the case was one over which the House had no control! Thus was the matter dropped. The election went into the House, and it so happened that Mr. CLAY's vote, with those he would influence, would decide the question. Mr. CRAWFORD was, with him, out of the question, for he was so enfeebled by disease that he could by no possibility discharge the duties of the office. For Gen. JACKSON he could not vote, after his animadversions on his conduct in the Seminole war, and with the estimate which he put upon his abilities as a civilian. General JACKSON never expected his vote, and one of his most prominent friends had said that if Mr. CLAY should vote for the General, it would be an act of duplicity. His vote was given for Mr. ADAMS, who was thus elected. The Secretaryship of State was offered to Mr. CLAY, who was in fact the only man whose name had ever been mentioned in connection with it; and it was accepted. This gave occasion for the renewal of the cry of *coalition*, which was rendered still more effective and plausible by a statement made by Mr. CARTER BEVERLEY, of the substance of a private conversation to which he was privy, in which, in effect, he said the bribe had been distinctly offered and accepted. Few of our readers need to be reminded that within the year and a half last past, Mr. CARTER BEVERLEY has, over his

own name, acknowledged *his declaration to have been entirely destitute of truth, and of any foundation whatever.* Gen. JACKSON himself descended to say publicly, that the friends of Mr. CLAY had made overtures to *him* for the consummation of a similar bargain. Mr. CLAY demanded through whom they were made. General JACKSON gave up the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, one of his own friends; but this gentleman hesitated not to contradict at once, and decisively, the statement thus sought to be supported by an appeal to him. Mr. CLAY made an appeal, in an eloquent pamphlet, to his fellow-citizens upon this point, and showed, most conclusively, that the charge against him was founded solely in the base and shameless malignity of his political foes.

For many years this circumstance in the life of Mr. CLAY served as the ground of a party clamor which, in the eyes of many, dimmed the fame of a Statesman whose whole life had been most unselfishly devoted to the public service. This prejudice has had its day; and we hazard little in saying that there is not now a man of candor and honor in the land who will publicly acknowledge that he feels no shame for ever having given credit, for a moment, to so paltry a slander.

The administration of Mr. ADAMS, which commenced in March, 1825, though for years the subject of vituperation and vague abuse, begins to appear, as it will in the view of posterity, the purest, ablest, and most patriotic, since the earliest days of the Republic. Economy in the expenditures of Government, toleration of political opinion, and the maintenance of integrity and official purity, characterized it from its beginning to its close. The duties of the Department of State were discharged by Mr. CLAY with an ability and energy which commanded the respect and admiration of the world. His intercourse with Foreign Ministers, always dignified, frank, and liberal, impressed them with the highest esteem for him personally, as well as with the profoundest respect for the Government he so ably represented. During his continuance in office a great number of treaties with foreign powers were concluded—more, indeed, it is said, than all previously made since the adoption of the Constitution. In all of them may be traced the effects of his devotion to the cause of American Industry, which, throughout his whole public career, he regarded as the only sure basis for high prosperity and permanent national welfare. The interests of American Commerce were also with him the object of special care. He sought especially to establish perfect reciprocity in all the commercial regulations between the United States and foreign nations, and though foiled in the endeavor, so far as Great Britain was concerned, he still manfully vindicated the principle, and secured all its benefits from other nations. By the London treaty of 1815, it was agreed that merchant vessels of the two nations should be received into each other's ports on the ground of entire equality; but they were allowed to import the productions only of their own land. Thus a British vessel could bring to the United States only articles of British growth or manufacture, and *vice versa:* but these she could bring on the same terms as an American vessel. Mr. CLAY sought to extend this principle so as to allow the vessels of our nation to import into the other goods or produce, *without regard to its place of growth or manufacture,* on terms perfectly reciprocal; and this was the basis of all the treaties concluded by Mr. CLAY between the United States and the South American Republics. Great Britain, however, refused to accede to it; and out of this refusal, connected with negotiations concerning the West India Trade, grew a mutual prohibition of all British and American vessels from trading directly between the United States and the West India ports of Great Britain.

In his official station, Mr. CLAY found a new field for the exercise of that ardent spirit of Liberty which, while on the floor of Congress, had incited him to such splendid efforts in behalf of Grecian and South American Independence. Chiefly through his unremitted exertions, our Government had resolved to send a Minister to Greece, whose independence she was the first to acknowledge. This point gained, Mr. CLAY addressed a letter to Mr. MIDDLETON, our Minister at Russia, dated May 10, 1825, urging the Emperor Alexander to use his influence towards putting a stop to the war between Spain and her South American Colonies, as well as in behalf of the struggling Greeks. So skilfully did he address the weaknesses of the Emperor, and with such irresistible force of argument and persuasion did he urge the cause of the suffering and oppressed, that, through the Emperor's interference, Spain acknowledged the independence of her rebellious Colonies, and a series of measures was

adopted by which, after the death of Alexander, the power of Turkey was shivered to atoms. In 1825, at the invitation of the Southern Republics, it was determined to send a deputation to a general Congress of American Nations, for the adoption of more definite rules with regard to their mutual relations. The agents sent by this Government were Messrs. JOHN SERGEANT and RICHARD C. ANDERSON. The letter of instructions from Mr. CLAY to these gentlemen, setting forth the principles which were to govern their policy and their intercourse with the other contracting parties, has repeatedly been cited as one of the ablest papers ever penned by any statesman of any age. He forbade the idea that the Convention was to possess any legislative power, distinctly stating that nothing upon which they might agree should have any binding force upon the United States until it should have been ratified by Congress. He instructed them carefully to abstain from all discussions concerning the war between Spain and the Southern Republics; to seek to abolish war against private property and non-combatants upon the ocean, thus rendering the private possessions of an enemy at sea subject to the same humane regulations as those upon land; and to press upon the Southern Republics the propriety of establishing the most perfect and free toleration of religious opinion. Mr. CLAY thus continued to discharge the laborious duties of his high office during the administration of Mr. ADAMS. At its close, in 1829, he returned to his home, where he was received with marks of the most ardent esteem and admiration, and was immediately importuned to allow himself to be a candidate for public office. He declined, however, a seat in the Kentucky Legislature, and in the House of Representatives at Washington, both of which were pressed upon his acceptance. He retired to private life, occasionally meeting his friends at complimentary festivals, where he always took occasion to thank them for the confidence they had reposed in him—to vindicate himself from the charges of unscrupulous political enemies, and to unfold the principles by which his whole public career had been governed. In May, 1829, he thus attended a public dinner at Lexington, Kentucky; in March, 1830, another at Natchez, Mississippi; and in July, a third at Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the autumn of the year 1831, Mr. CLAY was elected, by the Legislature of Kentucky, Senator of the United States from that State, his opponent being Col. R. M. JOHNSON, who had distinguished himself somewhat by his bitter opposition to the Administration of Mr. ADAMS, and his general approval of the principles and policy which had elected President JACKSON. The principle of PROTECTION, which Mr. CLAY had done so much to establish, and under the operation of which the whole country was now at the height of its glory and industrial prosperity, began to excite the hostility of the Southern section. It was a favorite dogma with Southern statesmen, that the duties levied upon English manufactured cotton stuffs tended seriously to injure the production of that great staple at the South. They treated with contempt the proposed creation of a HOME MARKET for their cotton, and began to regard the American System, as it was most properly called, as a blow direct aimed at Southern prosperity. In the debate which ensued upon the revision of the Tariff, all these sectional jealousies were sedulously inflamed, and a strong feeling was aroused throughout the country in favor of a policy known only, on the face of the earth, as an abstraction under the name of Free Trade. A strong party was formed, headed by Southern men, whose favorite project was the throwing open all our ports to the goods of foreign nations—imposing only such duties as might provide sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of Government, and regulating these without the slightest discrimination among the articles on which they were to be imposed. Mr. CLAY, in one of his most celebrated speeches, exposed, with the clearness of sunlight, the absurdity of their schemes. He proved beyond the possibility of dispute that the freedom they upheld would bring us at once to the basest and most abject dependence upon foreign nations. Our duties once thrown off, and their products admitted free, we should be instantly at their mercy, and might be impoverished or starved at their discretion. Their policy, he made it perfectly evident, would lead directly to a British Colonial bondage; our Country would speedily be drained of her gold and silver; her industry, in every department, would droop, and her high and increasing prosperity would at once be crushed to the earth. Anxious, however, to heal the dissensions which he feared would endanger, in all its branches, the glorious cause he had so long espoused, Mr. CLAY directed his efforts to a reconciliation of the op-

posing factions; and while he maintained in all its integrity his leading principle of Protection and Encouragement to American Industry, he brought forward a proposition for the reduction of duties upon those articles which did not come into competition with those of American production, except those upon luxuries, such as wines and silks. The Committee on Manufactures, through Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, their Chairman, accordingly, on the 13th of March, reported a bill moulded by these suggestions, repealing the duties on certain specified articles, but maintaining inviolate the protective features of the existing Tariff.

This bill, however, did little to allay the feverish discontent of the South. The sectional prejudices of that portion of the country, which are far stronger and more unscrupulous than those of any other part of the Union, were thoroughly aroused, and nothing that a desire for peace and reconciliation could accomplish effected any thing towards their removal. Their strength may be inferred from the fact, that they had seduced from all his former principles and professions one of the greatest and most powerful men in the Union: and JOHN C. CALHOUN, who had been among the earliest and most ardent friends of a Protective Tariff in 1816, was now found foremost among those rash spirits who declared that the laws of the Union, and the Union itself, should be destroyed before the established Tariff should be binding upon the South. The excitement on the subject was becoming fiercely intense. The ground was taken by a State Convention in South Carolina, held November 24, 1832, that the State had a right to nullify, at her discretion, any law of Congress; and the Legislature immediately after ratified the proceedings of the Convention, echoed the destructive sentiment, and declared that the whole military power of the State should sustain and enforce it against the forces of the Federal Government. Measures were taken to carry this into effect. President JACKSON, though his Administration was hostile to the principle of Protection, issued his Proclamation enjoining obedience to the laws of the land, and denouncing armed opposition to them as treason to the Government; and this was answered by a counter Proclamation from Gov. HAYNE, of South Carolina.

Thus the matter stood at the beginning of the session of 1833. The preservation of the principle of Protection, in opposition alike to the insidious but determined hostility of the President and his friends, and to the alarming attitude of South Carolina, became at once the great business of the session. The nullification party in Congress of course, as such, had little strength; and a bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee to *enforce* the collection of the revenue. The aspect of affairs was now, in the highest degree, serious and alarming. Civil war with all its horrors seemed impending and about to burst. South Carolina, though not formidable by her own power, was so closely linked with the other Southern States, that war with her would, beyond doubt, soon become a war between the North and the South; the beautiful fields of our happy country must be drenched with the best blood of her sons; distress and agony, beyond estimate, must brood over us for years; and if the Federal Union should finally be preserved, which was an issue scarcely to be expected, a dark blot, never to be effaced, must have rested upon our history for ever. All these considerations presented themselves with terrible force to the mind of Mr. CLAY. He saw, too, that in the threatened event of a bloody struggle, final peace could scarcely be hoped without yielding for ever the great principle of PROTECTION, on which, in his view, was to be based all the national prosperity and happiness for which America could ever hope. He addressed himself to the averting of the overwhelming calamities which now hung over his beloved country. His noble heart throbbed with the highest love for every portion of the Union. Sectional partiality, and that narrow, illiberal patriotism which bounds its sympathies and exertions by the limits of a State, found no place within his breast. The American Union was his country; he respected the rights, honored the chivalry, and was as tender of the lives and interests of the people of South Carolina as of those of his own noble Kentucky. He gave to the crisis his most attentive thought. He consulted with his friends, and invited the counsel of those best acquainted with all the several interests of the nation. After the most deliberate study, and as the result of the most careful consideration, he brought forward, as best adapted to the existing state of the country, his celebrated COMPROMISE BILL, settling the policy of the nation on the subject of the Tariff upon a conciliatory and mutually acceptable basis, until the 30th of June, 1842—when the whole subject would again become open for reconsideration, and

when he firmly believed the increased intelligence and experience of the Country would have removed all effective opposition to the principles of Protection to American Industry and complete Independence of all Foreign Powers. By the provisions of the act, the rate of duties was to undergo a gradual reduction up to the time of its limitation, when 20 per cent. at a home valuation was to be its lowest point; and then it was to be left to such legislation as the condition of the country, the state of her finances, and the necessities of her Industry might demand, and the increased intelligence of the people might justify. At the time the act was devised, measures had been commenced by the Administration party to ensure a total abolition of all protective duties, and a resort to the policy of what was called Free Trade. The Compromise Act, in Mr. CLAY's opinion, would avert this danger from his cherished system, and would lead the public mind to more considerate and better grounded opinions upon this vitally important subject.

With these views, and actuated by as true and self-denying patriotism as ever moved the heart of any statesman of any age, Mr. CLAY introduced his Compromise Bill, and upheld it by the ablest and most eloquent efforts. It was accepted by the Southern members in Congress, became a law, and swept at once from the political sky of our country that black cloud of lowering war which had hidden the brightness of its morning star. The storm of more than Apocalyptic horror which was about to burst upon the land, rolled away in silence, and again the sun of peace, with its gleamings of glory and of hope, shed upon the nation its brightest effulgence.

The joy which the adoption of this celebrated act spread over the land was general, and of thrilling intensity. From one extremity to the other, the name of HENRY CLAY was uttered, in connection with it, with the highest honor national gratitude could bestow. The measure of his glory, for this act of his life, is not yet full, for the secret history of that act has not been written. When it shall be given to the world, by the hand of some man who mingled in its scenes, then will shine forth from the part sustained by Mr. CLAY, a sacrifice of personal feeling, a zeal for the best good of the nation, a love of country, and a high devotion to her cause, which, for sublimity and worth, will match the proudest achievements of ancient or of modern times. It called forth the warmest eulogies of men of all parties, and from every section of the country. For years since it has been a standing theme for eloquent applause; and at the present time it will not be regarded, as in other circumstances it might, as a fact of no significance, that so lately as in 1839, JOHN TYLER, then a Member of the Virginia House of Delegates, spoke of it in the following emphatic terms: "It rarely happens," said he, "to the most gifted, and talented, and patriotic, to record their names upon the page of history in characters indelible and enduring. But if to have rescued his country from civil war—if to have preserved the Constitution and the Union from hazard and total wreck, constitute any ground for an immortal and undying name among men, then do I believe that HENRY CLAY has won for himself that high renown." The feelings of gratitude entertained by the whole Eastern portion of the Union for his services, were fully proved by the demonstrations of popular respect and love which marked every step of a visit he paid, in the autumn of 1833, to the Eastern States. The time to which, by its own provisions, the operation of this celebrated act was limited, has now expired; and though the struggle which, even on its first proposal, he saw must attend the revision of the Tariff, upon the expiration of the act, has been rendered fiercer by *accidental* circumstances than he hoped, the sense of gratitude for his exertions has not been cooled one jot by subsequent occurrences.

In 1832, towards the close of the session, Mr. CLAY, being a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, surprised his enemies, but completely fulfilled the expectation of his friends, who knew his unselfish nature and his uncompromising love of justice and of right, by reporting a Bill—referred to an inappropriate Committee of which he was Chairman—for the express purpose of setting a trap to 'catch his conscience,' providing for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the several States of the Union. That a candidate for the Presidency should not, when so tempting an opportunity was offered, secure to himself the votes of the Western States by advocating the cession to them of the Public Domain within their borders, was an act of voluntary virtue, of which they certainly had never been guilty, and of which they could by no means conceive the possibility. But they

were disappointed. The bill was reported by Mr. CLAY, and supported in a speech of surpassing power. It passed the Senate, but was postponed in the House. At the next session, however, it had become so popular throughout the country, that it was taken up again and passed by an overwhelming majority. It was sent to the President for his approval. He dared not veto it, for then it would have gone back, and, beyond all question, become a law by a two-thirds vote. The adjournment of Congress within the ten days, during which its detention was allowed, gave an opportunity for its destruction too favorable to be neglected. And thus it was lost. In his Message of December 4, 1832, President Jackson had recommended the measure; and there is every reason to believe that if any other man than HENRY CLAY, his rival for the Presidency, had secured the glory of its passage, it would have been signed without scruple or hesitation.

The question of Currency now began to excite the deepest interest. As early as 1829, General Jackson had made suggestions, vague and indefinite, concerning the improvement of the Currency; and in the year 1832 he had vetoed the bill for a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The doctrines of that Veto had encountered the warmest condemnation of Mr. CLAY, for he saw involved in them principles that must inevitably, if carried to their ultimate results, establish a power higher than that of the People, and convert our Republic into a monarchy of the most tyrannical character. In the prosecution of his scheme of destroying the Bank, in the Session of 1833, the President suggested that the U. S. Deposites in the Bank were unsafe. The House of Representatives examined the subject, and resolved that they *were* safe. Thus thwarted, the President resolved to remove them on his own responsibility; and after ejecting from office two Secretaries of the Treasury, before he could find a tool sufficiently pliable for his purposes, through Mr. Taney he finally succeeded, and ordered the Public Moneys to be removed from the United States Bank, the depository selected by Congress, and to be distributed among the Banking Institutions of the several States. Circulars were at the same time addressed to these Banks, directing them to use the money, thus deposited with them, for the stimulating of business, and to loan it out to the people, as they might desire.

The arbitrary power thus assumed and exercised by the President, created the most anxious alarm in Congress. It was a stride towards tyranny of the most dangerous portent, and on the 26th of December, 1833, Mr. CLAY introduced resolutions censuring the President for his removal of Secretary DUANE, because he would not do his unlawful bidding, and condemning Mr. TANEY for his removal of the Deposites. He supported them with an eloquence and a power seldom exhibited in the Council Chambers of any nation. The fundamental principles of our Government were lucidly discussed, and their palpable violation by General Jackson was most clearly shown. He pointed out the dangerous tendency of these encroachments on the public liberty, and called, with a commanding voice, upon the Representatives of a Free People to crush this attempt to defraud them of their rights, and to set at defiance their will on subjects of the highest national interest. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of twenty-six to twenty. President Jackson immediately sent in a Protest, declaring that *he* was responsible for the acts of all *his* Secretaries, that Congress has no right to take from him the control of the Public Moneys, and that he is to be bound in his administration of the government solely by his own understanding of the Constitution. After a long and most animated debate, in which Mr. CLAY made another most powerful speech in refutation and utter reprobation of the novel and alarming doctrines put forth by the President, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the President had no right to protest against the doings of either House of Congress, and excluding his protest from the journals of the Senate. It is worthy of remark, that among the names of the large majority by whom these resolutions were adopted, is recorded that of JOHN TYLER.

On the 28th of May, 1834, Mr. CLAY introduced resolutions reasserting his often repeated opinions concerning Executive usurpation, and the general policy of the high-handed and dangerous measures of President Jackson, and providing for the restoration to the Bank of the United States of the Public Moneys, then scattered, by the command of the President, throughout the several States. They were adopted in the Senate, but never acted upon in the House. This Session of 1833 and '34 was distinguished by the ability and earnestness with which the usurpations of the President

were discussed and condemned; and in all the debates, clear, loud, and powerful, above all the rest, was heard the denunciation of HENRY CLAY.

At the next session, the most important feature was the discussion and settlement of our French relations. That nation had failed to fulfil a treaty stipulation for the payment of claims of our citizens for losses sustained by aggressions upon our commerce; and President Jackson, with blame-worthy rashness, had in his Message recommended measures of immediate hostility. That portion of the Message was referred to a Committee, in whose behalf Mr. CLAY reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the Executive recommendations. It was supported in a long report of unequaled force of argument, and was perfectly satisfactory to men of every party in the Senate, who vied with each other in the warmth of their admiration for its temper and ability. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and in the early part of the succeeding year the difficulties were amicably adjusted.

On the 14th of April, 1836, Mr. CLAY again brought his bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands before the Senate. It was ably discussed for more than two weeks, and passed that body by a vote of twenty-five to twenty. In the House, however, it failed, as was foreseen, through the influence of the President. At the same Session, Mr. CLAY made powerful arguments in defence of the right of petition, the acknowledgment of Texan Independence, and upon various questions of local or temporary interest which came before the honorable body of which he was so distinguished a member.

Upon the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th of July, 1836, Mr. CLAY returned to Kentucky, and, in a masterly speech delivered at a complimentary dinner given him by the citizens of Woodford, he reviewed, in a clear and eloquent manner, the whole policy of the existing Administration, and declared his wish to retire from public life. The wishes of his friends, however, that he should resume his legislative duties, and the large majority by which, in the Legislature of his adopted State, he was re-elected to the Senate, induced him to return; and he accordingly took his seat at the ensuing Session of Congress. The Administration of Gen. Jackson was just drawing to a close. No candid and considerate man could contrast the two conditions of the country—that in which he found, and that in which he left it—without acknowledging the sad change that had come over every interest, blighted the fairest hopes of every patriot, and cast the whole country into a deep shade of despondency and hopeless suffering. In 1829 the Currency was safe and equable; our Credit, at home and abroad, stood upon a level with that of any other nation; Industry and Economy were the sure avenues to wealth and happiness; the produce of the farmer commanded a fair price in every market; the goods of the manufacturer and the wares of the mechanic found ready sales, and gave employment to thousands of industrious laborers in every walk of business; and this great People were emphatically, and in the best sense of the words, 'prosperous and happy.'

But the National Bank had now been destroyed. The country had no practical circulating medium of equal value in every portion of the Union. The Deposites of the Government had been removed from the National Institution, where never one dollar of the immense amount committed to its keeping had been lost, nor one cent paid for its secure custody, and scattered throughout the land in the State Banks; and these Banks, by a Circular issued from the Treasury Department, under the President's direction, had been instructed to loan it out to the People; every man, therefore, who could procure an endorser, good or bad, filled his pockets with Bank notes; new and enormous issues were made, and the whole nation at once rushed into the most rash and extravagant speculations. Land and its products rose to an enormous price; purchases were made, and debts incurred to an unparalleled extent, and the whole nation finally stood still, at the height of the phrensy to which the Government had urged her, each man owing his neighbor for purchases made at prices he could never again hope to realize. The money of the countless Banks that had sprung up all over the land began to depreciate, business affairs were, of their own accord, tending downward, when the catastrophe was hastened by the issue from the Treasury of the SPECIE CIRCULAR, and the crash of universal suspension fell upon the Banks, and all the business of the nation was whelmed in ruin, and vast numbers of the people into utter and hopeless bankruptcy. So complete a scheme, for the

destruction of the country's hopes, could scarcely have been devised by the ingenuity of man. The derangements of the Currency, of course, involved in the ensuing ruin all the Tariff regulations of the Compromise Act; our credit became stained abroad, and hooted at at home; the States, stimulated by the prevailing madness, had plunged recklessly into debt and consequent embarrassment, and the whole internal administration of the Government was corrupted to the core by the prostitution to party purposes of Executive patronage, and the crushing supremacy of the Executive will.

The Session of 1836—7 did little to ward off these gathering ills, for the Administration had a large majority in both Houses of Congress. His Land Bill was again brought up by Mr. CLAY; but the desire on the part of those, who were looking for the Presidential Succession, to make political capital out of this convenient fund, secured its virtual rejection; for it was forced to yield to a direct proposition of Mr. CALHOUN to *cede* the land to the States in which it lay; but, fortunately for the country, this most extraordinary bill failed to reach its third reading in the Senate, where it originated. At the same session, and in opposition to the ardent efforts of Mr. CLAY and his friends, a bill was passed regulating the duties on imports; another passed both Houses, but was destroyed by the contemptuous Veto of the President, and a resolution, offered in a spirit of truckling sycophancy, of which few other men in the nation are capable, by Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, to Expunge from the records of the Senate the resolution of censure upon the President, passed on the occasion of his removal of the Public Deposites, obtained the sanction of a majority of that body. Upon this question Mr. CLAY made a powerful speech, exhibiting, in all its odium and corruption, this extraordinary proposition, and lashing with a whip of scorpions, the men who would thus disgrace the honorable body of which they were such unworthy members.

Under these circumstances, the Executive power having become, through abuse of patronage, and all the machinery which corruption and ingenuity could devise, even stronger than that of the people, came on the election for President to succeed Gen. Jackson. It resulted in the choice of Mr. Van Buren, a man pledged, by the most active and influential participation in the iniquities of the Jackson dynasty, to carry out that same ruinous policy, and who gave, at once, a signal proof of his own imbecility and lack of personal independence, and a foretaste of the 'relief' the people might expect from his administration, by a public declaration that he considered it glory enough to 'walk in the footsteps of so illustrious a predecessor.' Driven to the act, by the terrible distress which prevailed throughout the country, he issued his proclamation convening Congress in Extra Session; and on the 1st of September, 1837, that Session commenced. His first act was an embodiment, in tangible shape, and a bold presentation to Congress for their legislative sanction, of the extraordinary assumptions of his predecessor. He devised a bill proposing to place in the hands of the President, and officers appointed by him, all the Public Moneys of the Union—thus asking Congress to place in his hands by law, what Gen. Jackson had seized in defiance of law. The Session at which the Message, embodying this plan, was received, was signalized by two striking events:—the defection of a large and most respectable portion of the Administration party, and the coalition of the remainder with the friends of JOHN C. CALHOUN, who had, ever since the Anti-Nullification Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, opposed that Administration with a bitterness and a power which far outstripped all rival denunciation.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme, as it was called, was, of course, the great topic of discussion at this Extra Session. Mr. CLAY took the lead in an opposition to its doctrines, more able, and urged with more determined effort, than any other measure which for a long time had come before Congress. Besides the tyrannical control of the funds of the Government, which this obnoxious bill proposed to vest in the President, it contained also other no less odious and dangerous features; one of these was a provision that all duties, and other Government dues, should be paid in gold and silver—thus at once creating one Currency for the use of the Government, and leaving one, acknowledged by that very act to be worse, for the People. The speech of Mr. CLAY in opposition to the bill, was one of the ablest he had ever made. But the bill passed in the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to twenty, and was sent to the House.

Here it was fated to encounter a still sterner

ordeal. The defection of a small but able and determined body from the Van Buren party, who leagued themselves together under the name of Conservatives, and based their opposition expressly upon the ground of hostility to this Sub-Treasury Scheme, and the growing manifest disapproval of its principles by the People, operated upon the House of Representatives with a force which all the power of Executive blandishment, the influence of Executive patronage, and the strength of the Calhoun Coalition, could not withstand; and on the 14th of October the bill was laid on the table by a vote of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seven. Soon after this, and without the transaction of any other business, save the *rejection*, by the Van Buren majority, of a resolution introduced by Mr. CLAY, and simply declaring that it 'would be expedient to charter a National Bank whenever the *wishes* of a *majority* of the *People*, to that effect, should be indicated,' and the adoption instead of one, by Mr. WRIGHT, declaring that it was inexpedient to establish such a Bank, the Congress convened in Extra Session was adjourned.

At the regular Session of 1838, the Sub-Treasury Scheme was again brought before Congress in the Message of the President. Mr. CLAY opposed it again in a long and powerful argument, denouncing it as a deliberate attempt, on the part of the Executive, to establish a Government Bank, which should throw into the hands of the Executive a complete control of the Funds of the nation, and which would thus increase, to a tremendous and fearfully dangerous extent, the power of that officer. He also declared himself decidedly in favor of a National Bank, and gave a clear outline of the principles upon which he would have it based. His scheme proposed a strict and close limitation of its powers, an exclusion of all foreign influence, a careful regard for the interests and accommodation of the whole people, and suitable checks upon the power of such an institution to expand or contract the Circulating Medium of the country. As to the constitutionality of such a Bank, Mr. CLAY avowed his acquiescence in the decisions of WASHINGTON, MADISON, MARSHALL, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The Sub-Treasury Scheme was finally passed and became a law, 'in spite of lamentations in Congress, or elsewhere,' in the emphatic words of one of its warmest friends.

The question of Abolition and the reception of Abolition petitions at this time exciting great attention throughout the country, Mr. CLAY, with the bold frankness which marked his whole career, made a most able statement and vindication of his views upon this important topic. They were eminently satisfactory to all sound and reflecting men, and embraced the strictest adherence to Constitutional objections, and the most earnest regard for popular rights. In the summer of 1839 he made a journey to the North—going into Canada as far as Quebec, and returning by way of New York. His tour was a continued triumphal procession: he was met at every town by the most ardent gratulations, and was received at every principal place by public demonstrations of the highest and most enthusiastic regard.

The time was now approaching for another Presidential Election. For twelve years the Whigs had been out of power, and in that time the country had been dragged down, by misrule, from the summit of prosperity to the depths of degradation and misery—the lowest, as it then appeared, that could possibly exist: subsequent events, however, to which we shall soon refer, have proved that even to this there was also a 'lower deep.' The extremity of suffering, however, and the darkest hopelessness seemed to brood over the land. The most sagacious politicians had the firmest conviction that a great majority of the people of the Union were opposed to the principles of the party in power. But the fabric of Executive patronage and influence had grown to such colossal dimensions, and had become so rooted in the nation, that its overthrow seemed a work of despair. The eyes of the whole Nation were turned upon Mr. CLAY as the fittest man to place at the helm of State, and there was every where the most undoubting confidence that if once he could be placed in that station, prosperity and happiness would be speedily restored. But there was likewise an impression, vague and formless, but general and influential, that he could not be elected by the People. Twice he had been a candidate, and twice had he failed. At the last election Gen. HARRISON had been the candidate, and no strong opposition had been raised against him, though the popularity of Jacksonism and the power of official patronage and party discipline had secured his defeat. The approaching election was one of the very highest moment; for it seemed evident, that if the Whig policy failed

of success then, it could never hope for it again. It was a matter, therefore, of the very last importance to select a candidate who, while he was clearly identified with the great principles of the Whig party, should be able to unite all opposing or dissenting portions of that great party, and secure an election by the People.

For the purpose of selecting a candidate, therefore, a National Convention of Delegates was chosen to meet at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, for consultation. The members were chosen not merely to represent the wishes of their constituents, as they partially and vaguely understood them, but to consult, to canvass the probabilities of success, and to determine upon the nomination it was expedient, upon all these considerations, to make. Never was a body of more patriotic, of clearer-headed, or more earnest men assembled together. The Convention lost its party complexion in the fervor of their feelings in behalf of the country; and the solemnity and manifest depth of conviction which marked all their deliberations, seemed at once to identify the principles of the Whigs with the true policy of the nation and the fundamental grounds of our Republican institutions. The deliberations of the Convention resulted in the nomination of Gen. HARRISON. The announcement carried disappointment into the hearts of Whigs throughout the Union; but the developments of the first succeeding month swept away all feelings of this nature, and infused into the great mass of the Whigs an enthusiasm never equaled, in the history of the Nation, since the first formation of the Government. A National Convention was called, to meet at Baltimore, to respond to the nomination of General Harrison and John Tyler, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It was answered by the assembling of more than 20,000 Whigs from every part of the Union; and its proceedings were characterized by a zeal and high-souled determination to succeed never witnessed before on any similar occasion. A pulsation of hope and energy was sent through all the land. Hope sprang up in every heart: a burning zeal, worthy the highest and the holiest cause that ever engaged the active exertion of any people, flamed forth in every section of the country. Convention succeeded convention, each more numerous and more zealous than the last. Every question of public policy was discussed by the living speaker before the people. The direct, inevitable tendency of the doctrines of the ruling party was pointed out as with a sunbeam; and every noble impulse, which finds a home in the heart of man, was aroused to life by the most thrilling and controlling eloquence. The popular enthusiasm took every form, and made itself manifest by processions, banners, music, mottoes, significant devices, and in all the various modes under which, in every age and nation, it has at some great crisis proclaimed its existence and wrought out its high determinations. The greatest intellects of the nation mingled in the heat of the contest. Senators and Representatives went directly to the People with their appeal. At the election in 1840 that appeal was triumphantly answered, and Gen. Harrison was elected President, and John Tyler Vice President, by an overwhelming majority. Thus were the leading principles of the Whigs adopted by the people of the United States, who thereby declared their wish to have them established as the law of the land. The leading measures proposed by the Whigs throughout the contest were briefly these: they proposed to restrict and limit the power of the veto, which had been so ruthlessly employed by Gen. Jackson to the destruction of great measures of public policy: to provide for the ineligibility of the President for a second term—believing, as they were warranted in believing by sad experience, that when this was not the case, the official conduct of the Executive would be shaped with a direct view to a re-election: to restrict the patronage of the Executive, and to regulate its distribution: to retrench expenditures, reform abuses, and introduce a more strict accountability into every public office: to establish a uniform currency, on a stable foundation, by a National institution such as the wisdom of Congress might devise, guarded as much as possible against abuse, and limited by all expedient restrictions: to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union to which of right they belonged: to establish a Protective Tariff on the basis of the Compromise, and by the exercise of that further legislation expressly contemplated by that law: and to administer the Government in all its branches upon the same principles of purity, integrity, and liberal policy which so strongly marked the early days of the Republic. These principles had been deliberately adopted by the people of the United States. They were the principles to

the advocacy of which the whole life of HENRY CLAY had been devoted, and in him they had found their constant and eloquent champion. Their execution was now committed to other hands—but to hands believed to be no less safe than his. The President Elect was known to be a man of pure heart and the most devoted patriotism; and John Tyler, the chosen Vice President, had made the most earnest and sincere protestations of entire agreement upon all these points with the great Whig party by whom he was elected. He had given to the American People what they considered a sure pledge of his entire devotion to Whig principles by his strenuous and persevering advocacy of the nomination of Mr. CLAY, of whose patriotism and devotion to these great principles no Whig ever entertained for one moment the slightest suspicion; and both came into office with the fairest prospects of redeeming their pledge, and restoring prosperity to the American People.

At the Session of Congress closing the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. CLAY repeated his declaration of the principles which, throughout his life, he had endeavored to establish, and again brought before Congress all the great measures, to the advocacy of which so much of his efforts had been directed. The President was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and in his Address delivered upon that occasion renewed the hopes of the People that a new era was opening in their political history. In consideration of the pressing necessities of the country, he issued his Proclamation convening Congress in Extra Session.

Congress assembled on the last Monday of May, 1841; but the elected President met them not; the sacred stillness of the tomb was around him; his soul was in the land of the great departed.

John Tyler, his constitutional successor, met the assembled Representatives, and they addressed themselves to the business of the Extra Session. Mr. CLAY was the great leader in the Senate, and to him the nation looked for those measures of relief which her necessities demanded. He was prompt to devise, and bold to urge them. Early in June, he presented his practical and safe plan for the charter of a National Bank, as the initial step in the great work before him. It was passed by both Houses of Congress, and sent to the President for his approval. It was expected to become a law, and the country rang with applause of HENRY CLAY. John Tyler heard the shout, and it awakened within his bosom jealousies and angry passions, before which the weal of his country faded away like a thing of nought. He violated the first and fundamental principle which brought him into power, by vetoing a bill which the Whigs had pledged themselves should become a law. Mr. CLAY encountered the Veto with a frank and eloquent speech, deprecating the exercise of this most obnoxious power, and in the most moving terms, lamenting the sad prostration of the country's new formed hopes foreshadowed by its use. Congress, however, took especial pains to ascertain what sort of a Bank bill the President was willing to sign, and soon presented such a one for his approval. This too was vetoed, and the hopes of the nation sunk. An attempt to establish a Tariff, to which Mr. CLAY bent his best exertions, was attended with the same success; and it became evident that John Tyler, chosen by the Whigs to carry into effect their principles, had deserted their cause and joined himself to their foe.

Still, every thing was done that could be for the welfare of the country, and for the relief of the Government from the abyss of insolvency, in which it had for years been gradually sinking. A Loan Bill, Treasury Note Bill, and Provisional Tariff were passed, to preserve the Treasury from dishonor until full and permanent provision could be made, at the approaching regular Session, for the collection of adequate Revenue, by a careful and enlightened revision of the Tariff. A Bankrupt Law was passed for the relief of unfortunate debtors, and to secure the effects of dishonest ones to their creditors; and an act providing for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands was passed, but clogged with a condition which now renders it inoperative, in order to escape the Veto of John Tyler. Congress adjourned in September.

The regular Session, commencing early in December, found Mr. CLAY again at his post, doing all in his power to preserve what had been secured, and to carry on the work of beneficent Reform. By his vote, the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law was defeated. By him, a series of Resolutions, setting forth the general principles on which the Government should be conducted, and the specific Reforms which should be effected, in the restriction of Execu-

tive Power, the Retrenchment of Expenditures, the adjustment of the Tariff, &c., &c., were introduced and advocated with consummate ability. They were generally adopted by the Senate, some of them without opposition.

At the end of March, 1842, in fulfilment of a long cherished purpose, Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to the shades of Ashland. For the present, we leave him there in the calm enjoyment of all that peace and happiness which the memory of a life spent in the public service may well confer. His name is already before the American people as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and the loud enthusiasm with which it is hailed from every section of this broad land, tells, in eloquent language, of the deep and ardent love with which it is cherished in their hearts. His is a fame of which any man may well be proud, and which few, in the centuries that are past, have ever enjoyed. His intellectual powers are of the highest order. His life, a long and most arduous one, has been devoted with single-hearted, unselfish earnestness to the best good of his country. Every instinct of his heart bears the stamp of a lofty nature. The political principles which, from his first entrance upon political life, to the latest words upon matters of public concern he has ever uttered, have been cherished with unwavering devotion, are those which lie at the very foundation of our institutions, and which were embraced, with all the ardor of thorough conviction, by the early Fathers of the Republic. No man ever had warmer friends, or better merited their confidence and love. Few have had more bitter enemies, and no one ever deserved them less. A proud and auspicious day will dawn upon the American Republic when she shall witness the advent to her highest station of HENRY CLAY.

September 10th, 1842.

John Tyler's Opinion of Henry Clay,

(When John was honest.)

John Tyler, even after he professed to become a Whig, expressed the most ardent, devoted admiration of HENRY CLAY. We met him at Harrisburg, at the Whig National Convention, in December, 1839, where he was the most determined advocate of Mr. Clay's nomination; and even after Gen. Harrison had been nominated, he tried to upset it, and was one of the last to come in to its support. He openly proclaimed himself a straight-out Whig, said there was a great change in the South in favor of Mr. Clay's views of National Policy, and declared that he would never have come to Harrisburg but in the hope of getting Mr. Clay nominated. He was put on the ticket for Vice President, as the most ultra Clay man there, in order to soothe the wounded feelings of the Clay men. At the Whig dinner to the Delegates at Washington, a few days afterward, he thus expressed himself:

"I do declare, in the presence of my Heavenly Judge, that the nomination given to me was neither solicited nor expected; *I went to the Convention* IN HONOR OF HENRY CLAY; *and in the defeat of the wishes of his friends, I, as one of them, made a sacrifice of feeling*, even though my own name was associated with that of Harrison. * * * I AM A TRUE AND GENUINE WHIG, and in the Capitol, yonder, I have shown my love of Whig principles."

Senator Benton's Opinion of H. Clay,

In Benton's better days.

In 1824, when HENRY CLAY was first a candidate for President, Thomas H. Benton, then and still a Senator from Missouri, was an active supporter of Mr. C. for President, a Member of the Clay Central Committee, &c. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Benton first appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer of Oct. 22d, 1824. We only publish it to show *on what grounds* Col. B. supported Mr. Clay, and what policy he *then* considered Republican. Here is the document:

"The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of AMERICAN POLICY, based on the Agriculture and Manufactures of his own country—upon interior as well as foreign Commerce—upon internal as well as sea-board Improvement—upon the independence of the New World, and close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer, that *the founder* of a system is the natural executor of his own work; that the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool, and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the Statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West; the most zealous promoter of Internal Improvements would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of National Roads and Canals; the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

Old and New Ratios.

By the Constitution of the United States, each of the States composing the Union is entitled to two Members of the Senate, and of the House as many as its Federal Population shall entitle it to choose. To ascertain this number, a Census of the Population of each State is taken at the expiration of each period of ten years, and to the whole number of its *Free White* inhabitants is added *three-fifths of all other persons*, excluding Indians not taxed. The amount obtained by adding these together is termed the *Federal Numbers* of the State, by which the number of its Representatives in Congress is regulated.

The Census is taken in the decennial year, (1820, '30, '40, and so on)—but is rarely perfected, digested, and published till late in the following year, and the Apportionment thereupon made in the year succeeding. Thus the late Census was taken in 1840; made up and published in 1841; the Apportionment made in 1842; and the first Congress elected under it assembles in 1843.

Hitherto each State has been allowed a Representative only for each time that the Ratios could be subtracted from its Federal Numbers, leaving fractions wholly unrepresented. Thus if a State had 98,000 Federal Numbers and the Ratio was 50,000, it would be allowed but one Member of the House. By the New Apportionment Law, however, a State having a fraction of over one-half the Ratio is allowed an additional Member. Seven States by this have one more than they would otherwise be entitled to.

By the Constitution, each State, however slender its Population, and however high the Ratio, is entitled to at least one Member.

The following table shows the Ratio and the number of the House under each Apportionment, viz.:

Year 1789—Fixed by the Constitution			65	Members
" 1793	Ratio of	33,000	105	"
" 1803	"	33,009	141	"
" 1813	"	35,000	181	"
" 1823	"	40,000	212	"
" 1833	"	47,700	242*	"
" 1843	"	70,680	223	"

* Including Michigan and Arkansas, admitted into the Union in 1836.

The number of Members of the House and Presidential Electors to which each State respectively *was* entitled under the Apportionment of 1832, and *will be* under that of 1842, will be seen by the following table:

Free States.	Ratio of 1832. Members.	Pres. Elect.	Ratio of 1842. Mem.	P. E.
Maine	8	10	7	9
New Hampshire	5	7	4	6
Massachusetts	12	14	10	12
Connecticut	6	8	4	6
Rhode Island	2	4	2	4
Vermont	5	7	4	6
New-York	40	42	34	36
New-Jersey	6	8	5	7
Pennsylvania	28	30	24	26
Ohio	19	21	21	23
Indiana	7	9	10	12
Illinois	3	5	7	9
Michigan	1	3	3	5
Slave States.				
Delaware	1	3	1	3
Maryland	8	10	6	8
Virginia	21	23	15	17
North Carolina	13	15	9	11
South Carolina	9	11	7	9
Georgia	9	11	8	10
Alabama	5	7	7	9
Mississippi	2	4	4	6
Louisiana	3	5	4	6
Kentucky	13	15	10	12
Tennessee	13	15	11	13
Missouri	2	4	5	7
Arkansas	1	3	1	3
Total Slave States	100	126	88	114
" Free States	142	168	135	161
Total	242	294	223	275

☞ The present Congress expires March 4th, 1843; but the new does not assemble until the first Monday in December following, unless specially called. If it should be, Special Elections would be needed in several States, as they do not choose regularly till late in 1843.

Statistics of New-York State Canals.

PREPARED BY EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Statement showing the progressive increase of business on all the Canals of New York, from the commencement of navigation on the Erie Canal, in 1820, to the close of the year 1841:

Year.	Tolls on all the Canals.	Tons arriving at tide water.	Tons going fm. tide water
1820	$5,437		
1821	14,388		
1822	64,072		
1823	152,958		
1824	340,642		34,136
1825	566,279		33,438
1826	765,104	302,170	35,436
1827	859,260		
1828	838,444		56,792
1829	813,137		
1830	1,056,922		70,154
1831	1,223,801		86,945
1832	1,229,433		52,621
1833	1,463,820		119,463
1834	1,341,329	553,596	114,608
1835	1,548,986	753,191	128,910
1836	1,614,336	696,347	133,796
1837	1,292,623	611,781	122,130
1838	1,590,911	640,481	142,808
1839	1,616,382	602,128	142,035
1840	1,775,747	669.012	129,580
1841	2,034,882	774,334	162,715
Total	22,208,943		

Cost of the Canals, (per Report of the Canal Board, Feb. 23, 1837.)

		Length.
Erie Canal	$7,143,790	364 miles.
Champlain	1,257,604	64 "
Oswego	565,437	38 "
Cayuga and Seneca	236,805	21 "
Chemung	331,694	39 "
Crooked Lake	156.777	8 "
Chenango	2,270,605	97 "
Total	11,962,712	631

ELECTION RETURNS.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Robinson.	Fairfield.	Harr.	V. B.
Aroostook,	176	375	289	480
Cumberland,	3469	5334	6790	6438
Franklin,	754	1106	1848	2058
Hancock,	800	1525	2434	2509
Kennebec,	3897	3147	6905	3521
Lincoln,	3202	4065	6286	5188
Oxford,	600	2190	2932	4800
Penobscot,	2214	3603	4333	4445
Piscataquis,	733	1110	1275	1136
Somerset,	2447	2417	3684	2597
Waldo,	1335	3877	2694	5069
Washington,	780	1252	2357	2235
York,	1858	3606	4785	5725
Total,	22,265	33,607	46,612	46,201

Majorities—Fairfield, 11,342; Harrison, 411.

Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 3,298.

The returns for 1842 are incomplete, and the towns to come in will increase Fairfield's majority. The Legislature elected is, of course, strongly Loco-Foco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	*J. Eastman.	*Shaw.	Harr.	V. B.
Belknap,	1364	2061	(new county.)	
Carroll,	1144	2180	"	"
Cheshire,	2803	2047	3638	2302
Coos,	489	1287	525	1341
Grafton,	2737	4447	3691	4978
Hillsborough,	3248	4456	4084	5072
Merrimack,	2265	4575	2755	5030
Rockingham,	3249	4033	4102	4984
Strafford,	1858	1716	5280	6755
Sullivan,	1676	2068	2088	2299
Total,	20,833	28,870	26,158	32,761

Maj.—Shaw, 8,037; Van Buren, 6,603.

* Highest on each ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1839.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Everett.	Morton.
Barnstable,	2751	1554	1684	1266
Berkshire,	3931	3780	3176	3353
Bristol,	4855	4904	3293	4298
Dukes,	346	294	200	291
Essex,	10056	6513	6797	5980
Franklin,	3461	2137	2279	2297
Hampden,	3441	3312	2622	3330
Hampshire,	4083	1625	2786	2042
Middlesex,	9716	8626	6459	8243
Nantucket,	671	320	520	265
Norfolk,	5404	4238	3671	4241
Plymouth,	5065	3548	3988	3908
Suffolk,	7557	4339	5036	3873
Worcester,	11537	6764	8214	7647
Total,	72,874	51,944	50,725	51,034

Maj.—Harrison, 20,930; Morton, 309.

Scattering, 1840, 1,618; 1839, 307.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Paine.	Smilie.	Harr.	V. B.
Addison,	2400	1133	2806	916
Bennington,	1519	1513	1796	1423
Caledonia,	1822	2095	2025	1713
Chittenden,	1942	1943	2286	1381
Essex,	420	457	448	303
Franklin,	1509	1505	2186	1191
Grand Isle,	244	169	363	162
Lamoille,	727	1213	907	888
Orange,	2397	2898	2874	2216
Orleans,	1015	917	1294	745
Rutland,	3442	2033	4114	1551
Washington,	1744	2650	2057	1984
Windham,	2465	2013	3472	1715
Windsor,	4518	2553	5817	1821
Total,	26,164	23,092	32,440	18,018

Maj.—Paine, 3,072; Harrison, 14,422.

Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 1,931.

The vote for 1842 is incomplete, 8 towns being entirely wanting, and in many others, only majorities being given. Full returns will increase Paine's majority over all to 1,200.

In 1841, the vote was, for Paine, 23,679, Smilie, 21,689, Scattering, 3,339.

LEGISLATURE elected 1842.—*Senate*, 16 Whigs, 14 Loco-Focos; *House*, 132 Whigs, 99 Loco-Focos, 1 doubtful, and in 6 towns no choice.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Ellsworth.	Cleaveland.	Harr.	V. B.
Fairfield,	3434	3712	4871	3862
Hartford,	4775	4735	6216	4496
Litchfield,	3455	3739	4542	3806
Middlesex,	1647	2202	2276	2275
New Haven,	4065	4278	5100	4012
New London,	2725	3071	3815	3148
Tolland,	1492	1700	1991	1509
Windham,	2107	2127	2790	2188
Total,	23,700	25,564	31,601	25,296

Maj.—Cleaveland, 1,864; Harrison, 6,305.

Scattering, in 1842, 1,989.

There being no choice of Governor by the people, Cleaveland was chosen by the Legislature by a vote of 139 to 68 for Ellsworth.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1839.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Tillinghast.	Dorr.
Bristol,	476	136	326	166
Kent,	669	372	583	456
Newport,	914	417	800	548
Providence,	2482	1711	1797	1604
Washington,	737	665	534	861
Total,	5278	3301	4040	3635

Maj.—Harrison, 1,977; Tillinghast, 405.

(*Showing the Vote by Congressional Districts under the New Apportionment.*)

Cong. Dist.	Counties, &c.	Senators, 1841. Whig.	L. F.	Pres., 1840. Harrison.	V. B.
1st.	Queens,	1,722	2,134	2,522	2,550
	Suffolk,	901	1,902	2,415	3,482
2d.	Kings,	2,702	2,788	3,293	3,157
	Richmond,	766	825	903	861
3d.	1st Ward, N. Y.,	895	476	1,202	587
	IId " "	755	350	887	427
	IIId " "	1,119	593	1,474	682
	IVth " "	870	910	1,138	1,177
	Vth " "	1,211	981	1,452	1,169
4th.	VIth " "	603	1,017	806	1,223
	VIIth " "	1,380	1,495	1,707	1,728
	XIIIth " "	1,072	1.538	1,422	1,743
	Xth " "	843	1,367	1,138	1,655
5th.	VIIIth " "	1,403	1.634	1,962	2,134
	IXth " "	1,192	1,756	1,515	1,985
	XIVth " "	842	1,219	1,142	1,393
6th.	XIth " "	505	1,523	714	1,668
	XIIth " "	316	549	380	682
	XVth " "	1,338	576	1,686	797
	XVIth " "	873	1.335	1,063	1,443
	XVIIth " "	990	1,328	1.267	1,442
7th.	Rockland,	201	790	637	1,657
	Westchester,	2,135	2.916	4.083	4,354
8th.	Dutchess,	4,238	4,936	5,355	5,362
	Putnam,	354	1,033	920	1,583
9th.	Orange,	2,849	4,125	4,371	4,845
	Sullivan,	1,196	1,510	1,475	1,679
10th.	Delaware,	1,868	3,201	2,988	3,847
	Ulster,	3,598	4,031	4,492	4.280
11th.	Columbia,	3,619	4,104	4,290	4.478
	Greene,	2,388	3,063	2,991	3.258
12th.	Rensselaer,	5,132	5,393	5,752	5,424
13th.	Albany,	5,474	6,046	6,371	5,944
14th.	Essex,	2,063	1,623	2,617	1,789
	Washington,	4,061	2,913	5.071	3,024
15th.	Clinton,	1,666	1.866	2,023	1,828
	Franklin,	1,184	1,082	1,440	1,110
	Hamilton, (part,)	(no returns,)		1	9
	Warren,	852	1,471	1,306	1,411
16th.	Fulton,	1,637	1,604	2,086	1,858
	Hamilton, (part,)	99	210		
	Saratoga,	3,560	3,805	4,416	3,873
	Schenectady,	1,536	1,667	1,752	1,579
17th.	Herkimer,	2,311	3,752	3,118	4,350
	Montgomery,	2,348	2.868	2,828	3,298
18th.	Lewis,	1,444	1,672	1,718	1,755
	St. Lawrence,	3,525	4,527	4.803	4,751
19th.	Jefferson,	4,725	5,212	6,257	5,630
20th.	Oneida,	4,832	6,436	7,156	7,769
21st.	Otsego,	3,158	4,785	4,856	5,580
	Schoharie,	1,991	2,794	2,692	3,137
22d.	Broome,	1,995	1,960	2,395	2,131
	Chenango,	3,813	3,987	4,386	3.995
	Tioga,	1.551	2,020	1,925	2,180
23d.	Madison,	3.398	3,875	4.266	4,115
	Oswego,	3.377	3,758	4,192	3,907
24th.	Onondaga,	5,794	6,575	6,557	6,561
25th.	Cayuga,	4,520	4,814	5,172	4,864
	Cortland,	2,231	2,148	2,664	2,229
26th.	Chemung,	1,347	2.039	1,698	2,296
	Tompkins,	3,381	3,405	3,969	3,558
	Yates,	1,712	1,986	2,072	2,087
27th.	Seneca,	1,987	2,416	2.466	2,472
	Wayne,	3,632	3,812	4.309	3,996
28th.	Monroe,	4,966	4.043	6.468	4.835
29th.	Livingston,	3,228	2,296	3.916	2,634
	Ontario,	3.857	3.266	4.828	3,451
30th.	Allegany,	3,210	3,158	4,132	3,382
	Steuben,	3,014	4,191	4.081	4.820
31st	Cattaraugus,	2.249	2,394	2,966	2.475
	Chautauque,	4.035	2,673	5,985	3.345
32d.	Erie,	3,803	2.861	6,787	3,687
33d.	Genesee,	2,439	1,706	7,057	3,809
	Wyoming,	1,847	1,541		
34th.	Niagara,	2,121	1,983	2,964	2,219
	Orleans,	1,696	2,054	2,606	2.031
	Total,	171,546	190,694	225,817	212,527

Majorities,—Loco Foco, 19,148; Harrison, 13,290.

[Birney, (Abolition,) for President in 1840, received 2,798 votes; in 1841, Abolition Setators, 5,936.]

VOTE FOR SENATORS IN 1841, BY DISTRICTS.

Dist.	*Whig Candidates.*		*L. Foco Candidates.*	
1st.	M. Franklin,	19,675	Isaac L. Varian,	19,811
	D. Lord, Jr.,	19,584	E.F.Purdy,	19,523
	*Gottsberger,	2,422	*Thos. O'Connor,	2,521
2d.	H.A.Livingston,	17,194	Abraham Bockee,	23,377
3d.	Killian Miller,	22,008	Erastus Corning,	26,268
4th.	David Russell,	23,306	Edmund Varney,†	25,721
5th.	Ros. T. Lee,	20,934	William Ruger,	25,738
6th.	Allen Ayrault,	23,788	James Faulkner,	25,450
7th.	Henry Welles,	23,734	William Bartlett,	25,017
	Barak Niles,	23,723	Sherwood,	25,010
8th.	Gideon Hard,	20,907	Lyman Bates,	16,861
	Total,	171,546	Total,	190,694

* Loco-Foco Nominations at Carroll Hall.

† Including 423, in Washington County, returned for *Edward* Varney.

MAJORITIES IN NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

Dist.	1841. *W.*	1840. *L.F.*	1840. *Har.*	1840. *V.B*
1st.		1413		1095
2d.		145	178	
3d.	1540		2111	
4th.		1519		1276
5th.		1172		893
6th.		1289		922
7th.		1370		1291
8th.		1377		670
9th.		1590		678
10th.		1766		647
11th.		1160		455
12th.		261	328	
13th.		572	427	
14th.	1588		2875	
15th.		717	412	
16th.		454	944	
17th.		1961		1702
18th.		1230	15	
19th.		487	627	
20th.		1604		613
21st.		2430		1169
22d.		608	400	
23d.		858	436	
24th.		780		4
25th.		211	743	
26th.		990		202
27th.		609	307	
28th.	923		1633	
29th.	1523		2659	
30th.		1125	11	
31st.	1217		3131	
32d.	942		3100	
33d.	1039		3248	
34th.		220	1320	

Nett maj.—L. F., 1841, 19,148; Har., 1840, 13,290.

[In 1840, twenty Districts were Whig, and fourteen Loco-Foco; In 1841, seven were Whig, and twenty-seven Loco-Foco.]

NEW YORK CITY---CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Com. Coun. *W'ds.*	1842. *W.*	1842. *L. F.*	Mayor, 1842. *Phœnix.*	*Morris.*	Mayor, 1840. *Phœnix.*	*Varian.*
I.	2	0	900	553	1,062	530
II.	2	0	767	377	894	402
III.	2	0	1,219	666	1,378	583
IV.	0	2	994	1,274	1,038	1,181
V.	2	0	1,231	1,088	1,350	1,169
VI.	2	0	713	1,182	769	1,191
VII.	0	2	1,503	1,720	1,714	1,853
VIII.	1	1	1,842	1,928	1,908	2,145
IX.	0	2	1,491	1,810	1,425	1,992
X.	0	2	1,171	1,565	1,326	1,614
XI.	0	2	711	1,554	667	1,548
XII.	2	0	456	586	270	706
XIII.	0	2	1,006	1,437	1,084	1,502
XIV.	2	0	946	1,426	1,058	1,407
XV.	2	0	1,360	615	1,530	681
XVI.	2	0	1,265	1,389	938	1,415
XVII.	0	2	1.180	1,463	1,213	1,322
	19	15	18,755	20,633	19,624	21,241

Maj.—Whig, 4; Morris, 1.878; Varian, 1,617.

In 1841, Phœnix, 18,206, Morris, 18.604, maj. 398; Common Council, 14 Whigs, 20 Loco-Focos.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	*Banks.*	*Porter.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Adams,	1,941	1,599	2,453	1,628
Allegheny,	5,068	4,281	7,619	4,573
Armstrong,	1,057	1,789	1,260	1,744
Beaver,	2,158	1,751	3,143	1,710
Bedford,	2,261	2,250	2,910	2,446
Berks,	2,925	7,495	3,582	7,425
Bradford,	2,443	2,705	2,631	2,844
Bucks,	4,066	4,412	4,705	4,488
Butler,	1,716	1,674	2,100	1,804
Cambria,	810	874	811	920
Centre,	1,126	2,300	1,448	2,242
Chester,	4,711	4,565	5,642	4,882
Clarion,	555	1,500	648	1,366
Clearfield,	419	886	499	812
Clinton,	603	786	638	649
Columbia,	1,103	2,569	1,325	2,829
Crawford,	2,099	2,815	2,469	2,908
Cumberland,	1,997	2,721	2,791	2,695
Dauphin,	2,649	2,249	3,124	2,187
Delaware,	1,578	1,289	2,031	1,335
Erie,	2,956	1,855	3,636	2,061
Fayette,	1,812	2,749	2,755	3,035
Franklin,	2,636	2,779	3,586	2,892
Greene,	949	1,763	1,350	2,010
Huntingdon,	3,258	2,551	3,826	2,266
Indiana,	1,557	1,195	1,953	1,209
Jefferson,	447	678	476	592
Juniata,	868	971	966	1,043
Lancaster,	8,085	4,914	9,678	5,470
Lebanon,	1,840	1,542	2,370	1,402
Lehigh,	2,328	2,553	2,405	2,450
Luzerne,	2,194	3,426	2,776	4,119
Lycoming,	1,393	2,261	1,504	2,181
McKean,	199	242	263	276
Mercer,	2,762	2,318	3,247	2,336
Mifflin,	1,124	1,324	1,226	1,269
Monroe,	269	1,293	345	1,447
Montgomery,	3,144	4,402	4,068	4,869
Northampton,	2,302	3,467	2,846	3,838
Northumberland,	1,143	2,162	1,351	2,187
Perry,	870	1,827	1,072	1,970
Philadelphia City,	5,920	4,380	7,655	4,774
Philadelphia Co.,	7,348	11,099	10,189	13,303
Pike,	74	540	135	524
Potter,	154	365	180	363
Schuylkill,	1,415	2,408	1,881	2,184
Somerset,	1,853	792	2,501	765
Susquehanna,	1,152	1,962	1,560	2,022
Tioga,	574	1,598	895	1,721
Union,	2,132	1,568	2,423	1,518
Venango,	755	1,280	855	1,276
Washington,	3,291	3,434	4,149	3,611
Warren,	628	963	827	929
Wayne,	553	1,167	675	1,188
Westmoreland,	2,135	4,080	2,778	4,704
York,	2,429	3,825	3,792	4,382
Total,	113,573	136,576	144,021	143,672

Majorities—Porter, ...23,003 ; Harrison, ...349.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	*Harrison.*	*V. Buren.*	*Milligan.*	*Robinson.*
Kent	1593	1096	1220	1134
Newcastle	2321	2195	1604	1818
Sussex	2053	1593	1575	1499
Total	5967	4874	4399	4451

Majorities—Harrison, 1093 ; Robinson, (V. B.) 52.

NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	**Ran'ph.*	**Vroom.*
Atlantic,	425	846	501	665
Bergen,	977	1,346	1,501	1,728
Burlington,	3,417	2,405	2,759	2,236
Cape May,	696	194	430	165
Cumberland,	1,497	1,190	†1,189	†1,226
Essex,	4,636	2,832	4,052	2,500
Gloucester,	2,388	1,773	1,888	1,375
Hudson,	732	501	[in Bergen]	
Hunterdon,	1,830	2,733	1,678	2,610
Mercer,	2,022	1,494	1,474	1,190
Middlesex,	2,014	1,683	‡1,755	‡1,581
Monmouth,	2,953	2,880	2,683	2,897
Morris,	2,509	2,150	2,366	2,046
Passaic,	1,362	962	1,218	963
Salem,	1,582	1,302	1,275	1.303
Somerset,	1,721	1,345	1,521	1,367
Sussex,	1,171	2,932	974	2 613
Warren,	1,419	2,466	1,159	2,027
Total,	33,351	31,034	28,426	28,492

Majorities—Harrison, ...2,317 ; Vroom, ...66.

* The highest on each ticket.

† Including the vote of Millville, rejected.

‡ Including the vote of South Amboy, rejected.

LEGISLATURE ELECTED OCTOBER, 1841.

WHIG.			LOCO FOCO.		
Counties.	*Council.*	*Assem.*	*Counties.*	*Council.*	*Assem.*
Burlington,	1	5	Atlantic,	1	1
Cape May,	1	1	Bergen,	1	2
Cumberland,	1	3	Hunterdon,	1	4
Essex,	1	7	Monmouth,	1	5
Hudson,	1	1	Sussex,	1	3
Mercer,	1	3	Warren,	1	3
Middlesex,	1	4	Gloucester,	1	2
Morris,	1	4	Passaic,	1	1
Somerset,	1	3	Salem,	1	2
Gloucester,	0	2		—	—
Passaic,	0	1	Total,	9	23
Salem,	0	1			
	—	—			
Total,	9	35			

Council,—a tie.

Assembly, Whig maj., 12

Joint ballot, " " 12

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties, &c.	*Johnson.*	*Thomas.*	*Harrison.*	*V. Buren.*
Allegany	1035	1089	1271	1093
Anne Arundel	1106	1364	1415	1261
Annapolis	181	112	189	123
Baltimore City	6386	7435	7296	7326
Baltimore Co.	1404	2318	1941	2620
Calvert	436	353	494	325
Caroline	605	551	687	535
Carroll	1444	1618	1554	1610
Cecil	1188	1295	1448	1314
Charles	613	430	841	502
Dorchester	1142	816	1381	839
Frederick	2583	2789	2958	2623
Harford	1114	1160	1342	1248
Kent	597	486	679	476
Montgomery	909	730	1099	665
Prince George's	835	625	1017	609
Queen Anne's	702	716	778	661
Somerset	1134	802	1516	844
St. Mary's	743	450	895	415
Talbot	683	776	749	682
Washington	2196	2346	2484	2290
Worcester	1284	698	1494	691
Total	28,320	28,959	33,528	28,752

Majorities—Thomas, 539 ; Harrison, 4,776.

Counties.	Delegates. W. '42	L.F.	W. '41	L.F.	President, 1840. Harr.	V. B.
Accomac,	0	2	0	2	739	239
Albemarle,	0	2	2	0	714	517
Allegany,	0	1	0	1	84	171
Amelia,	0	1	0	1	166	240
Amherst,	0	1	1	0	372	329
Augusta,	2	0	2	0	1204	454
Bath,	0	1	1	0	203	218
Bedford,	2	0	2	0	919	558
Berkeley,	2	0	2	0	599	372
Botetourt,	0	1	0	1	407	575
Braxton, / Lewis,	1	0	0	1	202	109
Brooke,	0	1	0	1	350	516
Brunswick,	0	2	0	2	261	380
Buckingham,	0	2	0	2	475	520
Cabell,	1	0	1	0	481	436
Campbell,	2	0	2	0	718	487
Caroline,	0	1	0	1	399	467
Charles City,	1	0	1	0	173	30
New Kent,					198	156
Charlotte,	0	1	1	0	318	327
Chesterfield,	0	1	0	1	298	580
Clarke,	0	1	0	1	174	191
Warren,					110	300
Culpeper,	1	0	1	0	351	295
Cumberland,	1	0	1	0	262	228
Dinwiddie,	0	1	0	1	302	235
Elizabeth City,	1	0	1	0	141	85
Warwick,					92	3
Essex,	1	0	1	0	241	125
Fairfax,	0	1	1	0	366	221
Fauquier,	0	2	2	0	683	533
Fayette,	1	0	1	0	199	183
Nicholas,					173	120
Floyd,	0	1	0	1	143	279
Fluvanna,	1	0	1	0	334	153
Franklin,	0	2	2	0	569	515
Frederick,	0	2	0	2	755	743
Giles,	0	1	1	0	226	293
Mercer,					146	124
Gloucester,	1	0	1	0	247	179
Goochland,	0	1	0	1	120	333
Grayson,	0	1	0	1	455	589
Greenbrier,	0	1	1	0	568	308
Greene,	0	1	0	1	62	230
Orange,					231	235
Greensville,	0	1	0	1	110	156
Halifax,	0	2	0	2	422	964
Hampshire,	0	2	2	0	729	605
Hanover,	0	1	1	0	450	462
Hardy,	1	0	1	0	497	230
Harrison,	1	1	0	2	828	1341
Henrico,	1	0	1	0	445	398
Henry,	0	1	1	0	311	191
Isle of Wight,	0	1	0	1	89	533
Jackson,	0	1	1	0	258	211
Mason,					405	304
James City,	1	0	1	0	141	9
Williamsburg,					83	7
York,					192	12
Jefferson,	2	0	2	0	667	592
Kenawha,	1	0	1	0	827	324
King and Queen,	0	1	0	1	282	305
King George,	1	0	1	0	168	129
King William,	0	1	0	1	115	306
Lancaster,	1	0	1	0	170	87
Richmond,					177	151
Lee,	†1	0	0	1	275	489
Logan,	0	1	0	1	136	189
Loudoun,	3	0	3	0	1269	381
Louisa,	0	1	0	1	375	475
Lunenburg,	0	1	0	1	228	302
Madison,	0	1	0	1	53	532
Marion,	0	1	(from Monongalia & Harr.)			
Marshall,	0	1	0	1	458	462
Matthews, / Middlesex,	*1	0	0	1	180 / 101	220 / 123
Mecklenburg,	0	2	0	2	319	561
Monongalia,	0	1	0	2	681	1236
Monroe,	0	1	1	0	408	420
Montgomery, / Pulaski,	0	1	1	0	338 / 142	261 / 161
Morgan,	0	1	1	0	179	145
Nansemond,	1	0	1	0	383	259
Nelson,	1	0	0	1	404	237
Norfolk Borough,	1	0	1	0	529	298
Norfolk County,	1	1	2	0	561	478
Northampton,	1	0	1	0	334	24
Northumberland,	0	1	0	1	183	300
Nottoway,	1	0	0	1	132	190
Ohio,	1	0	1	0	922	287
Page,	0	1	0	1	45	528
Patrick,	0	1	1	0	342	274
Pendleton,	1	0	0	1	389	468
Petersburg,	1	0	0	1	245	262
Pittsylvania,	2	0	2	0	876	616
Pocahontas,	1	0	0	1	107	210
Powhattan,	0	1	0	1	176	210
Preston,	0	1	0	1	396	464
Prince George,	0	1	0	1	124	237
Prince Edward,	0	1	0	1	268	361
Princes Anne,	1	0	1	0	402	274
Prince William,	0	1	0	1	167	393
Randolph,	1	0	1	0	450	321
Rappahannock,	1	0	1	0	318	300
Richmond City,	1	0	1	0	580	176
Roanoke,	0	1	0	1	159	255
Rockbridge,	2	0	2	0	635	528
Rockingham,	0	2	0	2	256	1444
Russell,	0	1	0	1	264	293
Scott,	0	1	0	1	284	441
Shenandoah,	0	2	0	2	102	1218
Smyth,	0	1	0	1	259	305
Southampton,	0	1	1	0	378	372
Spottsylvania,	1	0	1	0	358	368
Stafford,	0	1	1	0	265	295
Surry,	0	1	0	1	95	195
Sussex,	0	1	0	1	109	347
Tazewell,	0	1	0	1	113	486
Tyler,	0	1	0	1	325	438
Washington,	0	1	0	1	364	625
Westmoreland,	1	0	1	0	286	81
Wood,	0	1	1	0	513	392
Wythe,	0	1	0	1	279	474
Total,	52	82	68	66	42,501	43,893

Majorities—L. F 30; Whig 2; Van Buren 1,392.

* Contested. † Of doubtful politics.

SENATE.

Whigs, terms expire in 1846, Norfolk, &c., 1, Loudoun, &c., 1; in 1845, Lancaster, &c., 1, Richmond City, &c., 1; in 1844, Buckingham, &c., 1, Accomac, &c., 1, Frederick, &c., 1, Montgomery, &c., 1; in 1843, Albemarle, &c., 1, Essex, &c., 1, Bedford, &c., 1, Augusta, &c., 1.—Total, 12.

Loco-Focos, terms expire in 1846, Matthews, &c., 1, Greensville, &c., 1, Kenawha, &c., 1, Louisa, &c., 1, Ohio, &c., 1, Botetourt, &c., 1; in 1845, Washington, &c., 1, Harrison, &c., 1, Pittsylvania, &c., 1, Rockingham, &c., 1, Nottoway, &c., 1, Hampshire, &c., 1; in 1844, Mecklenburg, &c., 1, Isle of Wight, &c, 1, Grayson, &c., 1, Madison, &c., 1; in 1843, Shenandoah, &c., 1, Chesterfield, &c., 1, Fauquier, &c., 1, Monongalia, &c., 1.—Total, 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has no general Election by the people, all the State officers, as well as Presidential Electors, being chosen by the Legislature. The District Elections for Congress and the State Legislature are generally devoid of interest.

Counties.	Governor, 1842. Morehead.	Henry.	President, 1840. Harr.	V. B.
Anson,	998	372	1194	395
Ashe,	473	527	578	460
Beaufort,	750	593	961	309
Bertie,	400	474	496	385
Bladen,	301	438	346	414
Brunswick,	283	309	350	230
Buncombe,	930	410	1436	452
Burke,	1514	399	1623	309
Cabarrus,	610	302	891	354
Caldwell,	(from Burke and Wilkes.)			
Camden,	453	76	612	100
Carteret,	283	243	454	186
Caswell,	244	1109	276	1169
Chatham,	993	707	1124	568
Cherokee,	368	203	414	113
Chowan,	243	221	330	158
Cleaveland,	(from Lincoln and Rutherford.)			
Columbus,	129	351	204	315
Craven,	549	656	666	540
Cumberland,	558	886	612	950
Currituck,	73	367	142	468
Davidson,	1220	484	1441	390
Davie,	450	317	687	225
Duplin,	182	801	253	807
Edgecombe,	74	1185	135	1374
Franklin,	353	646	374	689
Gates,	313	427	378	328
Granville,	901	851	933	778
Greene,	274	198	297	215
Guilford,	1615	418	2300	414
Halifax,	567	419	604	356
Haywood,	465	216	431	221
Henderson,	520	88	(in Buncombe.)	
Hertford,	292	231	396	199
Hyde,	382	161	431	89
Iredell,	1479	252	1780	328
Johnston,	557	580	597	549
Jones,	213	129	243	132
Lenoir,	216	377	(no returns.)	
Lincoln,	679	1579	1000	1958
Macon,	424	160	433	168
Martin,	226	577	291	596
Mecklenburg,	764	1182	1000	1246
Montgomery,	510	101	1136	105
Moore,	522	504	529	495
Nash,	80	765	78	797
New Hanover,	201	885	293	1042
Northampton,	532	430	550	383
Onslow,	187	581	143	690
Orange,	1576	1472	1639	1448
Pasquotank,	631	144	693	149
Perquimons,	353	94	596	134
Person,	309	545	214	597
Pitt,	572	379	627	391
Randolph,	1154	309	1344	269
Richmond,	655	92	820	102
Robeson,	534	557	579	506
Rockingham,	383	954	547	905
Rowan,	913	656	942	502
Rutherford,	1366	173	1802	540
Sampson,	384	603	553	741
Stanly,	595	64	(in Montgomery.)	
Stokes,	1129	1180	1212	1061
Surry,	984	950	1191	812
Tyrrell,	288	106	380	83
Wake,	983	1185	1026	1149
Warren,	113	730	105	754
Washington,	364	58	432	54
Wayne,	216	680	306	731
Wilkes,	1333	109	1450	114
Yancey,	292	493	415	290
Total,	39,465	34,720	46,376	33,782

Maj.—Morehead,...4,745; Harrison,...12,594.

Legislature, elected 1842, *Senate*, 20 Whigs, 30 Loco-Focos; *Commons*, 53 Whigs, 67 Loco-Focos.

Counties.	Governor, 1841. Jones.	Polk.	President, 1840. Harr.	V. B.
Anderson,	540	265	625	227
Bledsoe,	590	227	644	202
Blount,	1065	669	1198	640
Bradley,	480	846	467	791
Campbell,	*343	*362	481	328
Carter,	729	138	837	99
Claiborne,	462	756	631	733
Cocke,	821	100	917	80
Grainger,	1003	524	1095	449
Greene,	894	1574	1032	1559
Hamilton,	448	560	606	473
Hawkins,	1053	1343	1053	1251
Jefferson,	1605	176	1811	131
Johnson,	372	70	390	49
Knox,	1842	385	2096	314
Marion,	431	320	503	368
McMinn,	955	884	1022	897
Meigs,	84	574	119	535
Monroe,	847	985	923	928
Morgan,	158	125	211	161
Polk,	194	345	(new county.)	
Rhea,	164	379	209	383
Roane,	883	649	1047	545
Sevier,	869	88	926	45
Sullivan,	313	1336	327	1386
Washington,	789	1123	892	1083
Bedford,	1853	2344	1878	2156
Davidson,	1768	1236	1960	1274
Dickson,	319	657	396	653
Fentress,	144	359	140	323
Franklin,	603	1361	645	1461
Giles,	1110	1276	1190	1242
Hardin,	510	596	562	581
Hickman,	247	939	293	952
Humphreys,	433	693	191	333
Jackson,	1109	628	1302	591
Lawrence,	522	505	537	372
Lincoln,	728	2504	831	2531
Maury,	1367	2187	1497	2025
Montgomery,	925	781	1101	790
Overton,	262	959	329	988
Robertson,	960	680	1167	650
Rutherford,	1711	1634	1706	1475
Smith,	2369	690	2657	688
Stewart,	378	614	457	642
Sumner,	702	1621	794	1738
Warren,	476	2037	513	1944
Wayne,	666	319	760	266
White,	1158	511	1201	386
Williamson,	1805	809	2017	681
Wilson,	2246	971	2550	870
Benton,	258	331	259	301
Carroll,	1195	425	1361	352
Dyer,	326	212	446	206
Fayette,	1003	864	1140	902
Gibson,	1017	432	1272	418
Hardeman,	624	853	676	860
Haywood,	655	554	807	576
Henderson,	1106	328	1318	277
Henry,	721	1108	862	1079
Madison,	1046	554	1312	537
McNairy,	741	509	906	477
Obion,	274	387	267	357
Perry,	707	388	781	348
Shelby,	829	736	950	681
Tipton,	519	584	573	588
Weakly,	509	726	528	723
Total,	53,929	50.705	60,391	48,289

Majorities—Jones,..3,224; Harrison,..12,102.

* Unofficial; the official total was, Jones, 53,586, Polk, 50,343. The first 26 Cos. are known as East; the next 25 as Middle; and the last 16 as West Tenn.

Legislature, elected 1841, for two years,—*Senate*, 12 Whigs, 13 Loco-Focos; *House*, 39 Whigs, 36 Loco-Focos. Whig majority, on joint ballot, 2.

Counties.	Governor, 1841. Dawson.	McDonald.	President, 1840. Harrison.	V. Buren.
Appling	85	205	93	61
Baker	176	313	182	204
Baldwin	333	350	731	530
Bibb	581	750	758	748
Bryan	83	72	80	22
Bullock	4	338	25	384
Burke	406	305	593	203
Butts	207	396	185	339
Camden	99	231	166	191
Campbell	157	532	163	427
Carroll	300	562	276	437
Cass	418	793	561	705
Chatham	608	567	590	647
Chattooga	129	263	186	201
Cherokee	394	598	369	416
Clark	500	373	617	318
Cobb	436	753	428	658
Columbia	324	188	470	223
Coweta	661	719	792	768
Crawford	364	483	435	458
Dade	Maj. 202	38		163
Decatur	383	253	432	203
De Kalb	568	775	665	759
Dooly	178	406	226	296
Early	194	328	258	293
Effingham	139	51	158	55
Elbert	847	242	957	105
Emanuel	109	216	80	113
Fayette	276	620	337	542
Floyd	241	404	275	267
Forsyth	313	561	348	457
Franklin	302	879	353	581
Gilmer	110	381	127	164
Glynn	117	28	88	14
Green	649	92	889	126
Gwinnett	671	706	745	624
Habersham	296	740	290	761
Hall	362	570	445	504
Hancock	400	320	481	240
Harris	790	465	853	292
Heard	290	413	315	352
Henry	834	906	931	793
Houston	599	705	667	572
Irwin	3	309	59	121
Jackson	497	634	572	542
Jasper	474	504	495	495
Jefferson	428	120	458	89
Jones	452	493	461	352
Laurens	495	21	556	4
Lee	270	190	304	77
Liberty	132	128	144	78
Lincoln	240	159	317	123
Lowndes	319	355	422	90
Lumpkin	321	781	355	786
Macon	348	333	369	303
Madison	306	368	357	286
Marion	375	299	404	193
McIntosh	102	131	119	135
Merriwether	727	825	755	702
Monroe	742	770	796	675
Montgomery	201	27	167	8
Morgan	425	320	478	280
Murray	138	456	273	452
Mucogee	836	878	1044	811
Newton	793	497	988	351
Oglethorpe	584	150	654	127
Paulding	222	292	227	207
Pike	558	774	560	624
Pulaski	123	347	241	275
Putnam	420	331	468	310
Rabun	8	321	30	212
Randolph	396	549	509	519
Richmond	726	372	939	407
Scriven	187	222	180	199
Stewart	738	811	882	639
Sumter	396	337	449	176
Talbot	828	816	912	807
Taliaferro	410	74	431	47
Tattnall	238	81	253	28
Telfair	201	177	203	53
Thomas	346	175	426	60
Troup	898	426	1071	330
Twiggs	396	444	411	373
Union	73	541	107	360
Upson	536	327	632	293
Walker	325	568	387	541
Walton	442	745	516	619
Ware	75	242	215	35
Warren	473	352	552	243
Washington	543	541	593	453
Wayne	58	110	74	51
Wilkes	405	404	438	352
Wilkinson	349	535	428	474
Total	34,539	38,725	40,261	31,921

Maj.—McDonald, 4186; Harrison, 8340.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	Representatives. W. '42	L. F.	W. '41	L. F.	President. Har. '40	V. B.
Autauga	1	1	0	2	591	574
Baldwin	0	1	1	0	137	118
Barbour	2	0	1	1	1028	642
Benton	0	3	0	3	482	1248
Bibb	0	2	2	0	583	478
Blount	0	2	0	2	105	720
Butler	1	1	2	0	710	274
Chambers	2	0	1	1	1039	678
Cherokee	1	1	0	2	377	759
Clarke	0	1	0	1	230	596
Conecuh	1	0	1	0	541	209
Coosa	0	1	0	1	316	539
Covington	0	1	0	1	188	65
Dale and Coffee	1	0	0	1	367	672
Dallas	1	1	2	0	1024	689
De Kalb	0	2	0	2	157	771
Fayette	0	2	0	2	203	819
Franklin	0	3	0	3	637	903
Greene	2	1	3	0	1366	788
Henry	0	2	0	2	325	391
Jackson	0	4	0	4	57	2147
Jefferson	1	1	0	2	315	582
Lauderdale	0	3	0	3	645	987
Lawrence	0	3	1	2	649	782
Limestone	0	2	0	2	356	897
Lowndes	0	2	2	0	896	522
Macon	1	0	1	0	731	338
Madison,	0	4	0	4	393	1985
Marengo,	2	0	2	0	842	595
Marion,	0	1	0	1	196	535
Marshall,	0	2	0	2	142	924
Mobile,	3	1	2	2	1481	1121
Monroe,	1	1	2	0	646	361
Montgomery,	1	1	2	0	1134	811
Morgan,	0	2	0	2	358	804
Perry,	1	2	3	0	973	825
Pickens,	1	2	3	0	1062	779
Pike,	1	1	1	1	653	627
Randolph,	0	1	1	0	279	524
Russell,	1	0	1	0	691	404
Shelby,	2	0	2	0	573	407
St. Clair,	0	1	0	1	42	679
Sumter,	0	3	1	2	1308	1180
Talladega,	0	2	0	2	669	788
Tallapoosa,	1	0	1	0	412	436
Tuscaloosa,	2	1	4	0	1276	938
Walker,	1	0	1	0	244	367
Washington,	0	1	0	1	263	277
Wilcox,	1	1	2	0	778	437
Total,	33	67	45	55	28,471	33,991

Majorities, L. F., 34; L. F., 10; V. Bur., 5,520

Counties.	Legislature, 1841. Whig.	L. F.	President, 1840. Harrison.	V. Buren.
Adams	893	1100	1205	1441
Allen	508	740	763	883
Ashtabula	2286	759	3738	896
Athens	(*2094	*1322)	2094	1322
Belmont	2559	2574	3166	2662
Brown	1458	1689	1798	1939
Butler	(†2101	†3192)	2101	3192
Carroll	1516	1505	1677	1545
Champaign	1625	1103	2062	1207
Clark	1503	1703	2381	895
Clermont	1835	2221	2044	2315
Clinton	1633	911	1847	1006
Columbiana	2479	2288	3600	3650
Coshocton	1142	1557	1830	2009
Crawford	492	778	1009	1206
Cuyahoga	2123	1524	3102	1814
Darke	975	976	1303	1071
Delaware	1857	1612	2360	1644
Erie	858	769	1324	1042
Fairfield	1370	2484	2463	3318
Fayette	889	734	1132	771
Franklin	2326	1705	2886	1774
Gallia	958	639	1479	725
Geauga	1508	806	2310	921
Greene	1476	658	2321	1172
Guernsey	2132	2060	2606	2186
Hamilton	4936	5426	5873	5835
Hancock	367	739	693	1063
Hardin	319	351	431	376
Harrison	1835	1781	2008	1739
Henry	117	120	191	181
Highland	1724	1663	2145	1899
Hocking	332	728	649	903
Holmes	494	1332	1109	1906
Huron	1717	1416	2291	1531
Jackson	594	772	794	785
Jefferson	2046	2244	2300	2218
Knox	1786	2058	2441	2789
Lake	1164	564	1887	653
Lawrence	479	456	1118	453
Licking	2326	2799	3357	3516
Logan	1184	745	1574	845
Lorain	1469	1362	1868	1318
Lucas	610	597	931	516
Madison	705	482	1201	571
Marion	930	919	1358	1128
Medina	1378	1157	1793	1436
Meigs	757	580	1284	649
Mercer	368	514	551	1348
Miami	1818	1107	2469	1339
Monroe	547	1573	1086	2075
Montgomery	2663	2536	3427	2951
Morgan	1639	1829	1851	1910
Muskingum	2341	1484	4367	2772
Ottowa	130	141	232	163
Paulding	38	104	65	155
Perry	972	1673	1471	2097
Pickaway	1767	1610	2201	1187
Pike	539	625	650	647
Portage	2186	1370	2524	1963
Preble	1554	1222	2299	1331
Putnam	309	447	401	582
Richland	2290	3092	3331	4539
Ross	2292	1958	3081	2071
Sandusky	472	668	919	917
Scioto	866	587	1472	749
Seneca	850	1144	1483	1616
Shelby	748	789	955	1027
Stark	(†2701	†3106)	2701	3106
Summit	(‡2562	‡1646)	2562	1646
Trumbull	2636	2882	4101	3325
Tuscarawas	1789	1425	2338	1787
Union	656	504	946	577
Van Wert	100	143	(New County)	
Warren	1763	1226	2813	1504
Washington	1915	1329	2109	1458
Wayne	1206	1980	2798	3321
Williams	298	379	396	407
Wood	335	377	548	518
Total	108,240	105,649	148,157	124,782

Majority—Whig, 2591; Harrison, 23,375.
Birney, Abolition, for President, 903.

* Vote for 1841 could not be obtained; † No Whig candidates; ‡ Election turned on a county seat question: in these four counties the Presidential vote of 1840 is inserted for the vote of 1841.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	Governor, 1841. Shattuck.	President, 1840. Tucker.	Har.	V. B.
Adams,	764	334	862	438
Amite,	453	250	500	294
Atala,	185	337	272	306
Bolivar,	57	27	62	44
Carroll,	612	601	711	527
Chickasaw,	144	304	142	204
Choctaw,	369	487	388	430
Claiborne,	437	414	538	390
Clarke,	86	250	124	238
Coahoma,	119	83	181	109
Copiah,	483	494	571	545
Covington,	83	244	116	233
De Soto,	412	414	371	349
Franklin,	184	222	186	233
Greene,	62	113	91	125
Hancock,	104	101	281	107
Harrison,	30	130	(new county.)	
Hinds,	1059	694	1207	658
Holmes,	469	426	556	318
Itawamba,	220	552	170	394
Jackson,	25	173	25	172
Jasper,	191	296	239	268
Jefferson,	383	198	412	229
Jones,	30	121	56	103
Kemper,	231	516	326	400
Lafayette,	376	473	382	366
Lauderdale,	160	517	239	444
Lawrence,	64	513	123	453
Leake,	128	136	145	132
Lowndes,	497	736	620	620
Madison,	551	381	691	312
Marion,	82	183	136	175
Marshall,	894	947	1006	814
Monroe,	398	591	452	487
Neshoba,	105	189	113	164
Newton,	113	229	109	194
Noxubee,	489	333	514	372
Octibeha,	173	240	195	219
Perry,	102	50	110	94
Pike,	250	341	314	376
Ponola,	318	280	332	206
Pontotoc,	279	348	237	329
Rankin,	313	287	331	262
Scott,	51	156	41	108
Simpson,	45	264	201	219
Smith,	89	173	89	179
Tallahatchie,	193	173	186	124
Tippah,	604	915	681	584
Tishemingo,	292	638	321	583
Tunica,	39	27	76	53
Warren,	792	461	1006	422
Washington,	170	91	162	64
Wayne,	60	80	94	87
Wilkinson,	607	97	663	148
Winston,	231	368	262	288
Yallobusha,	616	662	739	643
Yazoo,	499	409	561	360
Total,	16,775	19,078	19,518	16,995

Majorities—Tucker, 2,303; Harrison, 2,523.

Counties.	Representatives. W. '42	L.F.	W. '41	L.F.	President. Har. '40	V. B.
Adams	1	0	1	0	193	153
Jay					283	265
Allen	0	1	0	1	640	399
Bartholomew	0	1	1	0	982	703
Benton	0	1	0	1	26	42
Jasper					73	95
Pulaski					51	60
White					206	144
Blackford	0	1	1	0	77	147
Huntington					143	177
Wells					131	140
Boone	0	2	0	1	700	686
Browne	1	1	0	1	50	270
Monroe					719	943
Carroll	0	1	0	1	699	765
Cass	0	1	1	0	649	372
Clark	0	2	0	2	1132	1278
Clay	0	1	0	1	398	487
Clinton	0	1	0	1	582	698
Crawford	1	0	1	0	435	281
Daviess	1	0	1	0	738	509
Dearborn	0	3	0	3	1771	1583
Decatur	1	0	1	0	1298	759
De Kalb	*1	0	0	1	177	168
Steuben					238	176
Delaware	1	0	1	0	920	532
Dubois	0	1	0	1	264	239
Elkhart	0	1	0	1	640	596
Fayette	2	0	1	1	1090	728
Floyd	0	1	1	0	869	796
Fountain	0	2	0	1	938	1166
Franklin	0	2	0	2	1188	1115
Fulton	0	1	1	0	241	108
Marshall					154	194
Gibson	0	1	1	0	788	594
Grant	0	1	0	1	470	364
Greene	0	1	0	1	704	634
Hamilton	1	0	1	1	972	688
Hancock	1	0	1	1	721	537
Harrison	2	0	1	1	1285	861
Hendricks	1	0	1	0	1190	652
Henry	2	0	2	0	1652	839
Jackson	0	1	0	1	680	737
Jefferson	2	0	2	1	1674	1026
Jennings	1	0	1	0	908	503
Johnson	0	1	0	1	631	948
Kosciusko	0	1	1	0	496	329
Whitley					144	141
Knox	0	1	0	1	1077	658
Lagrange	1	0	0	1	391	225
Noble					241	228
Lake	0	1	0	1	115	125
Porter					220	194
Laporte	2	0	1	1	1069	640
Lawrence	0	1	1	1	989	898
Madison	2	0	0	1	911	625
Marion	0	2	1	1	1636	1279
Martin	0	1	0	1	311	366
Miami	0	1	1	0	312	244
Wabash					307	198
Montgomery	0	2	1	2	1413	1222
Morgan	0	1	0	1	1012	815
Orange	0	1	0	1	708	879
Owen	0	1	0	1	560	221
Parke	2	0	1	1	1360	948
Perry	1	0	1	0	560	221
Pike	0	1	0	1	474	318
Posey	1	0	1	0	706	965
Putnam	2	1	0	2	1571	1049
Randolph	0	1	0	1	1068	553
Ripley	1	0	1	0	1000	623
Rush	1	2	2	0	1526	1170
Scott	0	1	1	0	399	361
Shelby	†1	0	0	1	1016	1070
Spencer	1	0	1	0	589	324
St. Joseph	1	0	1	0	809	444
Sullivan	0	1	0	2	417	1014
Switzerland	0	1	1	0	1023	735
Tippecanoe	1	1	2	0	1508	1200
Union	0	1	2	0	760	614
Vanderburg	1	0	1	0	628	370
Vermillion	1	0	0	1	847	663
Vigo	3	0	1	1	1511	583
Warren	1	0	1	0	737	347
Warrick	0	1	0	1	355	662
Washington	0	2	0	2	1138	1381
Wayne	3	0	3	0	2869	1258
Total	45	55	47	53	65,302	51,604

Majorities—L. F. 10; L. F. 6; Har. 13,698.

* Contested; † claimed by both parties.

Senate, 1842, 28 Whigs; 20 Loco-Focos; one seat (Vanderburg, &c.) contested between a Whig holding over and a Loco-Foco newly elected; and one (St. Josephs, Fulton, and Marshall) vacant by the death of a Whig.

1841, Whigs 28, Loco-Focos 22.

LOUISIANA.

Governor, 1842. President, 1840.

Parishes.	Johnson.	Mouton.	Harr.	V. B.
Ascension,	127	120	218	218
Assumption,	152	272	289	340
Avoyelles,	247	387	250	225
Caddo,	maj.	178	(no returns.)	
Calcasieu,	15	161	(with St. Landry.)	
Caldwell,	maj.	81	(no returns.)	
Carroll,	98	174	96	114
Catahoula,	maj.	5	259	231
Claiborne,	maj.	121	(no retnrns.)	
Concordia,	154	91	269	113
East Baton Rouge,	325	374	324	308
East Feliciana,	311	408	360	430
Iberville,	maj.	54	204	182
Jefferson,	278	141	252	86
Lafayette,	249	463	(no returns.)	
Lafourche Interior,	387	84	538	44
Livingston,	64	224	127	207
Madison,	152	135	147	111
Natchitoches,	maj.	258	667	610
New Orleans,	1228	977	2681	1748
Ouachita,	maj.	12	243	130
Plaquemine,	93	179	40	250
Point Coupee,	78	203	147	139
Rapides,	418	490	475	382
St. Bernard,	85	76	173	91
St. Charles,	maj. 10		69	33
St. Helena,	98	214	172	238
St. James,	maj. 51		379	37
St. John Bap.,	maj. 4		133	45
St. Landry,	631	518	836	434
St. Martin,	126	373	463	103
St. Mary,	248	162	308	87
St. Tammany,	139	228	204	80
Terrebonne,	189	27	313	20
Union,	maj.	57	74	76
Washington	56	286	150	134
West Baton Rouge,	176	121	183	84
West Feliciana,	176	268	253	286
Total,	6,375	7,932	11,296	7,616

Majorities,—Mouton, 1,557; Harrison, 3,680.

Legislature—1842.

Senate, 9 Whigs, 8 Loco-Focos—Whig majority, 1
House, 33 Whigs, 27 Loco-Focos—Whig majority, 6

Total, 42 Whigs, 35 Loco-Focos—Whig majority, 7

The seats of Gen. Bernard, a Whig Senator from East Baton Rouge, and of the ten Whig members of the House, from New Orleans, are to be contested

Counties.	President, 1840 Harr.	V. B.	President, 1836. Harr.	V. B.
Adair,	518	376	223	404
Allen,	410	377	201	373
Anderson,	292	329	181	375
Barren,	1216	732	787	825
Bath,	605	475	485	470
Boone,	843	473	580	488
Bourbon,	1126	396	992	416
Bracken,	712	279	486	275
Breathett,	159	45	(new county.)	
Breckenridge,	989	214	755	176
Bullitt,	465	253	209	319
Butler,	258	189	134	184
Caldwell,	687	670	302	497
Calloway,	201	1055	99	730
Campbell,	355	466	484	1026
Carroll,	359	220	(new county.)	
Carter,	163	228	"	"
Casey,	392	72	176	220
Christian,	1080	591	670	470
Clarke,	1001	199	838	226
Clay,	438	91	202	153
Clinton,	314	122	(no returns.)	
Cumberland,	567	79	304	144
Daviess,	690	428	445	344
Edmonson,	209	134	122	144
Estill,	459	155	(no returns.)	
Fayette,	1435	596	1266	689
Fleming,	1142	472	898	464
Floyd,	233	404	80	549
Franklin,	656	434	509	560
Gallatin,	326	262	483	525
Garrard,	1026	138	814	218
Grant,	354	320	247	225
Graves,	304	607	158	363
Grayson,	445	206	268	153
Green,	766	666	274	890
Greenup,	599	268	357	265
Hancock,	214	69	152	72
Hardin,	1342	524	698	526
Harlan,	438	10	174	53
Harrison,	741	694	445	714
Hart,	499	303	216	387
Henderson,	616	451	364	360
Henry,	807	845	627	794
Hickman,	393	684	198	521
Hopkins,	654	481	403	381
Jefferson,	890	722	610	584
Jessamine,	652	273	513	339
Kenton,	518	618	(new county.)	
Knox,	690	99	309	95
Laurel,	406	96	171	100
Lawrence,	335	123	68	207
Lewis,	523	321	345	302
Lincoln,	922	182	613	317
Livingston,	632	478	225	361
Logan,	1223	213	902	289
Louisville City,	2220	985	1473	960
Madison,	1318	391	972	420
Marion,	698	277	(no returns.)	
Mason,	1556	564	1231	508
McCracken,	388	264	149	106
Meade,	646	151	339	128
Mercer,	1145	954	739	938
Monroe,	478	187	179	220
Montgomery,	625	390	522	338
Morgan,	260	318	57	335
Muhlenburg,	652	219	344	227
Nelson,	1208	324	765	425
Nicholas,	627	491	428	439
Ohio,	552	252	313	247
Oldham,	465	480	354	500
Owen,	454	541	174	649
Pendleton,	257	390	133	342
Perry,	185	45	83	172
Pike,	170	122	24	213
Pulaski,	738	354	514	443
Rockcastle,	467	22	400	158
Russell,	504	77	226	127
Scott,	729	797	544	993
Shelby,	1570	568	1327	586
Simpson,	453	178	327	257
Spencer,	472	300	292	347
Todd,	705	198	550	212
Trigg.	455	457	271	359
Trimble,	284	404	(new county.)	
Union,	484	419	205	266
Warren,	997	437	763	441
Washington,	697	338	253	636
Wayne,	579	169	383	349
Whitley,	439	52	269	80
Woodford,	723	294	615	325
Total,	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025

Maj.—Harrison, ...25,873 ; Harrison, ...3,662.

LEGISLATURE.—1842, *Senate*, 27 Whigs, 11 Loco-Focos ; *House*, 57 Whigs, 43 Loco-Focos ; 1841, *Senate*, 29 Whigs, 9 Loco-Focos ; *House*, 77 Whigs, 23 Loco-Focos.

The Election in 1842 turned upon the question of Relief, and it is said that a majority of the House, without respect to party lines, will probably favor some project of that kind.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	President, November, 1840. Harr.	V. B.	Congress, October, 1840. Fowler.	Cross.
Arkansas,	120	78	135	120
Benton,	72	245	—	—
Carroll,	68	223	150	314
Chicot,	191	43	222	95
Clark,	119	87	154	136
Conway,	177	201	227	239
Crawford,	335	347	342	452
Crittenden,	95	71	151	118
Desha,	173	78	229	56
Franklin,	*	*	167	194
Greene,	18	105	34	199
Hempstead,	210	251	265	338
Hot Spring,	55	103	107	180
Independence,	370	198	377	213
Izard,	79	174	71	210
Jackson,	107	143	115	143
Jefferson,	173	109	171	146
Johnson,	160	324	150	360
Lafayette,	43	25	84	52
Lawrence,	138	214	179	245
Madison,	135	253	—	—
Marion,	21	112	37	165
Mississippi,	90	73	—	—
Monroe,	124	44	129	51
Phillips,	238	247	264	287
Pike,	23	87	31	139
Poinsett,	4	130	10	192
Pope,	183	263	193	307
Pulaski,	606	499	538	416
Randolph,	45	252	47	273
Saline,	142	135	170	155
Scott,	32	112	60	195
Searcy,	maj. 50	19	122	
Sevier,	76	197	72	299
St. Francis,	82	246	126	310
Union,	124	173	125	202
Van Buren,	28	151	43	186
Washington,	422	620	470	702
White,	82	46	124	65
Total,	5,160	6,766	5,788	7,876

Maj.—Van Buren, ..1,606 ; Cross, ...2,088.

* Vote rejected for informality ; it was 60 majority for Van Buren.

Counties.	Duncan.	Ford.	Harr.	V. B.
	GOVERNOR, 1842.		PRESIDENT, 1840.	
Adams,	1574	1421	1617	1352
Alexander,	274	165	299	424
Bond,	592	428	513	551
Boone,	249	257	220	222
Brown,		maj. 125	301	434
Bureau,	337	289	434	279
Calhoun,	192	171	213	133
Carroll,	173	98	244	69
Cass,	348	321	397	315
Champaign,	145	121	154	141
Christian,	187	196	89	147
Clark,	498	579	667	611
Clay,		maj. 140	218	338
Clinton,	262	470	326	417
Coles,	1012	685	1109	695
Cook,	625	1328	1034	1989
Crawford,	389	353	421	392
Dane,			(new county.)	
De Kalb,	146	214	172	197
De Witt,			293	316
Du Page,	335	467	428	373
Edgar,	679	741	783	720
Edwards,	271	122	311	212
Effingham,	56	293	52	207
Fayette,	388	611	442	645
Franklin,	96	575	71	542
Fulton,	1011	1193	1253	1347
Gallatin,	441	1160	500	1286
Greene,	746	1065	870	1175
Grundy,		maj. 143	(new county.)	
Hamilton,	145	555	126	557
Hancock,	741	1748	1313	661
Hardin.			154	132
Henderson,	247	229	(new county.)	
Henry,	136	174	162	86
Iroquois,	143	167	154	175
Jackson,	425	215	210	337
Jasper,	95	174	78	178
Jefferson,	233	708	210	727
Jersey,	531	415	517	360
Jo Daviess,	895	914	1079	680
Johnson,	156	377	109	440
Kane,	457	750	810	774
Kendall,	268	429	(new county.)	
Knox,	519	593	740	541
Lake,	185	386	281	267
La Salle,	438	1128	1080	1638
Lawrence,	400	403	676	597
Lee,	238	237	241	230
Livingston,	58	99	85	78
Logan,			260	167
Macon,	185	308	250	377
Macoupin,	649	758	632	812
Madison,	1531	1006	1704	1186
Marion,	192	583	174	573
Marshall,	168	278	209	183
Mason,	169	181	(new county.)	
McDonough,	506	487	472	427
McHenry,	347	393	346	271
McLean,	509	424	683	531
Menard,	352	233	434	374
Mercer,	284	225	315	193
Monroe,	298	636	370	563
Montgomery,	387	362	311	520
Morgan,	1375	1162	1533	1293
Ogle,	478	278	491	266
Okaw,			(new county.)	
Peoria,	767	950	744	767
Perry,	159	293	174	331
Piatt,	49	89	(new county.)	
Pike,	1073	1085	1149	1037
Pope,	524	90	391	268
Putnam,	170	187	259	151
Randolph,	595	552	715	817
Richland,	242	201	(new county.)	
Rock Island,	313	254	426	224
Sangamon,	1588	1217	2000	1249
Scott,	625	552	685	575
Schuyler,	555	576	732	611
Shelby,	288	773	408	751
Stark,	152	187	187	154
St. Clair,	776	1576	989	1783
Stephenson,	279	285	371	241
Tazewell,	811	500	1181	661
Union,	219	546	78	636
Vermillion,	968	455	1044	587
Wabash,	426	275	509	254
Warren,	455	383	711	524
Washington,	205	513	149	493
Wayne,	199	447	205	500
White,	605	538	770	639
Whiteside,	232	239	375	236
Will.	465	756	753	1367
Williamson,	115	532	103	578
Winnebago,	548	414	789	321
Woodford,	160	287	(new county.)	
Total,	38,304	45,608	45,537	47,476

Majorities,—Ford, 7,304; Van Buren, 1,939.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs holding over,	6	
Whigs elected 1842,	*8	14
Loco-Focos holding over,	13	
Loco-Focos elected 1842,	*18	31
Loco-Foco majority in Senate,		17
House—Loco-Focos,	84	
Whigs,	37	
Loco-Foco majority in House,		47
Loco-Foco majority on joint ballot,		64

* Too many Senators were elected in 1842,—the excess consists of one Whig and three Loco-Focos.

MICHIGAN.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1840.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Woodb'ge.	F'nsw'th.
Allegan,	257	174	217	189
Barry,	128	105	113	87
Berrien,	549	543	462	389
Branch,	543	616	382	475
Calhoun,	1143	1169	1064	1052
Cass,	670	527	503	467
Chippewa,	22	40	41	42
Clinton,	221	144	116	239
Eaton,	337	229	217	153
Genesee,	512	380	392	328
Hillsdale,	843	721	667	538
Iona,	266	219	195	218
Ingham,	254	261	194	190
Jackson,	1504	1121	1331	969
Kalamazoo,	954	744	879	655
Kent,	319	320	228	288
Lapeer,	491	413	396	332
Lenawee,	2118	1865	1694	1640
Livingston,	700	842	578	633
Macomb,	982	1124	807	786
Mackinac,	85	79	41	52
Monroe,	939	1023	755	933
Oakland,	2372	2366	1965	1816
Ottowa,	81	88	24	53
Saginaw,	89	100	60	83
Shiawassee,	283	151	198	129
St. Clair,	517	446	482	345
St. Joseph,	800	761	577	705
Van Buren,	182	251	153	167
Washtena,	2526	2057	2352	1836
Wayne,	2246	2237	1998	2021
Total,	22,933	21,131	19,030	17,782

Maj.—Harrison, 1,802; Woodbridge, 1,248.

Counties.	Senate 1842 W.	Senate 1842 L.	Senate 1842 F.	House 1842 W.	House 1842 L.	President, 1840 Harr.	President, 1840 V. B.
Adair				0	1	(new county)	
Clark				1	0	240	206
Lewis	*1	0		0	1	542	602
Scotland				0	1	(new county)	
Shelby				0	1	233	226
Andrew				0	1	(new county)	
Buchanan	0	1		0	1	340	1128
Holt				0	1	(new county)	
Andrain				1	0	132	122
Lincoln	0	1		0	1	462	543
Montgomery				1	0	344	262
Barry				0	1	98	436
Dade	0	1		0	1	(new county)	
Jasper				0	1	"	"
Newton				0	1	178	630
Bates				1	0	(new county)	
Jackson	0	1		0	2	457	711
Van Buren				0	1	208	360
Benton				0	1	150	501
Pettis	0	1		1	0	156	262
Saline				0	1	375	322
Boone	1	0		3	0	1112	500
Caldwell				0	1	133	154
Carroll	0	1		0	1	112	182
Clinton				0	1	137	268
Daviess				0	1	170	264
Calloway	1	0		1	1	881	626
Cape Girardeau	0	*1		0	2	455	764
Chariton	0	1		0	1	246	391
Randolph				0	1	515	405
Clay				2	0	457	649
Platte	0	2		1	1	459	968
Ray				1	0	432	563
Cole	0	1		0	2	348	962
Osage				0	1	(new county)	
Cooper	*1	0		1	1	778	694
Crawford				1	0	240	264
Gasconade	0	1		0	1	136	636
Washington				0	2	479	514
Franklin	0	1		0	2	355	552
Jefferson				0	1	298	321
Greene				0	1	171	432
Ozark	0	1		0	1	(new county)	
Taney				0	1	41	258
Wright				0	1	(new county)	
Grundy				0	1	"	"
Linn	0	1		1	0	93	235
Livingston				0	1	249	487
Macon				0	1	374	500
‡Henry				0	1	299	421
Mangua	0	1		0	1	(new county)	
Polk				0	1	241	860
St. Clair				0	1	(new county)	
Howard	0	*1		0	3	753	901
Johnson	0	*1		0	1	225	374
Lafayette				1	0	500	475
Kinderhook				0	1	(new county)	
Miller	0	1		0	1	21	317
Morgan				0	1	167	494
Pulaski				0	1	196	729
Madison				0	1	152	275
Ripley	0	*1		0	1	15	325
Shannon				0	1	(new county)	
Wayne				0	1	57	211
Marion	2	0		2	0	827	534
Monroe				0	2	815	618
Ralls				1	0	400	335
New Madrid	1	0		1	0	363	194
Scott				0	1	284	500
Stoddard				0	1	69	308
Perry	0	1		1	0	319	339
St. Francois				0	1	221	199
St. Genevieve				0	1	170	222
Pike	0	1		1	1	732	746
St. Louis	†2	1		3	4	2515	1874
St. Charles	*1	0		0	2	586	459
Warren				0	1	342	348
Total	10	23		26	74	22,972	29,760

Maj. ...L. F. 13; L. F. 48; V. B. 6788.

* Hold over; † 1 held over; ‡ formerly Rives Co.

TERRITORIES.

IOWA.

Legislature, 1842. Delegate, 1841.

Counties.	Council W.	Council L.	Council F.	House W.	House L.	House F.	Delegate Whig.	Delegate L. F.
Cedar							135	180
Jones	1	0		1	1		60	41
Linn							141	221
Clayton							57	67
Delaware	0	2		0	2		225	363
Dubuque								
Jackson				0	1		137	240
Clinton	1	0		0	1		79	89
Scott				1	0		235	238
Des Moines	0	1		2	3		581	601
Henry	1	0		3	0		465	304
Jefferson	1	0		0	1		270	342
Johnson	0	1		0	1		196	225
Muscatine				1	0		216	252
Lee	1	1		1	2		515	587
Louisa	1	0		1	0		233	190
Washington				1	0		186	173
Van Buren	1	1		1	2		585	715
Total	7	6		12	14		4,315	4,838

Maj. ....Whig, 1; L. F. 2; A. C. Dodge, 523.

WISCONSIN.

Delegate, 1841.

Counties.	Total vote.	Arnold.	H. Dodge.
Brown	321	125	195
Crawford	133	57	76
Dane and Sauk	172	99	73
Dodge	21	11	10
Fond du Lac	24	11	13
Grant	1135	633	502
Green	233	98	135
Iowa	894	347	547
Jefferson	221	101	120
Manitowoc	46	19	27
Milwaukee	1192	535	656
Racine	790	307	483
Rock	432	229	203
Sheboyagan	36	23	12
St. Croix	27	10	17
Walworth	651	311	340
Washington	38	12	26
Total,	6365	2928	3435

Majority for Gen. Dodge, Loco-Foco, 507.

FLORIDA.

Delegate, May, 1841.

Counties.	Ward, W.	Downing, W.	Levy, L. F.
Alachua,	20	44	259
Calhoun,	71	11	47
Columbia,	29	79	122
Dade,	00	00	10
Duval,	33	212	162
Escambia,	148	32	45
Franklin,	91	67	39
Gadsden,	209	34	84
Hamilton,	56	48	88
Hillsborough,	50	1	16
Jackson,	213	12	123
Jefferson,	144	2	221
Leon,	302	56	307
Madison,	99	00	115
Monroe,	12	116	6
Musquito,	00	00	4
Nassar,	00	14	49
St. Johns,	16	136	216
Walton,	maj. 120		
Washington,	9	7	41
Total,	1622	873	1954

Maj.—L. over W. 332; W. and D. over L. 541.

States.	*Seats of Government.*	*Time of holding Elections.*	*Do. Presidential Election.*
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	First Monday in November.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in Novem.
Rhode Island,	Providence and Newport,	Governor and Sen. in April, Represen. in April and Aug.	First Wednesday in Novem.
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New York,	Albany,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tues. in Nov. and next day.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in October,	Second Monday in Novem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	Second Thursday in Nov.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	By Legisla. about Dec. 1.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	Second Monday in Novem.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July.	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Illinois,	Springfield,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

* We believe the legal designation in these States is 'the Friday *fifth* preceding the 1st Monday in Dec.'

Popular Vote for President.

States.	1840. *Harrison.*	1840. *Van Buren.*	1836. *Harrison.*	1836. *Van Buren.*
Maine,	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
New Hampshire,	26,158	32,761	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Connecticut,	31,601	25,296	18,749	19,291
Rhode Island,	5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
Vermont,	32,440	18,018	20,996	14,039
New York,	225,817	212,527	138,543	166,815
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania,	144,021	143,672	87,111	91,475
Delaware,	5,967	4,874	4,733	4,153
Maryland,	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,268
Virginia,	42,501	43,893	23,468	30,261
Ohio,	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
Kentucky,	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
South Carolina,	(Chooses Electors by Legislature.)			
Georgia,	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
Alabama,	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Indiana,	65,302	51,604	41,281	32,780
Illinois,	45,537	47,476	14,292	17,275
Michigan,	22,933	21,131	4,072	7,332
Mississippi,	19,518	16,975	9,688	9,979
Tennessee,	60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Missouri,	22,972	29,760	8,337	10,995
Arkansas,	4,363	6,048	1,238	2,400
Total in twenty-five States,	1,274,203	1,128,303	737,711	763,587

In 1840, Harrison majority, - - - 145,900 In 1836, Van Buren maj., 25,876

☞ The Elections which have taken place since 1840 exhibit a general falling off of the Whig vote, but no corresponding *increase* of the Loco-Foco. They simply prove that, under circumstances of great perplexity and discouragement, and in the absence of any motives for immediate exertion deemed adequate by all voters, a great many Whigs have staid away from the Polls. These will be on hand at the more important Congressional Elections, but especially in the great Presidential contest of 1844. Let no Whig doubt the result !

Epigram by Dermody.

Dermody, an untutored Irish bard of great genius, was a victim to the vice Intemperance, which finally closed against him the doors of a nobleman who had long caressed and befriended him. He then applied himself to court his Lordship's butler, named O'Flynn, by whose favor he enjoyed many a roaring night below stairs. At last this resource failed him also; the butler refused to admit a companion who was only amusing till he became drunk, which unhappily came very soon after the liquor. On his last visit, Dermody knocked long and importunately at the cellar door, but could make no impression. The butler was inexorable. The ruined bard, before shaking the dust from off his feet, seized a bit of charcoal, and on the cellar door revenged himself in this couplet:

'What a pity *Hell's* gate was not kept by O'Flynn!
So surly a dog would let nobody in!"

Will you take a Sheep?

A valuable friend, and an able farmer, about the time that the Temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly-hired man, "Jonathan, I did not mention to you when I hired you, that I think of doing my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without it too?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, if you do without rum."

Presently, Chandler speaks again: "Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he could give up the 'good creature' yet; but the appeal was from a source not to be disregarded. The result was, the demon was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and final happiness of all concerned.

Smith in love!—Who *would* have supposed that Smith—yes, *Smith*—even Smith!—had ever worn in his bosom a heart susceptible of the "tender passion?" It's a fact, though, that he is, or *was* once, bewitched and be-fooled by "love's young dream." Listen to his plaintive and touching melody in the last Maumee Times and Seasons:

"I loved her—yes, I love her still—
For changed indeed this heart must be,
If years could throw a cloud or chill
On that loved, hallowed memory.
And yet, no word I ever said,
Which might my soft attachment show—
And why?—her hair was carrot red,
And that, by George, I *couldn't* go!"

Poor Smith! But we don't believe his love was half so bad as he "lets on," or the "soft attachment" wouldn't have been broken by her "carrot hair."

Guessing at Hard Words.—A Missionary in 1832 stepped ashore from a flat-boat on the Mississippi with some tracts, to speak to an old woman who was knitting under a low tree by a shanty. It was the height of the Cholera panic.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we ha'n't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New-O'leans!"

Physicians.

By one physician might your work be done—
But two are like a double-barrel'd gun:
From one discharge sometimes a bird has flown—
A second barrel always brings it down.

Epitaph on Cephas Dodge.

'He always dodged good,
But never dodged evil:
He dodged all he could,
But couldn't dodge the devil.'

Epitaph on a Musician.

Time and Stephen are now even:
Stephen beat Time, and Time beat Stephen.

A Swap.—Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood—but my nurse, the slut, one day *swopped me away* for another boy, just to please a friend of hers whose child was rather plain-looking."

On the 'Hermitage' Tavern.

Hermits of old, a gloomy, starving brood,
Sought heaven in sackcloth and in solitude;
But modern anchorites esteem clean linen
As decent to repent in as to sin in.
The master, therefore, of this humble cell
Invites his friends to join in living well.

A Compliment returned.—"Mr. Pelham," said a learned young lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler for the last half an hour, "you remind one of a barometer, that is filled with *nothing* in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that *you* occupy my upper story entirely."

Classical.—"Cesar! go catch my big horse there."

"Yes, sar! What you call he name, sar?"

"Olympus; don't you know what the poet says about 'high Olympus'?"

"I don't know about Hio—but he limpus nuf—dat's for sartin."

An Invitation.

'Look in to-morrow evening—do, dear B.,
We'll have a little reason after tea.'

The Reply.

'What do I hear? you've lost your wits this season:
What! *reason* after *t?* Why, that is treason?'

Instinct of Spiders.—It has been observed that some spiders, with an instinctive sagacity, select as the greatest security from disturbance the lids of the charity-boxes in churches.

Good News.—A gentleman, the other day, on asking a marketman the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs are *eggs* now." "I am glad to hear it, with all my heart; for the last I bought of you were half *chickens*."

Talking 'Turky.'—A white man and an Indian went hunting in company, agreeing to share their game. They killed a turky and an owl, and on separating undertook to divide. Says the white man—"You may take the owl and I'll have the turky; or I'll take the turky and *you* may have the owl." "Ah but," says the Indian, "You don't say 'turky' once to me!"

ON AN OLD COQUETTE.

I did not laugh—in spite of Celia's rage.
I dared not laugh—I've learn'd to rev'rence age.

ON A QUACK DOCTOR.

Reader! Sangrado is, alas! no more:
He visits those he visited before.

ON A MISER.

Worth fifty thousand pounds old Gripus died!
'Tis well, for he was nothing worth beside.

AN ERRATUM.—Miss Biddy Fudge, in her history of the Fudge family, recounting the miseries of authors, says, that

Though an angel should write, 'tis devils must print,

and gives the following instance of the havoc made by the printer in one of her effusions:

But a week or two since, in my ode upon Spring,
Which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing,
Where I talked of the 'dew-drops from freshly-blown roses,'
The nasty things made it 'from freshly-blown noses.'

A VALUABLE BOY.—"What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin whom he saw in front of a farmer's house, tickling a toad with a long straw. "O, I can do more'n considerable—I rides the turkies to water, milks the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts up the pigs' tails in paper to make 'em curl, hamstrings the grasshoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, keeps tally for dad and mammy when they scold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off dad's coat when he's at prayer in the mornin'!"

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent frauds by wharfingers, one of the members arose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man a set of rogues: *I was one myself for ten years.*"

CURE FOR LOVE.—Take of cable about 15 feet—of the top of a tree about a sufficient quantity to make one end fast—of resolution barely enough to make a running noose about your neck with the other—of a leap about five feet down: and if found insufficient to effect a cure, double the dose every two hours, and then take a Hygeian pill.

PROOF OF CIVILIZATION.—Prince Puckler Muskeen in his last work tells a story of a shipwrecked mariner, who was cast away upon what he believed an uninhabited island, till suddenly beholding a gallows, he roared out, in a burst of joy, "GOD be praised, I'm in a civilized land!"

The "SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD" were lately exhibited at Washington city in a new museum of natural curiosities:

1. A widow aged sixty refusing an offer of marriage.
2. A dandy with only five cravats on his neck.
3. A contented old maid.
4. A lawyer of integrity.
5. A moderate doctor's bill.
6. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.
7. A congressman that wished to adjourn the session when there was money in the treasury.

☞ Wemyss, a famous theatrical manager in Philadelphia, has quit the business, and opened instead a large store for the sale of Patent Medicines. A friend dryly remarks, that he will no doubt be successful in filling both *boxes and pit.*

COVERING THE WHOLE GROUND.—"Gentlemen," said an eminent counsel, "there are three points upon which we rely for the defence. In the first place, the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second place, it was whole when we returned it; and in the third place, we never had it."

A SHARP LOOK-OUT.—Smollett tells an anecdote of a half-crazy free-thinker of his day, who, chancing in Rome, stopped one day before a bust of Jupiter, and bowing low, thus addressed the dethroned idol: "Sir, if you should ever get your head above water again, I hope you will remember that I treated you politely in your adversity."

THE BUTT END.—A farmer once hired a Vermonter to assist in drawing logs. When a log was to lift, the Yankee always contrived to receive the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar-loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, 'Always take the butt end.'

RETORT COURTEOUS.—When an English lady at whose house Dr. Johnson was dining one day, asked him if he did not think her pudding very good? 'Yes,' growled the great moralist, 'it is very good for hogs.' 'Shall I help you to another plateful, then?' said the polite hostess.

NOT BAD.—The Wag says, "The Loco Focos in the Ohio Legislature undertook to overreach the Whigs, and the latter submitted to it with *entire resignation.*"

☞ An auctioneer was spoken to about the presence of sundry ill-favored women in his sales-room. He replied, that of all his visiters they were most *for bidding.*

A man who was in prison for bigamy (marrying two wives) complained that he had been severely dealt with for an offence *which carries its own punishment along with it.*

Joe was standing on the piazza at Tyler's in Lowell, the other day, when a John Raw came up, and after looking at the guide-board, which says "Concord 33 miles," turned to Joe and asked, "How far is it to Concord?" "The man who tends the guide-board is out," said Joe.

"I will give you my head if you are not wrong," exclaimed a dull and warm orator to the President Montesquieu in an argument. "I accept it," said the philosopher; "any trifle among friends has a value."

"Thomas," hiccoughed an old Guzzle-function to his son, "I fear you are becoming intemperate." "I think it likely," said the promising youth, "for do we not read that the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children?"

"Do you keep groceries here, sir?" asked a punster, as he entered the store of a dealer in vegetables. "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'll take one."

Dr. South began a sermon on this text, "The wages of sin is death." as follows: "Poor wages indeed, that a man can't live by."

Henry J. Moore

THE WHIG ALMANAC

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1844

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK

CHILDS SC

THE STATES.

States.	Governor, 1st Jan. 1844.	Salary.	Term expires.	Chief Justice.	Salary
Maine	Hugh J. Anderson	$1,500	Jan. 1845.	Ezekiel Whitman	$1,800
New-Hampshire	Henry Hubbard	1,000	June, 1844.	Joel Parker	1,100
Massachusetts	*George N. Briggs	2,500	Jan. 1845.	Lemuel Shaw	3,000
Rhode-Island	*James Fenner	400	May, 1844.	Job Durfee	650
Connecticut	Chauncey F. Cleveland	1,000	May 1844.	Thomas S. Williams	1,000
Vermont	*John Mattocks	750	Oct. 1841.	Charles K. Williams	1,375
New-York	William C. Bouck	4,000	Jan. 1845.	Samuel Nelson	3,000
New Jersey	Daniel Haines	2,000	Oct. 1844.	Joseph C. Hornblower	1,500
Pennsylvania	David R. Porter	4,000	Jan. 1845.	John B. Gibson	3,666
Delaware	*William B. Cooper	1,333⅓	Jan. 1845.	James Booth	1,200
Maryland	Francis Thomas	4,200	Jan. 1845.	John Buchanan	2,500
Virginia	James McDowell	3,333⅓	Jan. 1846.	William Cabell	2,750
North Carolina	*John M. Morehead	2,000	Jan. 1845.	Thomas Ruffin	2,500
South Carolina	James H. Hammond	3,500	Dec. 1844.		
Georgia	*George W. Crawford	3,000	Nov. 1845.		
Ohio	Wilson Shannon	1,500	Dec. 1844.	Ebenezer Lane	1,500
Kentucky	*Robert P. Letcher	2,500	Sept. 1844.	Ephraim M. Ewing	1,500
Tennessee	*James C. Jones	2,000	Oct. 1845.		
Indiana	James Whitcomb	1,500	Dec. 1846.	Isaac Blackford	1,500
Illinois	Thomas Ford	2,000	Dec. 1846.	William Wilson	1,500
Michigan	John S. Barry	1,500	Jan. 1844.	Epaphroditus Ransom	1,600
Missouri	Thomas Reynolds	2,000	Nov. 1844.	George Tompkins	1,100
Alabama	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	2,500	Dec. 1845.	Henry W. Collier	2,250
Mississippi	Albert G. Brown	3,000	Jan. 1846.	William L. Sharkey	3,000
Louisiana	Alexander Mouton	7,500	Jan. 1847.	F. X. Martin	5,000
Arkansas	Archibald Yell	1,800	Nov. 1844.	Daniel Ringo	1,500
TERRITORIES.					
Florida	Richard K. Call	$2,500			
Wiskonsan	James D. Doty	2,500	M'ch. 1844.	Charles Dunn	1,800
Iowa	John Chambers	2,500	July, 1844.	Charles Mason	1,800

* Whigs.

STATE STATISTICS.

[PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC.]

States.	Debt.	Annual Revenue.	Population, 1840.
Maine,	$ 1,725,362	$259,621	501,793
Massachusetts,	6,264,740	415,798	637,698
New-York,	25,173,165	572,917	2,428,921
Pennsylvania,	37,937,788	702,719	1,724,033
Maryland,	15,211,393	255,678	469,232
Virginia,	7,409,166	655,057	1,239,797
South-Carolina,	3,654,734	299,390	594,398
Georgia,	1,309,750	423,291	691,392
Ohio,	17,136,591	231,415	1,518,467
Kentucky,	3,902,783	261,716	779,828
Tennessee,	3,015,916	132,415	829,210
Indiana,	12,751,000	136,748	685,866
Illinois,	13,527,292	170,942	476,183
Michigan,	5,611,000	150,000	212,267
Missouri,	842,261	.....	383,702
Alabama,	9,834,555	263,570	590,756
Mississippi,	7,000,000	375,565	375,654
Louisiana,	23,985,000	530,000	342,411
Arkansas,	2,676,000	58,057	97,574
Florida Territory,	4,000,000	.....	54,477
District of Columbia, (cities,)	1,316,030	.....	43,712
Total,	$204,294,526		

The following States have no Public Debt:—

New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by GREELEY & McELRATH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of the State of New-York.

THE

WHIG ALMANAC,

AND

POLITICIANS' REGISTER,

FOR

1844.

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CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC. BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.

Notes, &c. for the year 1844.

Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until July 23d, then Morning Star until May 16th, 1845.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 19th of (♊) Gemini; and lowest about the 19th degree of (♐) Sagittarius.

The latitude of Herschel will be about 43′ 42″ south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's ascending node (☊) in the middle of this year, 8 signs and 13 degrees.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, [23d 27′ 34. 5″. True obliquity at the same time,] 23° 27′ 31. 3″.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	G.F.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	2
Epact, or Moon's age, Jan 1st	11
Solar Cycle	5
Roman Indiction	2
Year of the great Julian Period	6557

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, March	20	6	59 M
Summer Solstice, June	21	3	50 M
Autumnal Equinox, September	22	6	0 E
Winter Solstice, December	21	11	34 M

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	April 7
Rogation Sunday	May 12
Ascension day	May 16
Whit-Sunday, (Pentecost)	May 26
Trinity Sunday	June 2
Advent Sunday	Dec 1

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1844.

There will be five Eclipses this year; three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of her full on the evening of the 31st of May. This Eclipse will be altogether invisible at St. Louis, Natchez, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and throughout the greatest part of the United States; but at the following places the Moon will rise a few minutes before her last contact with the Earth's shadow, with a small Eclipse on her upper limb, as stated below:

	Boston.	Hartford.	N. York.	Philadel.	Baltimore	Charl'st'n
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
The Moon Rises at	7 32	7 30	7 27	7 25	7 23	7 5
The Eclipse ends	7 47	7 40	7 35	7 30	7 25	7 11
Magnitude at rising	3 digits	2 digits	1.6 digits	1 digit	0.4 digit	1.2 digits

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon, June 15th, in the evening, invisible in the United States; visible in the South Pacific and Great Southern Oceans.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon, November 10th, in the morning, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible only in a very small portion of the Great Southern Ocean.

IV. There will be a total Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, November 24th, in the evening, visible and chiefly visible in the United States.

Visible at	Begin.	Beginn. of total darkness.	Middle	End of total darkness.	End of the Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston	5 5½	6 14	7 0½	7 47	8 55½
New-York	4 53½	6 2	6 48½	7 35	8 43½
Philadelphia, Utica	4 48½	5 57	6 43½	7 30	8 38½
Baltimore, Kingston, Canada	4 43½	5 52	6 38½	7 25	3 33½
Rochester	4 38½	5 47	6 33½	7 20	8 28½
Pittsburgh	4 29½	5 38	6 24½	7 11	8 19½

Chiefly visible at	Moon Rises.	Beginn. of total darkness.	Middle of the Eclipse.	End of total darkness.	End of the Eclipse.	Duration of visibility.	Magnitude at Rising.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Digits.
Charleston	4 49	5 38	6 24½	7 11	8 19½	3 30½	3.44
Detroit	4 25	5 27	6 13½	7 0	8 8½	3 43½	1.14
Cincinnati	4 35	5 20	6 6½	6 53	8 1½	3 26½	4.14
Nashville	4 43	5 11	5 57½	6 44	7 52½	3 9½	7.00
New-Orleans	4 57	4 58	5 44½	6 31	7 39½	2 42½	11.82
St. Louis	4 37	5 0	5 46½	6 33	7 41½	3 4½	8.00

Whole duration (where the whole is visible) 3h. 50m. Duration of total darkness, 1h. 33m. Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 17.22 digits from the northern side.

V. There will be a small Eclipse on the northern limb of the Sun on the 9th of December in the afternoon, visible and chiefly visible in the United States.

	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore	Cincin'ati	Charl'st'n	Austin.	N Orleans
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Beginning	3 45½	3 33	3 21	2 34	3 27	1 30	2 27
Greatest obscuration	4 22	4 10	3 58	3 21	3 47	2 16	2 58
End			4 32	4 4	4 7	3 0	3 27
Duration			1 11	1 30	0 40	1 30	1 0
Sun sets	4 25	4 30					
Magnitude in digits	2.08	2.04	1.86	2.94	0.57	2.31	1.15

The Sun will be 2 digits eclipsed at setting at Boston, and 1 digit and one-eighth part of a digit at New-York.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(December 1st, 1843.)

EXECUTIVE--President and Cabinet:

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, *President*	Salary	$25,000
ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, *Secretary of State*	"	6,000
JOHN C. SPENCER, of New-York, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
JAMES M. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
DAVID HENSHAW, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General*	"	4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000

[There is now no *Vice-President;* John Tyler was elected to that office, but succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. HARRISON, April 4th, 1841, just thirty days after the Inauguration of the latter. In case of the death or removal of Mr. Tyler, the Presidency next devolves on the President of the Senate, which station is now held by Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM of North Carolina.]

JUDICIARY--Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice.* Salary $5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass.,	*Associate Justice.*	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	*Associate Justice.*
——, of New-York,	" "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Alabama,	" "
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	" "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania,	" "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	" "

[Salary of Associate Justices $4,500.]

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 4, 1843: Expires March 3d, 1845.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President.*

Members.	*Term expires.*
MAINE.	
George Evans	1847
John Fairfield	1849
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Levi Woodbury	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849
VERMONT.	
Samuel S. Phelps	1845
William Upham	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Rufus Choate	1845
Isaac C. Bates	1847
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague	1845
James F. Simmons	1847
CONNECTICUT.	
Jabez W. Huntington	1845
John M. Niles	1849
NEW-YORK.	
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	1845
Silas Wright	1849
NEW-JERSEY.	
William L. Dayton	1845
Jacob W. Miller	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Daniel Sturgeon	1845
James Buchanan	1849
DELAWARE.	
Richard H. Bayard	1845
Thomas Clayton	1847
MARYLAND.	
William D. Merrick	1845
James Alfred Pearce	1849
VIRGINIA.	
WILLIAM C. RIVES	1845
William S. Archer	1847
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Willie P. Mangum	1847
William H. Haywood, Jr.	1849
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Daniel E. Huger	1847
George McDuffie	1849
GEORGIA.	
John M. Berrien	1847
Walter T. Colquitt	1849
ALABAMA.	
William R. King	1847
Arthur P. Bagby	1849
MISSISSIPPI.	
John Henderson	1845
Robert J. Walker	1847
LOUISIANA.	
Alexander Barrow	1847
Alexander Porter	1849
TENNESSEE.	
Ephraim H. Foster	1845
Spencer Jarnagin	1847
KENTUCKY.	
James T. Morehead	1847
John J. Crittenden	1849
OHIO.	
Benjamin Tappan	1845
William Allen	1849
INDIANA.	
Albert S. White	1845
Edward A. Hannegan	1849
ILLINOIS.	
James Semple	1847
Sidney Breese	1849
MISSOURI.	
Thomas H. Benton	1845
David R. Atcheson	1849
ARKANSAS.	
William S. Fulton	1847
Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
MICHIGAN.	
Augustus S. Porter	1845
William Woodbridge	1847

Whigs, in *Italics*	27
Locos, in Roman	23
Conservative, RIVES	1

☞ Messrs. Semple, of Illinois, and Atcheson, of Missouri, hold temporarily by appointment from the Governors of those States, but will be elected by the Legislatures of these States, or succeeded by Senators of like politics.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, *Speaker.*

MAINE.

1 Joshua Herrick,
2 Robert P. Dunlap,
3 *Luther Severance,*
4 *Freeman H. Morse,*
5 (no choice yet.)
6 Hannibal Hamlin,
7 (no choice yet.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[General Ticket.]

*Edmund Burke,
John P. Hale.
Moses Norris, Jr.
*John R. Reding.

VERMONT.

1 *Solomon Foot,*
2 *Jacob Collamer,*
3 *George P. Marsh,*
4 Paul Dillingham. Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 **Robert C. Winthrop,*
2 *Daniel P. King,*
3 (no choice yet.)
4 *William Parmenter,
5 **Charles Hudson,*
6 *Osmyn Baker,*
7 *Julius W. Rockwell,*
8 **John Quincy Adams,*
9 Henry Williams,
10 *Joseph Grinnell.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1 *Henry Y. Cranston,*
2 *Elisha R. Potter.*

CONNECTICUT.

1 Thomas H. Seymour,
2 John Stewart,
3 George H. Catlin,†
4 Samuel Simons.

NEW-YORK.

1 Selah B. Strong,
2 Henry C. Murphy,†
3 *J. Phillips Phœnix,*
4 William B. Maclay,
5 Moses G. Leonard,
6 *Hamilton Fish,*
7 Joseph H. Anderson,
8 *Richard D. Davis,
9 *James G. Clinton,†
10 Jeremiah Russell,
11 Zadock Pratt,
12 David L. Seymour,
13 **Daniel D. Barnard,*
14 *Charles Rogers,*
15 Lemuel Stetson,
16 Cheselden Ellis,
17 Charles S. Benton,
18 Preston King,
19 Orville Hungerford,
20 Samuel Beardsley,
21 Jeremiah E. Carey,
22 Smith M. Purdy,
23 Orville Robinson,
24 Horace Wheaton,
25 George Rathbun,
26 Amasa Dana,
27 Byram Green,
28 *Thomas J. Patterson,*
29 *Charles H. Carroll,*
30 William S. Hubbell,
31 *Asher Tyler,*
32 *William A. Moseley,*
33 *Albert Smith,*
34 *Washington Hunt.*

NEW-JERSEY.

1 Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
2 George Sykes,
3 Isaac G. Farlee,
4 Littleton Kirkpatrick,
5 *William Wright.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Edward J. Morris,*
2 **Joseph R. Ingersoll,*
3 John T. Smith,
4 *Charles J. Ingersoll,
5 Jacob S. Yost,
6 *Michael H. Jenks,*
7 *Abraham R. McIlvaine,*
8 **Jeremiah Brown,*
9 John Ritter,
10 Richard Brodhead, Jr.
11 *Benjamin A. Bidlack,
12 *Almon H. Read,
13 *Henry Frick,*
14 *Alexander Ramsey,*
15 *Henry Nes,*
16 James Black,
17 **James Irvin,*
18 *Andrew Stewart,*
19 Henry D. Foster,
20 *John Dickey,*
21 William Wilkins,
22 Samuel Hays,
23 *Charles M. Reed,*
24 *Joseph Buffington.*

DELAWARE.

**George B. Rodney.*

MARYLAND.

[Not yet Elected..]

1 —— ——
2 —— ——
3 —— ——
4 —— ——
5 —— ——
6 —— ——

VIRGINIA.

1 Archibald Atkinson,
2 George C. Dromgoole,
3 *Walter Coles,†
4 *Edmund W. Hubard,
5 *Thomas W. Gilmer,†‡
6 *John W. Jones,‡
7 *HENRY A. WISE,
8 *Willoughby Newton,*
9 *Samuel Chilton,*
10 William Lucas,
11 William Taylor,
12 Augustus A. Chapman,
13 *George W. Hopkins,
14 **George W. Summers,*
15 *Lewis Steenrod.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *Thomas L. Clingman,*
2 *Daniel M. Barringer,*
3 David S. Reid,
4 **Edmund Deberry,*
5 *Romulus M. Saunders,†
6 *James J. McKay,
7 *John R. J. Daniel,†
8 *Arch'd H. Arrington,†
9 **Kenneth Rayner.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 James A. Black,†
2 Richard F. Simpson,†
3 Joseph A. Woodward,†
4 *John Campbell,†
5 Artemus Burt,†
6 *Isaac E. Holmes,†
7 *R. Barnwell Rhett.†

GEORGIA.—[General Ticket.]

*Edward J. Black,†
Absalom H. Chappell,
Duncan L. Clinch,
Howell Cobb,
Hugh A. Haralson,†
Joseph H. Lumpkin,
Alexander H. Stephens,
William H. Stiles.†

ALABAMA.

1 *James Dellet,*
2 James E. Belser,†
3 *Dixon H. Lewis,†
4 *Winter W. Payne,†
5 *George S. Houston,
6 *Reuben Chapman,
7 Felix G. McConnell.

MISSISSIPPI.—[General Ticket.]

*Jacob Thompson,
William J. Hammet,
Robert W. Roberts,
Tilghman M. Tucker.

LOUISIANA.

1 John Slidell,
2 Alcee Labranche,†
3 *John B. Dawson,†
4 Pierre E. Bossier.†

OHIO.

1 Alexander Duncan,
2 *John B. Weller,
3 *Robert C. Schenck,*
4 *Joseph Vance,*
5 Emery D. Potter,
6 Henry St. John,
7 Joseph J. McDowell,
8 *John I. Van Metre,*
9 *Elias Florence,*
10 Heman A. Moore,
11 Jacob Brinkerhoff,
12 *Samuel F. Vinton,*
13 *Perley B. Johnson,*
14 *Alexander Harper,*
15 Joseph Morris,
16 *James Mathews,
17 William C. McCauslen,
18 *Ezra Dean,
19 *Daniel R. Tilden,*
20 **Joshua R. Giddings,*
21 Henry R. Brinkerhoff.

KENTUCKY.

1 *Linn Boyd,
2 **Willis Green,*
3 *Henry Grider,*
4 George A. Caldwell,
5 James Stone,
6 **John White,*
7 *William P. Thomasson,*
8 **Garret Davis,*
9 Richard French,
10 Joseph W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.

1 Andrew Johnson,
2 *William T. Senter,*
3 Julius W. Blackwell,
4 Alvan Cullom,
5 George W. Jones,
6 *Aaron V. Brown,
7 *David W. Dickinson,*
8 *Joseph H. Peyton,*
9 *Cave Johnson,
10 *John B. Ashe,*
11 **Milton Brown.*

INDIANA.

1 Robert Dale Owen,
2 Thomas J. Henley,
3 Thomas Smith,
4 *Caleb B. Smith,*
5 William J. Brown,
6 John W. Davis,
7 Joseph A. Wright,
8 John Pettit,
9 *Samuel C. Sample,*
10 *Andrew Kennedy.

ILLINOIS.

1 Robert Smith,
2 John A. McClernand,
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
4 John Wentworth,
5 Stephen A. Douglass,
6 Joseph P. Hoge,
7 *John J. Hardin.*

MISSOURI.—[General Ticket.]

Gustavus M. Bower,
James B. Bowlin,
James M. Hughes,
John Jameson,
James H. Relfe.

ARKANSAS.

*Edward A. Cross.

MICHIGAN.

1 Robert McClelland,
2 Lucius Lyon,
3 James B. Hunt.

Territories:

FLORIDA....†David Levy.
WISCONSIN....†Henry Dodge.
IOWA....†Augustus C. Dodge.

* Members of the last House.
† Said to be Calhoun men.
‡ Contested by Whigs.

Whigs in *Italics*, 72—the residue (140) elected as Loco-Focos. 25 of the latter said to be Calhoun men, and 1 (Wise) Tyler.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

THE great and vitally important principle of so adjusting our Duties on Imports as to favor and protect our Home Industry from a ruinous Foreign competition is asserted in the *first* Tariff ever passed by the *first* Congress that assembled under our Federal Constitution, in the preamble to which Act it is expressly affirmed that such imposition of duties is necessary, to pay the debts, provide a revenue, &c. "*and for the protection and encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.*" The necessity of such Protection is affirmed and urged in the Messages of Presidents GEO. WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE, JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, and measurably by the first of *John Tyler*. Old John Adams and Martin Van Buren are the only exceptions to the uniformity with which this doctrine has been urged; but Mr. Van Buren is expressly concluded by his vote in the Senate for the Tariff of 1828—the highest and most Protective Tariff ever levied in this Country, though on some points not equally and wisely Protective. For this Tariff, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, and the great mass of the Jackson Members from the Free States voted; by them it was shaped, (Mr. Wright being its principal manufacturer) and by their votes mainly passed. Massachusetts, oppressed in her vital interests by some of its provisions, voted against it. So in 1816, Mr. *John C. Calhoun* framed and carried the Tariff of that year, expressly affirming the constitutionality and expediency of Protection in his able Speech in support of the bill. New-England at this time also gave a decided majority of her votes against the measure. But in 1841-2, when—the necessity of a revision of the Tariff being imminent and admitted on all hands—Mr. FILLMORE in the House moved the reference of so much of the President's Message to the Committee on *Mannfactures*, (a Committee constituted for the express purpose, and which had always before had charge of this subject,) Mr. *Atherton* of N. H. moved to amend by substituting the Committee of *Ways and Means*—meaning thereby, as was fully avowed in the debate upon his motion, that the revision of Duties should be made with exclusive reference to the raising of *Revenue*, and that the Protection of our Industrial Interests should not be considered at all! This proposition, after a long and able discussion, was sustained by seventy-one Loco-Focos and *twenty-four* Southern whigs, but overruled by the votes of *ninety* Whigs and *fourteen* Loco-Focos—all but three of the latter being from Pennsylvania. Had the two great parties been nearly equal in numbers, the amendment would have prevailed, and the Protection of Home Labor been formally stricken from the duties of the Government.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Manufactures, by whom a bill and able Report were, after mature deliberation, presented; as was another by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. WALTER FORWARD; and a third to the Senate by the Committee on Manufactures of that body. These three bills were perfectly accordant in recognizing the principle of Protection, and differed but slightly in details. The bill of the House Committee, slightly modified by the Committee of Ways and Means and the subsequent action of the two Houses, passed the House by a vote of *One Hundred and Sixteen* Yeas to *One Hundred and Twelve* Nays—one only of the Yeas (Mr. Parmenter of Mass.) being a Loco-Foco, while of the Nays *Ninety-six* were of that party, *two* Tylerized, and *Fourteen* Southern Whigs. This bill passed the Senate by *Twenty-five* Yeas (all Whigs) to *Twenty-three* Nays, of whom *Twenty* were Loco-Focos and *Three* Southern Whigs, including Mr. Rives of Virginia.

This bill was vetoed by President Tyler, on the express ground that one of its provisions continued in force the LAND DISTRIBUTION to the States, which Act, by its terms, was to cease to have any effect when-

ever any Duties should be raised by Congress above twenty per cent. The bill thus vetoed went back to the House, and was there lost by a vote of *Ninety-eight* Yeas to *Ninety* Nays—the Constitution requiring a vote of *two-thirds* of each House to pass a bill over the head of a Presidential Veto.

This bill had passed the House on the 16th of July, 1842; the Senate on the 5th of August following; been vetoed by the President on the 9th, and thus every thing thrown back where it was at the beginning. A Provisional Tariff bill, to supply Revenue until something could be definitively agreed on, was next attempted; and, on the discussion of this in the House, Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania on the 22d of August moved to strike out the whole bill, and insert that which had just been vetoed with the exception of the section sustaining the Land Distribution and the clause imposing Duties of 20 per cent. ad valorem on Tea and Coffee. This motion prevailed—102 to 93—and the bill as proposed by Mr. McKennan passed the House: Yeas *One Hundred and Five*, Nays *One Hundred and Three*. Of the Yeas, *Eighty-two* were Whigs, *Three* Tyler men and *Twenty* Loco-Focos—all the latter from New-York (10) and Pennsylvania (9) except Mr. Parmenter of Massachusetts. Of the Nays *Sixty-five* were Loco-Focos, *Three* Tyler men and *Thirty-five* Whigs; two-thirds of the latter being among the stanchest advocates of Protection, and voting against the bill expressly and only because they could not consent to the surrender of the Land Distribution. The bill, slightly modified, passed the Senate on the 27th by a vote of *Twenty-four* to *Twenty-three*—*Twenty* Whigs and *Four* Loco-Focos in the affirmative; *Fourteen* Loco-Focos, *Eight* Southern Whigs and Mr. Rives in the negative. Here it must be observed, too, that several Whigs voted in the negative expressly from opposition to the surrender of the Land Distribution to the President's arbitrary mandate, while Messrs. *Buchanan*, *Sturgeon*, *Williams* and *Wright*, the Loco-Focos who voted for the measure, had repeatedly voted to destroy all its Protective features in its preceding stages, and Mr. *Wright* made a speech in condemnation of the bill introductory to his vote in its favor, and expressly declared that its Protective features were disapproved by him, and that he voted for this bill only because the Government must have Revenue and he was compelled to take this bill or nothing.

The amendments of the Senate were promptly concurred in by the House, and the bill transmitted to the President, by whom it was signed on the 30th, and became thenceforth a law of the land. Such is a brief history of the passage of the present Tariff.

THE PAST AND PRESENT TARIFFS.

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN THE MODE OF COLLECTING DUTIES.

On the two following pages will be seen the Rates of Duties imposed on all the most important articles by the present Tariff, as compared with each of the Tariffs enacted since the Last War. On a few items the mode of assessing Duties was, for imperative reasons, so changed that the comparison cannot be made by a table. Thus *Molasses* is charged 4½ mills per *pound* instead of 5 cents per *gallon*, (to prevent the fraudulent introduction of two gallons concentrated into one;) and *Silks* are charged for the cheapest $1,50 per *pound;* better qualities, $2,50, and certain costly varieties still higher, thus cutting off the fraudulent undervaluations under former Tariffs, wherein the duty was some 20 to 40 *per cent.* by means of which Foreign importers were enabled to swear in the goods of their own manufacture cheaper than any American could buy them abroad, to the utter ruin of our own merchants.

A demagogue clamor has been raised against the present Tariff because of the low Duties it fixes on Diamonds and all Precious Stones (7 per cent.) and on Watches, Jewelry, &c. (12½ per cent.) But these were so adjusted because, as was proved to the Committees of Congress, the articles are of so little bulk in proportion to their value, that they would inevitably be *smuggled* in if a higher duty were imposed; and thus the Duty afford neither Revenue nor Protection.

THE TARIFFS OF 1816, '24, '28, '32, AND '42.

A Comparative Statement of the most important articles bearing Specific Duties, as imposed by the Acts of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832, *and* 1842, *respectively.*

Names of Articles.		Duties by the several Acts of				
		1816.	1824.	1828.	1832.	1842.
Flannels, bockings, and baizes	sq. yd.	25 p. c.	25 p. c.	14	16	14 cts.
Carpeting, Brussels, &c	"	25 p. c.	50	70	63	50
Carpeting, Venetian, &c	"	25 p. c.	25	40	35	30
Carpeting, floor-cloth, patent	"	30 p. c.	30 p. c.	50	43	35
Oil-cloth, furniture	"	15 p. c.	30 p. c.	25	12½	10
Cotton bagging	"	20 p. c.	3¾	5	3½	4
Vinegar	per gall.	15 p. c.	8	8	8	5
Beer in casks	"	10	15	15	15	15
Beer in bottles	"	15	20	20	20	20
Oil, fish, &c	"					15
Oil, olive	"	25	25	25	25	20
Oil, castor	"	15	40	40	40	40
Oil, linseed and rapeseed	"	15	25	25	25	25
Sugar, brown	per lb.	3	3	3	2½	2½
Sugar, white-clayed	"	4	4	4	3½	2½
Sugar, loaf	"	12	12	12	12	6
Sugar, candy	"	12	12	12	12	4
Sugar, lump and other refined,	"	10	10	10	10	6
Sugar syrup	"	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	2½	5
Chocolate	"	3	4	4	4	4
Cheese	"	9	9	9	9	9
Tallow candles	"	3	5	5	5	4
Lard	"	15 p. c.	3	3	3	3
Beef and Pork	"	15 p. c.	2	2	2	2
Bacon	"	15 p. c.	3	3	3	3
Butter	"	15 p. c.	5	5	5	5
Saltpetre, refined	"	7½	3	3	3	2
Oil of vitriol	"	7½	3	3	3	1
Dry Ochre	"	1	1	1	1	1
Ochre in oil	"	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Red and White Lead	"	3	4	5	5	4
Whiting	"	1	1	1	1	1½
Litharge	"	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	5	5	4
Sugar of Lead	"	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	5	5	4
Lead, pig, &c	"	1	2	3	3	3
Lead Pipes	"	20 p. c.	25 p. e.	5	5	4
Lead, old scrap	"	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	15 p. c.	2	1½
Cordage, tarred	"	3	4	4	4	4½
Cordage, untarred	"	4	5	5	5	5
Twine, Packthread, &c	"	4	5	5	5	6
Corks	"	15 p. c.	12	12	12	30 p. c.
Copper rods, bolts, nails and spikes	"	4	4	4	4	4 cts.
Wire, cap or bonnet	"	30 p. c.	30 p. c.	30 p. c.	12	12
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 14	"			6	5	5
Wire, iron and steel, above No. 14	"			10	9	8 to 11
Iron nails	"	3	5	5	5	3
Iron Spikes	"	2	4	4	4	2½
Iron Cables and Chains and Parts	"	20 p. c.	3	3	3	2½
Iron Anchors	"	1½ p. c.	2	2	2	2½
Iron Anvils	"	20 p. c.	2	2	2	2½
Iron, blacksmiths' hammers, &c	"	20 p. c.	2½	2½	2½	2½
Iron Castings, Vessels, &c	"	20 p. c.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Iron, all other Castings	"	20 p. c.	1	1	1	1
Iron, round and braziers' rods, 3-16 to 10-16 diameter	"	20 p. c.	3	3½	3	2½
Iron, nail or spike rods	"	20 p. c.	3	3½	3	2½
Iron, sheet or hoop	"	2½ p. c.	3	3½	3	2½

Names of Articles.	Duties by the several Acts of 1816.	1824.	1828.	1832.	1842.
Iron, band, &c.....per lb.	20 p. c.	3	3½	530	2½ cts.
Iron in Pigs.....per cwt.	50	62½	50		45
Iron, old scrap..... "			62½	62½	50
Iron, bar, rolled,..... "	150	150	185	150	112½
Iron, bar, hammered..... "	45	90	112	90	85
Hemp..... "	150	175	300	200	200
Alum..... "	100	200	250	250	150
Copperas..... "	100	200	200	200	200
Wheat Flour..... "	15 p. c.	50	50	50	70
Salt.....per bushel.	20	20	20	10	8
Coal..... "	5	6	6	6	$1 75 p t.
Wheat..... "	15 p. c.	25	25	25	25 cts.
Oats and Potatoes..... "	15 p. c.	10	10	10	10
Paper, folio and quarto post.....per lb.	30 p. c.	20	20	20	17
Paper, foolscap, &c..... "	30 p. c.	17	17	17	15
Paper, printing, copperplate..... "	30 p. c.	10	10	10	10½
Paper, sheathing, &c..... "	30 p. c.	3	3	3	3
Paper, all other..... "	30 p. c.	15	15	15	15
Books, prior to 1775—other than Eng. pr. vol.		4	4	4	4
Books, Greek and Latin, bound.....per lb.		15	15	15	15
Books, Greek and Latin, unbound..... "		13	13	13	13
Books, all other, bound..... "		30	30	30	30
Books, all other, unbound..... "		26	26	26	26
Apothecaries' Vials under 6 oz.....per gross.	20 p. c.	var'us, f'm $1		175	175
Apothecaries' Vials, 6 to 16 oz..... "	20 p. c.	to $1 75 p gr's		225	225
Demijohns, half gall. to 3 galls.....per No.	20 p. c.	25	25	25	15 to 20
Glass Bottles, to 1 quart.....per gross.	144	200	200	200	300
Glass Bottles, over 1 quart..... "	20 p. c.	250	250	225	400
Playing Cards.....per pack.	30	30	30	30	25
Wind. Glass, not over 8 by 10, per 100 sqr. ft.	250	300	300	300	200
Wind. Glass, over 8 by 10, and not over 10 by 12.....100 sq ft.	275	350	350	350	350
Wind. Glass, over 10 by 12..... " "	275	4 to 500	4 to 500	400	600
Fish, dried or smoked.....per quintal.	100	100	100	100	100
Fish, Salmon.....per bbl.	200	200	200	200	200
Fish, Mackerel, or Herring..... "	150	150	150	150	150
Fish, all other..... "	100	100	100	100	100
Shoes and Slippers, silk.....per pair.	30	30	30	30	25
Shoes, prunella..... "	25	25	25	25	25
Shoes, leather, &c..... "	25	25	25	25	30
Shoes, children's..... "	15	15	15	15	15
Boots and Bootees..... "	150	150	150	150	125
Wool, costing over 8 cents.....per lb.	Over 10	30 p. c.	50 p. c.	40 p. c.	23 p. c.
	Under 10	15 p. c.	& 4 cts.	& 4 cts.	& 4 cts.
*Wool, costing over 7 cents per lb..... "					30 p. c. & 3 cts.
" costing under 7 cents per lb..... "					5 p. c.
Woollen Yarn..... "	25	33⅓		50 p. c. & 4 cts.	30 p. c. & 3 cts.
Merino Shawls.....per ct.	25	33⅓ and 45 p. c. on various minima.		50	40 cts.
Cloths and Cassimeres..... "	25			50	40
Other Woollen Manufactures..... "	25			50	40
Clothes, ready made,..... "	30	30	50	50	50
Glass, cut.....per lb.	20 p. c.	30 p. c. & 3 cts.	30 p. c. & 3 cts.	30 p. c. & 3 cts.	25 to 42
Glass, plain and other..... "				20 p. c. & 2 cts.	

* The variation of the duties on Wool cannot be expressed in the above table, owing to changes in the grade. By the Tariff of 1824, all Wool costing over *ten* cents per pound paid 30 per cent. on its valuation; all costing under 10 c. pr. lb. paid 15 per ct. By the Tariff of 1828, all Wool costing over *eight* cents per lb. was taxed 4 cents per lb. and 50 per cent. ad valorem; which rates, by the Tariff of 1832, was reduced to 4 c. per lb. and 40 per ct. while all Wool costing less than eight cents per lb. was admitted *free*. By the present Tariff, all Wool pays 3 cents per lb. and 30 per cent. ad valorem except such as costs, when cleaned, less than *seven* cents pr. lb. and this is taxed 5 per cent.

THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1842.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE REVENUE FROM IMPORTS, AND TO CHANGE AND MODIFY EXISTING LAWS IMPOSING DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

PASSED AUGUST 30, 1842.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On coarse wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five per centum ad valorem: And on all other unmanufactured wool there shall be levied a duty of three cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That when wool of different qualities of the same kind or sort is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding seven cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty in conformity to such appraisal: *Provided further*, That when wool of different qualities and different kinds or sorts is imported in the same bale, bag or package, the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: *Provided further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of a bale of the best quality: *Provided further*, That if any wool be imported having on it dirt or any material or impurities other than those naturally belonging to the fleece, and thus be reduced in value to seven cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not been so mixed with such dirt or impurities, and a duty shall be charged thereon in conformity with such appraisal: *Provided also*, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.

Second. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpetings, flannels, bockings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, a duty of forty per centum.

Third. On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble ingrain, Saxony and Aubusson carpets and carpeting, a duty of sixty-five cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting, fifty-five cents per square yard; on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, thirty cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That bed-sides and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character.

Fourth. On woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding seventy-two by fifty-two inches each, nor less than sixty-five by sixty inches, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On all manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combined, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all hearth rugs, an ad valorem duty of forty per centum.

Sixth. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen and worsted mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures, made on frames, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On flannels, of whatever material composed, except cotton, a duty of fourteen cents per square yard; on bockings and baizes, fourteen cents per square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on Thibet, Angora, and all other goats' hair or mohair unmanufactured, one cent per pound; on camlets, blankets, coatings, and all other manufactures of gonts' hair or mohair, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Ninth. On ready-made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women or children, except gloves, mitts, stockings, socks, wove shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and bootees, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer or seamstress, an ad valorem duty of fifty per centum; on all articles worn by men, women or children, other than as above specified or excepted, of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem; on all thread laces and insertings, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cotton laces, quillings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and on bobbinet laces of cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars of gold or silver, fine or half fine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all articles embroidered in gold or silver, fine or half fine, when finished, other than clothing, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on clothing, finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver, fifty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On cotton unmanufactured, a duty of three cents per pound.

Second. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn, and thread, and such other articles as are herein provided for: *Provided*, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, which shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

Third. All cotton twist, yarn and thread, unbleached and uncolored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be valued at sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all bleached or colored cotton twist, yarn and thread, the true value of which at the place whence im-

ported shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be valued at seventy-five cents per pound, and pay a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn, and thread on spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On all manufactures of silk not otherwise specified, except bolting cloths, two dollars and fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on silk bolting cloths, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if any silk manufactures shall be mixed with gold or silver, or other metal, it shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair, a duty of two dollars per pound of 16 ounces; on Pongees, or plain white silks for printing or coloring, one dollar and fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on floss and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed and prepared for manufacture, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on raw silks, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled or otherwise, a duty of fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on silk umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk or satin shoes and slippers for women or men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or bootees for women or men, seventy-five cents a pair; silk or satin shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or bootees for children, twenty-five cents a pair; on men's silk hats, one dollar each; silk or satin hats or bonnets for women two dollars each; on silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in part, forty per centum ad valorem; silk caps for women, and turbans, ornaments for head dress, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizettes, chemisettes, mantillas, pelerines, and all other articles of silk made up by hand, in whole or in part, and not otherwise provided for, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla, Sunn, and other hemps of India, on jute, Sisal grass, coiar, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, twenty dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage, five cents per pound; on untarred cordage, four and a half cents per pound; yarns, twine, and pack thread, six cents per pound; on seines, seven cents per pound; on cotton bagging, four cents per square yard; on any other manufacture not otherwise specified, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any other material, or imported under the designation of gunny cloth or any other appellation, and without regard to the weight or width, a duty of five cents per square yard; on sail duck, seven cents per square yard :Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, twenty dollars per ton; on linens, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On stamped, printed, or painted floor oil cloth, thirty-five cents per square yard; on furniture oil cloth, made on Canton or cotton flannel, sixteen cents per square yard; on other furniture oil cloth, ten cents per square yard; on oil cloth of linen, silk, or other materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes, and on medicated oil cloths, a duty of twelve and a half cents per square yard; on Chinese or other floor matting made of flags, jute or grass, on all other floor matting not otherwise specified, and on mats, of whatever materials composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinaftermentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty-five dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron, in slabs, blooms, loops or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly: *Provided, also*, That iron imported prior to the third of March, 1843, in bars or otherwise, for railways or inclined planes, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of existing laws, exempting it from the payment of duty on proof of its having been actually and permanently laid down for use on any railway or inclined plane prior to the third day of March, 1843; and all such iron imported from and after the date aforesaid shall be subject to pay the duty on rolled iron.

Second. On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, sad irons or smoothing irons, hatters' or tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, two and a half cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, five cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, eight cents per pound: over No. 25, eleven cents per pound; silvered or plated wire, thirty per centum ad valorem; brass or copper wire, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, twelve cents per pound; when covered with cotton thread or other material, eight cents per pound; on round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, two and a half cents per pound; on all other chains of iron, not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and, when straight, of greater length than those used in chains for cables, thirty per centum ad valorem; on anchors, or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on cut or wrought iron spikes, three cents per pound; and on cut iron nails, three cents per pound; and on wrought iron nails, on axle-trees, or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for ships, locomotives and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable iron or castings, four cents per pound; on steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes, made of band or rolled iron, five cents per pound; on mill saws, cross cut saws and pit saws, one dollar each; on tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; on taggers' iron, five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured: *And provided, also*, That no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty, either by weight or value, and a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto.

Third. On all old or scrap iron, ten dollars per ton *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated, as bar, rod or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly: *Provided also*, That all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough as from the mould, but partially manufactured after the castings, or with handles, rings, hoops, or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought iron, not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings.

Fourth. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels and vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished steel saddlery and brass saddlery, coach and

harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, and all fire arms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On screws made of iron, called wood screws, twelve cents per pound; and on all other screws of iron not specified, thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass screws, thirty cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass battery, or hammered kettles, twelve cents per pound.

Sixth. On cast, shear, and German steel in bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other steel in bars, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins, and all other package pins, not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, forty cents per pack, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, twenty cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting and knitting, and all other kinds of needles, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on common, tinned, and japanned saddlery, of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On japanned ware of all kinds, or papier mache, and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures of iron and steel, or other materials, partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs and bars, three cents per pound; on old and scrap lead, one cent and a half per pound; leaden pipes, leaden shot, and lead in sheets, or in any other form not herein specified, four cents per pound; on type metal and stereotype plates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; types, whether new or old, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised at the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned up on the edge, and parts thereof, and on copper plates or sheets weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers' copper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on copper rods and bolts, nails and spikes, four cents per pound; on patent sheathing metal composed in part of copper, two cents per pound.

Ninth. On tin in pigs, bars, or blocks, one per centum ad valorem; tin in plates or sheets, terne plates, taggers' tin, and tin foil, two and a half per centum ad valorem; on silver plated metal in sheets, and on argentine alabata, or German silver, in sheets or otherwise, unmanufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of German silver, bell metal, zinc and bronze, thirty per centum ad valorem; on zinc in sheets, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That old bells, or parts thereof, fit only to be remanufactured, shall not be considered manufactures of bell metal, but shall be admitted free of duty; on bronze powder, bronze liquor, iron liquor, red liquor, and seppia, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Tenth. On coal, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton; on coke or culm of coal, five cents per bushel.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On all vessels or wares, articles and manufactures of cut glass, when the cutting on the article does not exceed one-third the height or length thereof, a duty of twenty-five cents per pound; when the cutting exceeds one-third the height or length, but does not exceed one half the same, a duty of thirty-five cents per pound; when the cutting extends to or exceeds one-half the height or length thereof, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on cut glass chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, lenses, lamps, prisms and parts of the same, and on all drops, icicles, spangles and ornaments used for mountings, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing over eight ounces, a duty of ten cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing eight ounces or under, except tumblers, a duty of twelve cents per pound; on plain, moulded or pressed tumblers, ten cents per pound; on all plain, moulded or pressed glass, when stoppered, or the bottoms ground or puntied, an additional duty of four cents per pound: *Provided*, That all articles of moulded or pressed glass, being cut, roughed or polished, in part or parts thereof, and all other wares or articles of flint glass, not otherwise specified, shall pay the duty chargeable on articles of cut glass of the description and class to which they may severally belong.

Second. On all apothecaries' vials and bottles not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross; apothecaries' vials and bottles exceeding six ounces, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gross; on all perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; and those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding in capacity sixteen ounces each, three dollars per gross.

Third. On black and green glass bottles and jars, exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding in capacity one quart each, a duty of three dollars per gross; when exceeding the capacity of one quart each, four dollars per gross; on demijohns and carboys of the capacity of half a gallon or less, fifteen cents each; when exceeding in capacity half a gallon, and not exceeding three gallons each, a duty of thirty cents each; exceeding three gallons, fifty cents each.

Fourth. On cylinder or broad window glass, not exceeding eight by ten inches, two cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve inches, two and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, three and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, five cents per square foot; above eighteen by twelve inches, six cents per square foot. On all crown window glass not exceeding ten by eight inches, three and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, seven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, eight cents per square foot; and all exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot: *Provided*, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to form, shall pay the highest duties herein imposed on the different descriptions of window glass. On all polished plate glass, whether imported as window glass or however otherwise specified, not silvered, and not exceeding twelve by eight inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, seven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-two by fourteen inches, twelve cents per square foot; all above twenty-two by fourteen inches, thirty per centum ad valorem; if silvered, an addition of twenty per centum shall be made to the duty; if framed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all cylinders or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, and on all crown glass weighing over one hundred and sixty pounds per one hundred square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess, at the same rate as herein imposed.

On porcelain glass, on glass colored, or paintings on glass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all articles or manufactures of glass not specified, connected with other materials, rendering it impracticable to separate it and determine its weight, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On China ware, porcelain ware, earthen ware, stone ware, and all other ware composed of earth or mineral substances, not otherwise specified, whether gilt, painted, printed, plain or glazed, a duty of thirty per per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on all upper leather, not otherwise specified, eight cents per pound; on calf and seal skins, tanned and dressed, five dollars per dozen; on sheep skins tanned and dressed, or skivers, two dollars per dozen; on goat

skins or morocco tanned and dressed, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen; on kid skins or morocco tanned and dressed, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; on goat or sheep skins tanned and not dressed, one dollar per dozen; on all kid and lamb skins tanned and not dressed, seventy-five cents per dozen; and on skins tanned and dressed, otherwise than in color, to wit: fawn, kid and lamb, usually known as chamois, one dollar per dozen; on men's boots and bootees of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair; men's shoes and pumps, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty cents per pair; women's boots and bootees of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, fifty cents per pair; children's boots, bootees and shoes, wholly or partially manufactured, fifteen cents per pair; women's double soled pumps and welts, wholly or partially manufactured, forty cents per pair; women's shoes or slippers, wholly or partially manufactured, whether, of leather, prunella, or other material, except silk, twenty-five cents per pair; on raw hides of all kinds, whether dried or salted, five per centum ad valorem; on all skins pickled and in casks, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On men's leather gloves, one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen; women's leather habit gloves, one dollar per dozen; children's leather habit gloves, fifty cents per dozen; women's extra and demi-length leather gloves, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; children's extra and demi-length leather gloves, seventy-five cents per dozen; on leather caps or hats, leather braces or suspenders, and on all other braces or suspenders, of whatever material or materials composed, except India rubber, and on leather bottles, patent leather, and all other manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material of chief value, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On furs of all kinds on the skin, undressed, five per centum ad valorem; on furs dressed on the skin, on all hatters' furs, whether dressed or undressed, not on the skin, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; fur hats, caps, muffs, tippets, and other manufactures of fur not specified, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; fur hat bodies, frames of felts, manufactured, not put in form or trimmed, or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; hats of wool, hat bodies or felts made in whole or in part of wool, eighteen cents each.

Ninth. On hats and bonnets for men, women and children, from Panama, Manilla, Leghorn, Naples, or elsewhere, composed of satin-straw, chip, grass, straw, palm leaf, rattan, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all flats, braids, plaits, spartere, or willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets, shall pay the same rate of duty as manufactured hats or bonnets.

Tenth. On all ornamental feathers and artificial flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, hair bracelets, chains, ringlets, curls, or braids, human hair cleaned and prepared for use, and on fans, of every description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all hair, human or otherwise, uncleaned and unmanufactured, tea per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth or seating, and on hair belts and hair gloves, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on curled hair and moss, for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem; on feathers for beds, and on downs of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on India rubber oil cloth, webbing, shoes, braces or suspenders, or other fabrics or manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of India rubber, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That braces or suspenders of that material, not exceeding in value two dollars per dozen, shall be valued at two dollars per dozen, and pay duty accordingly. On all clocks, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; glaziers' diamonds, when set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on ship or box chronometers, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on watches, or parts of watches, and watch materials, not specified, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on diamonds, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on crystals of glass for watches, and on glasses or pebbles for spectacle or eye-glasses, when not set, two dollars per gross; on gems, pearls, or precious stones, seven per centum ad valorem; on imitations thereof, and compositions of glass or paste, on cameos, and imitations thereof, and on mosaics, not specified, of whatever materials composed, whether real or imitation, set or not set, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on jewelry composed of gold, silver or platina, and gold and silver leaf, twenty per centum ad valorem; on gilt, plated, or imitation jewelry, and Dutch metal in leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Scagliola table tops, and table tops of marble or composition, inlaid with precious stones or small pieces of composition, known as mosaics, on table tops of marble or composition, when inlaid with various colored marbles, and on alabaster and spar ornaments, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of services, vessels, and wares of all kinds, not otherwise specified, of silver or gold, or of which either of these metals shall be a component material of chief value, whether plain, chased, engraved, or embossed, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

Eleventh. On all manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That boards, planks, staves, scantlings, hewn or sawed timber, unwrought spars, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them, respectively, for any specific and permanent use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood, and pay duty accordingly; and on timber to be used in building wharves, and firewood, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided also*, That rough boards, planks, staves, scantling and sawed timber, not planed or wrought into any shapes for use, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *And provided further*, That rose wood, satin wood, mahogany, and cedar wood, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; on walking canes and sticks, frames and sticks for umbrellas, for parasols, and for sun shades, cabinet wares or household furniture not otherwise specified, musical instruments of all kinds, carriages and parts thereof, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided also*, That strings for musical instruments, of catgut or whipgut, and all other strings or thread of similar materials, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Twelfth. On unmanufactured marble in the rough, slab or block, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on marble busts or statuary, not specially imported, as hereinafter provided for, and on all other manufactures of marble not specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on slates of all kinds, paving tiles and bricks, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on baskets and other manufactures not specified, of grass, straw, ozier or or willow, and palm leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on wax, amber, or composition beads, and all other beads not otherwise enumerated, and shell or fancy boxes not otherwise specified, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on combs for the hair, of whatever material composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on brushes and brooms of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem; and on bristles, one cent per pound; on dolls and toys of every description, of whatever material or materials composed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on metal buttons of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all such buttons, not exceeding in value one dollar per gross, shall be valued at one dollar, and be charged with duty accordingly; on all other buttons, and on all button moulds, of whatever material composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That lastings, prunellas, and similar fabrics, not specified, when imported in strips, pieces or patterns, of the size and shape suitable for the manufacture exclusively of buttons, shoes or bootees, and that mohair or worsted cloth, black linen canvass, figured satin, and figured or brocaded or Terry velvet, when imported in strips, pieces or patterns, of the size and shape suitable for the manufacture exclusively of buttons, tortoise shell, ivory or teeth of elephants unmanufactured, horns and teeth, and horn and bone tips, shall be admitted to entry at a duty of five per centum ad valorem; otherwise to be subject to the rates of duty chargeable on them respectively, according to their component materials.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following rates of duty, that is to say:

On white or red leads, litharge, or acetate or chromate of lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound; on whiting or Paris white, and all ochres or ochry earths used in

the composition of painters' colors, when dry, one cent per pound, when ground in oil, one cent and a half per pound; on sulphate of barytes, one half cent per pound; on linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon; on putty, one cent and a half per pound.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On bank, folio, quarto post of all kinds, and letter and bank note paper, seventeen cents per pound; on antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, double elephant, foolscap, imperial, medium, pot, pith, royal, super-royal and writing paper, fifteen cents per pound; on copperplate, blotting, copying, colored for labels, colored for needles, marble or fancy colored, glass paper, morocco paper, pasteboard, pressing boards, sand paper, tissue paper, and on all gold or silver paper, whether in sheets or strips, twelve and a half cents per pound; on colored, copperplate, printing and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound; on binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, paper-makers' boards, sheathing, wrapping and cartridge paper, three cents per pound; and on all paper envelopes, whether plain, ornamental or colored, and on all billet-doux or fancy note paper, of whatever form or size, when of less size than letter paper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on music paper, with lines, and on paper gilt or covered with metal other than gold or silver, paper snuff boxes, japanned or not japanned, and other fancy paper boxes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all paper hangings, or paper for screens or fireboards, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all blank or visiting cards, twelve cents per pound; on playing cards, twenty-five cents per pack; on blank books, when bound, twenty cents per pound, when unbound, fifteen cents per pound; on all parchment and vellum, and on asses' skin and imitation thereof, wafers, sealing wax, and black lead pencils, crayons of all kinds, and metallic pens, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ink and ink powder of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills unprepared or unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on rags, of whatever material, waste or shoddy, a quarter of one cent per pound; on all other paper not enumerated, fifteen cents per pound.

Second. On all books printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, when bound, thirty cents per pound, when in sheets or boards, twenty cents per pound: *Provided*, That whenever the importer shall prove, to the satisfaction of the collector, when the goods are entered, that any such book has been printed and published abroad more than one year, and not re-published in this country, or has been printed and published abroad more than five years before such importation, then and in such case said books shall be admitted at one half of the above rate of duties; *Provided*, That the said terms of one year and five years shall in no case commence, or be computed at and from a day before the passing of this act; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, or in which either language forms the text, when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when unbound, thirteen cents per pound; on all books printed in Hebrew, or of which that language forms the text, when bound, ten cents per pound, and when unbound, eight cents per pound: *Provided*, That all books printed in foreign languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew excepted, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume, when bound or in boards, and when in sheets or pamphlets, fifteen cents per pound; and editions of works in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew or English language, which have been printed forty years prior to the date of importation, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; and all reports of legislative committees appointed under foreign governments shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; on polyglots, lexicons and dictionaries, five cents per pound; on books of engravings or plates, with or without letter press, whether bound or unbound, and on maps and charts, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On raw sugar, (commonly called brown sugar,) not advanced beyond its raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and on brown clayed sugar, two and a half cents per pound; on all other sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, four cents per pound; on refined sugars, (whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, and when, after being refined, they have been tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated,) and on sugar candy, six cents per pound; on molasses, four and a half mills per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar or sugar cane, entered under the designation of molasses, or any other appellation than "syrup of sugar," or of sugar cane, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on comfits, on sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in molasses, sugar, or brandy, and on confectionary of all kinds not otherwise specified, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That an inspection, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be made of all sugars and molasses imported from foreign countries, in order to prevent frauds, and to prevent the introduction of sugars, syrup of sugar, syrup of cane, or battery syrup, under the title of molasses, or in any other improper manner.

Second. On cocoa, one cent per pound; chocolate, four cents per pound; on mace, fifty cents per pound; nutmegs, thirty cents per pound; cloves, eight cents per pound; cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; oil of cloves, thirty cents per pound; Chinese cassia, five cents per pound; pimento, five cents per pound; on black pepper, five cents per pound; Cayenne and African or Chili pepper, ten cents per pound; ginger, ground, four cents per pound; ginger in the root, when not preserved, two cents per pound; on mustard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on mustard seed, and on linseed, five per centum ad valorem; on camphor, refined, twenty cents per pound; crude camphor, five cents per pound; on indigo, five cents per pound; on woad or pastel, one cent per pound; on ivory or bone black, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on alum, one cent and a half per pound; on opium, seventy-five cents per pound; on quicksilver, five per centum ad valorem; on roll brimstone, calomel, and other mercurial preparations, corrosive sublimate, and red precipitate, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on glue, five cents per pound; on gun-powder, eight cents per pound; on copperas and green vitriol, two cents per pound; on blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper, four cents per pound; on oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, one cent per pound; on almonds and prunes, three cents per pound; on sweet oil of almonds, nine cents per pound; on dates, one cent per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; figs, two cents per pound; on all nuts not specified, except those used for dying, one cent per pound; on muscatel and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound; and on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on olives, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On olive oil in casks, twenty cents per gallon; olive salad oil in bottles or betties, thirty per centum ad valorem; all other olive oil, not salad, and not otherwise specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on spermaceti oil of foreign fisheries, twenty-five cents per gallon; whale or other fish oil, not sperm, of foreign fisheries, fifteen cents per gallon; whale bone, the product of foreign fisheries, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; on spermaceti, or wax candles, and on candles of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; wax tapers, thirty per centum ad valorem; tallow candles, four cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; bees' wax, bleached or unbleached, and shoemakers' wax, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on Windsor, shaving, and all other perfumed or fancy soaps, or wash balls, and Castile soap, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all other hard soaps, four cents per pound; and on all soft soap, fifty cents per barrel; on marrow, grease, and all other soap stocks and soap stuffs, ten per centum ad valorem; on starch, two cents per pound; on pearl or hulled barley, two cents per pound; on corks, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of cork, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on sponges and spunk, twenty per centum ad valorem; on oranges and lemons in boxes, barrels or casks, and on grapes not dried, in boxes, kegs, or jars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On salt, eight cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on saltpetre, partially refined, one-fourth of

one cent per pound; completely refined, two cents per pound; on bleaching powder or chloride of lime, one cent per pound; on vinegar, eight cents per gallon; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on beef and pork, two cents per pound; hams and bacon, three cents per pound; prepared meats, poultry, or game, in cases or otherwise, and Bologna sausages, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cheese, nine cents per pound; butter, five cents per pound; on lard, three cents per pound; maccaroni and vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem; on wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel; barley, twenty cents per bushel; rye, fifteen cents per bushel; oats, ten cents per bushel; Indian corn, or maize, ten cents per bushel; wheat flour, seventy cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; Indian meal, twenty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on foreign caught fish, viz: dried or smoked, one dollar per one hundred and twelve pounds; on mackerel and herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on pickled salmon, two dollars per barrel; on all other fish, pickled, in barrels, one dollar per barrel; on all other pickled fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on sardines and other fish preserved in oil, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That fresh caught fish, brought in for daily consumption, shall be exempt from duty. On fish glue, or isinglass, twenty per centum ad valorem; on pickles, capers and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, thirty per centum ad valorem; on castor oil, forty cents per gallon; neat's foot and animal oils, and all volatile and essential oils, not otherwise specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all gums and other resinous substances, not specified, in a crude state, fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on the said articles, when not in a crude state, and on pastes, balsams, essences, tinctures, extracts, cosmetics, and perfumes, not otherwise enumerated, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on benzoic, citric, white or yellow muriatic, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous, and tartaric acids, twenty per centum ad valorem; on boracic acid, five per centum ad valorem; borax or tincal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on amber, ambergris, ammonia, annatto, aniseed, arrow-root, vanilla beans, French chalk, red chalk, juniper berries, manganese, nitrate of lead, chromate, bichromate, and prussiate of potash, Glauber and Rochelle salts, Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia, and all other chemical salts or preparations of salts not enumerated, smalts, sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, other than soda ash, barilla and kelp, twenty per centum ad valorem; on sulphate of quinine, forty cents per ounce avoirdupois; on soda ash, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On brandy, one dollar per gallon; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first and second proofs, sixty cents, for third proof, sixty-five cents, for fourth proof, seventy cents, for fifth proof, seventy-five cents, and all above fifth proof, ninety cents per gallon; on Madeira, Sherry, San Lucar and Canary wines, in casks or bottles, sixty cents per gallon; on champaign wines, forty cents per gallon; on port, Burgundy, and claret wines, in bottles, thirty-five cents per gallon; on port and Burgundy wines, in casks, fifteen cents per gallon; on Teneriffe wines, in casks or bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on claret wines, in casks, six cents per gallon; on the white wines, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in casks, seven and a half cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on the red wines, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in casks, six cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on the white and red wines of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks, twelve and a half cents per gallon, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on Sicily, Madeira or Marsala wines, in casks or bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; on other wines of Sicily, in casks or bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all other wines, not enumerated, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, when in bottles, sixty-five cents per gallon; when in casks, twenty-five cents per gallon: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or permitted to operate so as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign nations: *Provided, further*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any name whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article, and to the highest rate of duty applicable to the article of the same name: *And provided, further*, That when wines are imported in bottles, the bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this act. On cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, sixty cents per gallon; on arrack, absynthe, Kirschen wasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise specified, sixty cents per gallon; on ale, porter and beer, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon, otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on tobacco in leaf, or unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem; on cigars of all kinds, forty cents per pound; on snuff, twelve cents per pound; manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, ten cents per pound.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following articles shall be exempt from duty, namely:

First. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

Second. All goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States, and books and personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Third. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

Fourth. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, instruments, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States.

Fifth. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts, of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Sixth. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick; whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the place of their growth or production.

Seventh. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, alcornoque, aloes, antimony crude, argol, assafoetida, avaroot, barilla, bark of cork tree unmanufactured; bells or bell metal, old and only fit to be remanufactured, or parts thereof, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass only fit to be remanufactured; Brazil wood, crude brimstone and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones unwrought, cantharides, chalk, clay unwrought, cochineal, coins of gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint; copper in pigs or bars, and copper ore; plates or sheets of copper for sheathing vessels, but none is to be so considered except that which is 14 inches wide and 48 inches long, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot; old copper, fit only to be remanufactured; cream of tartar, emery, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epauletts and wings, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, in bottles or sheets, or otherwise, unmanufactured, and old junk, oakum, kelp, kermes, lac dye, leeches, madder, madder root, mother of pearl, nickel, nux vomica, palm leaf unmanufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, pewter, when old and only fit to be remanufactured; platina unmanufactured, ivory unmanufactured, plaster of paris unground, rattans and reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver bullion, silver epauletts and wings, stones called polishing stones, stone

called rotten stone, sumac, tartar when crude, teuteneque, turmeric, weld, woods of all kinds when unmanufactured, not herein enumerated.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That on all articles not herein enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination between them is not herein made, which, from and after the time when this act shall take effect and go into operation, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; and that a further addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties imposed by this act on all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported from any port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope, in foreign vessels: *Provided*, That these additional duties shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be imported, after the day that this act goes into operation, in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares or merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on imported goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: *Provided*, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties on completion of the entry, the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, there to be kept with due and reasonable care at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent; and if such goods remain in public store beyond sixty days, (except in the case of goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, remaining for the space of ninety days,) without payment of the duties thereon, then said goods, wares, and merchandise, or such quantities thereof as may be deemed necessary to discharge the duties, shall be appraised and sold by the collector, at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given; in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury department; and at the said public sale distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods,—and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, together with all other charges and expenses, including interest on the duties from the dates of entry, at the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be applied to the payment of the duties; and any balance of money remaining, over and above the full amount of duties, charges, expenses and interest aforesaid, as well as such quantities of any goods, wares, or merchandise, as may not have been sold for the purposes before mentioned, shall be delivered, and the money paid over, by the collector, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same; *And provided*, That if no claim be made by such owner, importer, consignee or agent, for the portion of goods which may remain in the hands of the collector after such sale, the said goods shall be forthwith returned to the public stores, there to be kept at the risk and expense of the owner, importer, consignee or agent, until claimed or sold for storage, agreeably to law,—and the proceeds of the sale for duties remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sale, shall, after payment of duties and all expenses aforesaid, at the expiration of that period, be paid by the collector into the Treasury, in the manner provided for in the case of unclaimed goods in the next succeeding section of this act. *And provided further*, That when any goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That previous to the sale of any unclaimed goods, the said collector shall procure an inventory and appraisement thereof to be made, and to be verified on oath or affirmation, by two or more respectable merchants, before the said collector, and to remain with him; and said collector shall afterward cause said goods to be advertised and sold, in the manner provided for in this act; and after retaining the duties thereon, agreeably to such inventory and appraisement, and interest and charges as aforesaid, shall pay the overplus, if any there be, into the Treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner or owners, who shall, upon due proof of his, her, or their property, be entitled to receive the same; for which purpose the collector shall transmit, with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned, in the manifest; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel in which said goods, wares, and merchandise, were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof: *Provided*, That so much of the 56th section of the general collection law of the second of March, 1799, which provides for the storage of unclaimed merchandise, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed: *Provided also*, That when such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day this law goes into effect, there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign sugar from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more; and on spirits distilled from molasses, a drawback of five cents per gallon, till the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, when it shall be reduced one cent per gallon; and annually, on the first day of January thereafter, the said drawback shall be reduced one cent per gallon, until the same shall be wholly discontinued: *Provided*, That this act shall not alter or repeal any law now in force regulating the exportation of sugar refined or spirits distilled from molasses in the United States, except as to the rates of duties and drawbacks.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported on and after the day this act goes into operation, and entitled to debenture under the existing laws, no drawback of the duties shall be allowed on the same unless said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exported from the United States within three years from the date of importation of the same, nor shall the additional rate of duty levied by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, be refunded in case of re-exportation: *Provided*, That two and one half per centum on the amount of all drawbacks allowed, except on foreign refined sugars, shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively; and in the case of foreign refined sugars, ten per centum shall be so retained.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed shall by law be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, wares, or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time when purchased, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, or of the yards, parcels, or quantities, as the case may be, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and to such value or price, to be ascertained, in the manner provided in this act, shall be added all costs and charges except insurance, and including in every case charges for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed. And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraiser of the United States, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraisers or of the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain estimate, and appraise the true

and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require: and all such goods, wares, or merchandise, being manufactured of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated to have been, at the time purchased, and the place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great value as if the same had been entirely finished: *Provided*, That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, or on which the duties are to be levied upon the value of the square yard, and in all cases where any specific quantity, or parcel of such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States from a country in which the same have not been manufactured or produced, the foreign value shall be appraised and estimated according to the current market value or wholesale price of similar articles at the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, at the period of the exportation of said goods, wares, and merchandise, to the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers, or the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, to call before them and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true market value, or wholesale price, of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath or affirmation, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts or invoices, in his possession, relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby respectively authorized to administer oaths and affirmations; and if any person so called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer in writing any interrogatories and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce such papers, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers, or collector and naval officer, where there are no legal appraisers, may make of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited; and all testimony in writing or depositions, taken by virtue of this section, shall be filed in the collector's office and preserved for future use or reference, or be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when he shall require the same: *Provided*, That if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, of any such goods, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement, and shall have complied with the foregoing requisitions, he may forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction; on the receipt of which, the collector shall select two discreet and experienced merchants, citizens of the United States, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, to examine and appraise the same agreeably to the foregoing provisions; and if they disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided also*, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as herein before stated, of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by or directed to be imposed or levied on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall exceed by ten per centum or more the invoice value, then in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied and collected, on the same goods, wares and merchandise, fifty per centum of the duty imposed on the same, when fairly invoiced.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the several collectors be, and they are hereby authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the United States against frauds or undervaluation, and the same is practicable, to take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty, in the article itself, according to the proportion or rate per centum of the duty on said article; and such goods, so taken, the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed in this act, and place the proceeds arising from such sale in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the collector or appraiser shall not be allowed any fees or commission for taking and disposing of said goods, and paying the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, other than are now allowed by law.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle or clandestinely introduce into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty, or shall make out or pass, or attempt to pass, through the custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, every such person, his, her, or their aiders and abetters, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector shall designate on the invoice at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, and a greater number, should he or either of the appraisers deem it necessary, imported into such port, to be opened, examined and appraised; and shall order the package or packages so designated to the public stores for examination; and if any package be found by the appraisers to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and they, or a majority of them, shall be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice with fraudulent intent on the part of the shipper, owner or agent, the contents of the entire package in which the article may be shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, on conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction; but if said appraisers shall be of opinion that no such fraudulent intent existed, then the value of such article shall be added to the entry, and the duties thereon paid accordingly, and the same shall be delivered to the importer, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That such forfeiture may be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the production of evidence, satisfactory to him, that no fraud was intended,: *Provided further*, That if, on the opening of any package or packages of goods, a deficiency of any article shall be found, on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the collector on the invoice, and allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That where goods, wares and merchandise, shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the mode hereinbefore prescribed of ascertaining the foreign value thereof shall be carefully observed by the revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to

time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs, to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States, actually having left her last port of landing, eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two; and all legal provisions and regulations existing immediately before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be applied to importations which may be made in vessels which have left such last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, prior to said first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws existing on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the said laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act. And that all provisions of any former law inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, to ascertain whether, for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, next preceding, the duty on any articles has exceeded thirty-five per centum ad valorem on the average wholesale market value of such articles, in the several ports of the United States, for the preceding year; and if so, he shall report a tabular statement of such articles and excess of duty to Congress, at the commencement of the next annual session thereof, with such observations and recommendations as he may deem necessary for the improvement of the revenue.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, and transparencies, is hereby prohibited; and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, shall be admitted to entry, in which any such articles are contained; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized and forfeited, by the due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act, in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That so long as the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, directed to be made among the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, by the act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," shall be and remain suspended by virtue of this act, and of the proviso of the sixth section of the act aforesaid; the ten per centum of the said proceeds, directed to be paid by the said act to the several States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Michigan, shall also be and remain suspended.

Mr. Clay's Retirement from the United States Senate.

Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 31st of March, 1842. After formally announcing his retirement, he made one of the most eloquent and beautiful speeches ever delivered in that body. The conclusion of this speech was as follows:

"I go from this place under the hope that we shall, mutually, consign to perpetual oblivion whatever personal collisions may at any time unfortunately have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those conflicts of mind with mind, those intellectual struggles, those noble exhibitions of the powers of logic, argument, and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the country, in which each has sought and contended for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one common object, the greatest interest and the greatest happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement.

"And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I arose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been created by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose urbanity, whose gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and accomplished powers in debate, are known already in advance to the whole Senate and country. I move that his credentials be received, and that the oath of office be now administered to him.

"In retiring, as I am about to do, for ever, from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by the wise framers of the Constitution may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that its deliberations, now and hereafter, may eventuate in restoring the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and honors abroad, and in securing and upholding its interests at home. I retire, I know it, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment. I wish I could take my leave of you under more favorable auspices; but, without meaning at this time to say whether on any or on whom reproaches for the sad condition of the country should fall, I appeal to the Senate and to the world to bear testimony to my earnest and anxious exertions to avert it, and that no blame can justly rest at my door.

"May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the whole Senate and each member of it, and may the labors of every one redound to the benefit of the nation and the advancement of his own fame and renown. And when you shall retire to the bosom of your constituents, may you meet that most cheering and gratifying of all human rewards—their cordial greeting of 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'"

The sensation produced by this address from the lips of Mr. Clay cannot well be described. There was hardly a dry eye in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Preston rose and said: What had just taken place was an epoch in their legislative history, and from the feeling which was evinced he plainly saw that there was little disposition to attend to business. He would therefore move that the Senate adjourn; which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun on the Tariff.

FORT HILL, Sept. 24, 1843.

Dear Sir—You are right in reference to my opinions on the Tariff. I deny the right of imposing any duties but for revenue, or to make any *discrimination* but on revenue principles. I also deny the right of raising revenue, but for the constitutional and economical objects of the Government. J. C. CALHOUN.

A NATIONAL BANK.

THE first Bank in the United States which bore a National character was the old *Bank of North America*, chartered by the Continental Congress in 1780, after the Finances of the States had been utterly ruined by the burthens and calamities of the Revolution and the profuse issues of Government paper known as 'Continental Money.' This Bank was projected by ROBERT MORRIS, the great financier of the Revolution, whose exertions, credit and private fortune were nobly contributed to the American cause, and aided more than those of any other man but Washington to sustain it. This Bank of North America proved of immense service to our Revolutionary Fathers, affording a resource in utmost need, and furnishing large amounts of money to equip and feed our armies. But after the close of the War it was discarded by the feeble Government of the Confederation and took refuge under a State Charter from Pennsylvania, and ultimately—in the season of general calamity which followed the unqualified opening of our ports to the fabrics and ships of all nations, while they rigorously excluded *our* products from their ports—this Bank was overwhelmed. All the Specie was drawn from the Country to pay balances for foreign goods, and there remained no choice for a Bank but to wind up or break. The old Revolutionary Bank, which had braved and weathered the desolation caused by British arms, was not proof against the disasters induced by aggressive British policy in peace, while our Country offered no show of resistance. It was broken, just as the later United States Bank was after losing its National charter and in like manner becoming a State institution in 1835-6. The parallel is striking and instructive.

In 1789 a new and stronger Federal Government was constituted, avowedly to 'form a more perfect Union' between the States.—The want of power to establish a Protective Tariff and the additional evils arising from the absence of any National Currency, were the two great impelling causes of this Union, to effect which the most violent and inveterate prejudices, the strongest local predilections and suggestions of self-interest, were met and overcome. One of the first acts of the first Congress which assembled under the Federal Constitution was the imposition of a Tariff; the creation of a National Bank was not long deferred. The chartering of such a Bank was recommended by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gen. Washington's trusted Secretary of the Treasury, as absolutely indispensable to the efficient and economical management of the Finances of the Union. The bill chartering the Bank was warmly debated in both Houses of Congress, but passed the House by a vote of *Thirty-nine* to *Twenty*. In the Senate, the Yeas and Nays were not called on the final passage of the bill; but a variety of amendments were moved by the opponents of the measure, the most plausible and popular of which was one reserving to Congress the right to *repeal* the Charter; and for this there were *Nine* votes to *Seventeen* against it, and in favor of the bill as it stood. Thus the bill prevailed in either House by a majority of nearly *two* to *one*.

An impression has been studiously urged by the later opponents of a Bank that this vote was a *party* one—that the Anti-Federalists of that day, who afterward took the name of 'Republicans,' and subsequently that of 'Democrats,' were united in opposing the measure. But this representation is unwarranted by the facts. Among the votes in favor of the Charter are recorded the names of *Elbridge Gerry* of Massachusetts, (afterward 'Republican' Governor of that State and Vice President under Madison in 1812,) *Floyd* of New-York, *Dickinson* of New-Jersey, *Heister* and *P. Muhlenberg* of Pennsylvania, &c. In truth, the vote on the Charter was

almost precisely a sectional one. The location of the Bank at Philadelphia was the cause of the opposition. The Southern Members were then struggling for a more Southern location of the seat of the Federal Government, and they considered the placing of the Bank at Philadelphia calculated to diminish their chance. Under this impression, all the Members but seven from the South of Delaware voted against the Charter, while all from the North but Mr. Grout of Massachusetts voted in its favor. (Mr. Grout had just before voted for the Assumption of the Debts of the States, which was considered a test of parties, and his the Federal side of the question.)

Of the Members of Congress who voted on this bill, *Nineteen* had been Members of the Convention which formed our Federal Constitution, and *ought* to have known what they meant by that instrument. *Thirteen* of them voted in favor of the Charter, thus clearly affirming its Constitutionality. With the other *Six*, the local question of which we have spoken had much weight, and was probably conclusive—so that their vote was not so much against the Constitutionality of the Bank as its location. The only one of them whose opinion on Constitutional questions is regarded as weighty is Mr. *Madison*, and he afterward became a champion of the Constitutionality of a Bank, signed as President the Charter of that of 1816, and just before his death wrote a most conclusive letter in support of the Constitutionality and utility of such an institution.

Before signing this Charter, President Washington required the opinions of the Members of his Cabinet on the question of its Constitutionality. The two Virginia Members (Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph) gave opinions against it; Col. Hamilton and Gen. Knox gave theirs in its favor. Gen. Washington maturely considered them all, and then signed the bill, though all the Members of both Houses and of the Cabinet from his own State had gone against it.

The Bank thus chartered went immediately into operation, and proved of immense service not only to the Government but to the whole Country. By its aid, the Finances were brought out of confusion into order, and the credit of the Government fully established. No man can tell any harm that it did, while its blessings were universally felt. Mr. Jefferson, who had at the outset been its most prominent and determined opposer, evinced no hostility to it during his Administration, but on the contrary signed the bill authorizing the establishment of a Branch in the recently acquired Territory of Louisiana—an act utterly incompatible with a belief that the Bank was either unconstitutional or pernicious.

In 1811, the Charter of the Bank expired, and the question of renewing it came up under most unfavorable auspices. The Directors and a majority of the Stockholders were Federalists, and the Bank was assailed as Federal, while the Government was strongly Democratic, and party feeling overruled every thing else, leading all the young and ardent Democrats—Mr. Clay among the number—to oppose the Recharter. Yet such was the earnestness and depth of conviction on the part of those who had shared in the experience of the country *without* as well as *with* a Bank that it nearly overbore the mountain of prejudice and party feeling arrayed against that institution. The bill to Recharter passed the House in spite of a powerful opposition, including a most effective speech from Mr. Clay, then Speaker, and was transmitted to the Senate, where an equally energetic struggle took place. The Senate consisted of *twenty-four* 'Republicans' and *ten* 'Federalists.' On the final question, the vote stood *seventeen* for and *seventeen* against the Recharter, when Vice President Clinton gave the casting vote against the bill, and thus terminated the Bank's existence. Mr. Clinton had been averse to the forming of the Federal Constitution and to any institutions more National than those authorized by the old Confederation, and still cherished the same tendencies, somewhat modified by experience. On the other hand, among the able and influential 'Republicans' who supported and voted for the bill was WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD of Georgia, afterward the leader and champion of the Radical Democracy, and its candidate for President in 1824. The last public paper which emanated from this great Statesman (in 1832) was a most conclusive vindication of the expediency and constitutionality of a National Bank. His long experience as a leader of the 'Republican' party in Congress, and more especially as Secretary of the Treasury, entitles his opinion to great weight.

So the Bank was killed in 1811; and, not attempting to prolong its existence by a State Charter, it wound up its affairs, paid every body dollar for dollar, and returned its capital to the stockholders. The country soon after engaged in a War with Great Britain, and very speedily experienced the want of the institution so destroyed. Our Finances again fell into inextricable confusion; the Government was forced to borrow money at 12 per cent. interest, give $100 for $88 at that, and then take the proceeds in the notes of Banks which could not pay specie—which notes were worth sixty to ninety cents on a dollar.

At the close of the War, with an empty Treasury, an enormous Public Debt, and a Currency in every different stage of rottenness, the Government set earnestly

about the work of reconstruction and restoration. The 'Republican' Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander J. Dallas, reported to Congress that nothing but a National Bank would bring order out of the subsisting chaos. His views were seconded by the great majority of the 'Republicans' in Congress—by Mr. CLAY, whom five years' bitter experience had fully convinced of the necessity of a Bank; by Mr. CRAWFORD, as aforesaid; by JOHN C. CALHOUN, the young and energetic champion of the 'Republican' faith, who had entered Congress about the beginning of the War, and had rapidly risen to the responsible station of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which capacity he reported, ably advocated, and carried through the House, the bill chartering the late Bank of the United States.

This bill passed the House by *Eighty* Yeas to *Seventy-one* Nays, and the Senate by *Twenty-two* Yeas to *Twelve* Nays. Of the Yeas, more than *two-thirds* were 'Republicans;' of the Nays, about *three-fourths* were Federalists. Among the votes for the bill were those eminent 'Republicans' Messrs. *Calhoun*, *Middleton*, and *Lowndes*, of S. C.; *S. Smith* and *Pinkney*, of Md.; *Taylor*, *Wilkin* and *Throop*, of N. York; *Barbour*, (J.) *Mason* and *Gholson*, of Va. Among the 'Federalists' in the negative were Messrs. *Dana* and *Pitkin*, of Conn.; *Webster* and *Mason*, of N. H.; *Tichenor* and *Langdon*, of Vt.; *Christopher Gore*, *Timothy Pickering* and *J. Reed*, of Mass.; *Rufus King*, *D. Cady* and *Gold*, of N. York; *Hopkinson*, of Pa.; *Goldsborough*, of Md.; *Sheffey*, of Va. &c. &c. It was almost a party division—the men who about the same time nominated JAS. MONROE for President and DAN'L D. TOMPKINS for Vice President generally voting for the bill; those who opposed them nearly all opposing the Bank. But many of those who voted against the bill were favorable to a Bank. Thus Gen. *Root* of this State, and Mr. *Webster* of N. H. (now of Mass.) both voted against the bill from hostility to the provision of the Charter which authorized subscriptions in stocks of the United States (which were then below par)—they insisting that a Bank should be based upon nothing but cash. They voted Nay to arrest the bill and throw it back into Committee, where they hoped to have the obnoxious feature expunged, and then vote for the bill. Others voted Nay on the same or similar grounds. Mr. Madison, who had repeatedly urged Congress to do something for the restoration of soundness to the Currency and Finances, promptly gave his assent to the bill.

Thus was the second Bank of the United States chartered, and this time clearly by the 'Democratic' party. It was solely Democratic in its origin, and each Committee which considered, each House which adopted, and the President which signed it, were strongly of the 'Republican' faith. It was a measure of that party, so far as it was the act of any party, so supported and opposed, and so regarded by the Country.

This Bank went immediately into operation; but the sanguine anticipations of public advantage from its action were not immediately realized. The whole Country was overwhelmed with Debt, public and private; the Currency was in a most deplorable condition; and all our Manufacturing Interests were just breaking down, under the pressure of Two Hundred Millions' worth of Foreign fabrics poured in upon us at the restoration of Peace, and rattled off at any price. The Bank attempted to sustain and restore every thing by affording facilities of business and exchange; but this, under the circumstances, was impossible. The attempt, daringly persisted in, came near stopping the Bank itself. Time and a more efficient Tariff were required to bring about the restoration of soundness in the local Currency, however efficient the co-operation of the Bank. Soon, however, the Bank was placed under better management; the Tariff was raised, and the Country began to emerge from its embarrassments. From 1819–20 the Currency steadily improved until it became, and continued for years down to 1834, the best practical Currency in the world, yielding every assistance to the business of the Country.

Gen. Jackson was elected President in 1828. During the canvass which preceded that result, his election was urged on every plausible or imaginable ground, yet no man whispered that the overthrow of the United States Bank was one of the ends to be accomplished by that elevation. Mr. Adams's Administration was blamed for the cupidity of Great Britain in shutting her West India ports against us, for not permitting the Cherokee Indians to be robbed and exiled, for every unwelcome occurrence—even the failure of the harvests in particular localities was adduced as evidence that nothing could flourish under such rule—but no man complained of the Currency, or demanded a radical change in our Banking system. But Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, and soon involved himself in a controversy with the management of the United States Bank. His Secretary of the Treasury demanded the removal of the President* of the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, N. H. as a man obnoxious to the friends of the Administration in the neighborhood of that Branch; but this demand was unaccompanied by any allegation of misconduct or incapacity on the part of that officer, and compliance was necessarily declined. The whole

* Jeremiah Mason, formerly U. S. Senator, now Boston.

country was thereupon surprised by the appearance in Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, that the rechartering of the Bank was a question which must soon demand the attention of Congress, and should meantime be considered by the Country, and that 'both the Constitutionality and expediency of such an institution had been *well questioned*.' The portion of the Message containing this assertion was committed by the House to its Committee of Ways and Means, of which Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE of S. C. was Chairman—the House, the Committee and its Chairman being all stanch supporters of Gen. Jackson. This Committee gave a deliberate consideration to the whole subject, and made a long and able Report, of which the spirit and the conclusions may be seen by the following extracts—the first in reference to the President's intimation that the *Constitutionality* of such a Bank was doubtful:

"If the concurrence of all the Departments of Government, at different periods of our history, under every Administration, and during the ascendency of both the great political parties into which the country has been divided, soon after the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be regarded as having the authority to such sanctions by the common consent of all well regulated communities, the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a Bank may be assumed as a postulate no longer open to controversy. In little more than two years after the Government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act incorporating the first Bank of the United States, passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass this act of incorporation, was thoroughly investigated, both in the Executive Cabinet and in Congress, under circumstances, in all respects, propitious to a dispassionate discussion. There was, at that time, no organization of political parties, and the question was, therefore, decided by those, who from their knowledge and experience, were peculiarly qualified to decide correctly; and who were entirely free from the influence of that party excitement and prejudice, which would justly impair, in the estimation of posterity, the authority of a legislative interpretation of the constitutional Charter. No person can be more competent to give a just construction of the Constitution, than those who had a principal agency in forming it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences, which sometimes prevent the judgement, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY during the first term of his service."

Progressing in the Report with such reasoning, the Committee further say:

"Indeed, Bank credit and Bank paper are so extensively interwoven with the commercial operations of society, that, even if Congress had the constitutional power it would be utterly impossible to produce so entire a change in the monetary system of the country, as to abolish the agency of Banks of discount, without *involving the community in all the distressing embarrassments usually attendant on great political revolutions, subverting the titles of private property.*

Let the bitter and sad experience of our country answer these plain and sensible truths. But the Report continues:

"The Chief Magistrate, in that part of his message which relates to the Bank of the United States, expresses the opinion, that 'it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' After giving to this opinion all the consideration to which it is so justly entitled, from the eminent station and high character of the citizen by whom it is entertained, the Committee are constrained to express their *respectful but decided dissent from it.* * * * Human wisdom has never effected in any other country, a nearer approach to uniformity in currency than that which is made by the use of the precious metals. If, therefore, it can be shown that the bills of the United States are of equal value with silver at all points of the Union, it would seem that the proposition is clearly made out, that the Bank HAS accomplished 'the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' * * * For all the purposes of the revenue, it (the Bank) gives to the National Currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of *gold and silver*, in so extensive a country, could have no pretensions. * * * When it is, moreover, considered, that the Bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the Government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the Committee are correct, to the very letter, in stating that the Bank has furnished both to the Government and to the people, *a currency of absolutely uniform value in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue.* * * * "Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. * * * "But the salutary agency of the Bank of the United States, in furnishing a sound and uniform currency, is not confined to that portion of the currency which consists of its own bills. One of the most important purposes which the Bank was designated to accomplish, and which, it is confidently believed, no other human agency could have effected under our federative system of government, was the enforcement of specie payments on the part of numerous local Banks deriving their charters from the several States, and whose paper, irredeemable in specie, and illimitable in quantity, constituted the almost entire currency of the country."

Alike is the present condition of these United States in their currency:

"If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and local institutions left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of unsoundness. The pressure which the present Bank in winding up its concerns, would compel them either to curtail their discounts, when most needed, or to suspend specie payments. It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt, under the circumstances in which they would be placed. * * * In this view of the subject, it does appear to the Committee, that none of the institutions of the country, *not excepting the Army or Navy, is of more vital importance than a* NATIONAL BANK. It has this decided advantage over the Army and Navy; while they are of scarcely any value, except in war, the Bank is not less in peace. It has another advantage still greater. If, If, like the Army or Navy, theit should cost the nation millions annually to sustain it, the expediency of useful than either of them in war, and is also useful the expenditure might be doubted. But when it actually saves to the Government and to the country more millions annually than are expended in supporting both the Army and Navy, it would seem that, *if there was any one measure of national policy upon which all political parties of the country should be brought to unite, by the impressive lessons of experience, it is that of maintaining a* NATIONAL BANK."

Of a National Bank founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues as Gen. Jackson recommended, the Committee in conclusion discourse thus:

"Deeply impressed with the connection that the weak point of a free Government is the absorbing tendency of executive patronage, and sincerely believing that the proposed Bank (on the funds of the nation) would invest that branch of the Government with a weight of money influence more dangerous in its character, and more powerful in its operation, than the entire mass of its present patronage, the Committee have felt that

they were imperiously called upon, by the highest considerations of public duty, to express the views they have presented with a frankness and freedom demanded by the occasion."

This Report was concurred in by Congress, and the subject so dismissed for the time.—But Gen. Jackson continued to press it upon the attention of Congress, and at length, in 1832, a bill was reported by a Jackson Committee of the Senate and passed through both Houses of a strongly Jackson Congress, rechartering the United States Bank. Its leading champions were *George M. Dallas*, *William Wilkins*, and *Henry Horn*—all leading Jackson men—and of the Jackson Delegation from Pennsylvania only one man (Adam King) voted against the bill, and he was beaten directly after in a strongly Jackson District. The Jackson Legislature of Pennsylvania had previously passed, in response to Governor Wolf, resolutions unanimously recommending the Recharter.

Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill, but in his Veto explicitly affirmed that if *he* had been applied to, he would have furnished the plan of a Charter which would have been Constitutional. His authority, therefore, stands explicitly in favor of the Constitutionality of *a* National Bank, though not of the late one.—He also, after having repeatedly urged Congress to take up and pass upon the question of Recharter, so that the Country could know what to expect, and accommodate itself to the policy decided on, now most strangely reprehended Congress for acting on the subject prematurely, while the Bank had yet several years of its first Charter unexpired!—An attempt to pass the bill over the head of the Veto failed in the Senate, receiving a majority of the votes, but not the two-thirds required by the Constitution. Gen. Jackson was soon after re-elected, and then it was distinctly made known that he would consent to no Recharter of that Bank on any terms. So it was determined that the National existence of that Bank should terminate in the year 1836.

The subsequent proceedings in regard to the Bank—the arbitrary Removal of the Deposites from it in 1833; the consequent convulsion and pressure of 1834; the *State* Charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1836; the exaction of Specie for all Public Lands by a Treasury Circular in that year; the expansion of the Paper Currency under the stimulus given to State Banking by the distribution of the Public Moneys among them consequent on the Removal of the Deposites; the excessive speculations, importations, foreign and domestic indebtedness which ensued, resulting in heavy exportations of Specie, and a general prostration of Business and Currency in the stoppage of Specie Payment by nearly all the Banks in 1837; the Extra Session of Congress in that year, and the recommendation of the Sub-Treasury project by Mr. Van Buren at the opening of that Session, are well known to the whole Country. The struggles which ensued, the passage of the Sub-Treasury in 1840, and the signal defeat of Mr. Van Buren at the close of that year; the Inauguration and Death of Gen. Harrison; the succession of Vice President Tyler to the Presidency; the Extra Session of Congress, and the passage therein of two successive Bank bills, both defeated by the Vetoes of Mr. Tyler—these are too familiar to be dwelt on, and bring down the history of our Financial policy to the present time. At present, the Revenues of the Government are collected through and kept on Deposite in State Banks—a policy condemned as unsound in principle and unsafe in practice by the great majority of the People of all parties. This policy cannot, in the nature of things, endure; the Country will resolve to return to the system of Washington and Madison, under which Four Hundred Millions of Dollars have, through forty years, been collected and disbursed without loss or charge to the Government; or it must fall back on the Sub-Treasury system of Van Buren, and enforce the collection of all Duties, Land Payments and Postages in Specie exclusively, to the destruction, so far as the Government can effect it, of all Paper Currency whatever. If a return to the old policy should be resolved on, doubtless great modifications, improvements and safeguards would be devised; but the essential principle of making the collection and keeping of the Public Revenues assist and facilitate, not depress and embarrass, the Business and Exchanges of the Country, is one which ought never to be lost sight of.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Born.	Inaug.		Born.	Inaug.
George Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	John Q. Adams,	July 11, 1767	1825
John Adams,	Oct. 19, 1735	1797	Andrew Jackson,	March 15, 1767	1829
Thomas Jefferson,	April 2, 1743	1801	Martin Van Buren,	Dec. 5, 1782	1837
James Madison,	March 5, 1751	1809	William H. Harrison,	Feb. 9, 1773	1841
James Monroe,	April 2, 1759	1817	John Tyler, [by death of H.]	Mar. 29, 1790	1841

☞ It is remarkable that every President down to J. Q. Adams finished his term in the 66th year of his age; and if Mr. A. had been re-elected, he would have retiried in his 66th year.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

	Inaugurated.		Inaugurated.
John Adams,	1789	Daniel D. Tompkins,	1817
Thomas Jefferson,	1797	John C. Calhoun,	1825
Aaron Burr,	1801	Martin Van Buren,	1833
George Clinton,	1805	Richard M. Johnson,	1837
Elbridge Gerry,	1813	John Tyler,	1841

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

ITS EXPEDIENCY AND NECESSITY.

BY HON. CHARLES HUDSON, OF MASS.

In a former essay, I attempted to show that the doctrine of protection was designed not so much for the rich, as for the poor—not for the capitalist, but for the laborer; and that this doctrine was interwoven with our institutions, so that the object for which our government was formed could not be secured without its exercise. I also attempted to show, and I think succeeded in showing, that this doctrine was free from all constitutional objections. It was there seen that the power to "lay duties" was restrained by nothing but the "general welfare" of the country, and that this general welfare required the exercise of the protective principle. It was also clearly shown that the phrase, "to regulate commerce," engrafted upon the constitution, was understood by the people to include the power "to encourage manufactures;" that this meaning of the phrase was settled by the usage of all nations, and particularly by the usage of the States under the confederation; and that, when this power was granted to Congress, it was understood by the framers of the constitution, and by the people who ratified it, that the commercial power thus granted included the power to foster our own industry, and protect our manufacturing interests. It was further shown that the first Congress which assembled under the constitution, composed of many of the distinguished statesmen who framed the constitution, and who were members of the state conventions where that instrument was ratified—that this Congress were *unanimous* in the opinion that the constitution gave full power in the premises; and that they passed a protective tariff bill, setting forth, in the preamble, that duties were imposed "for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and *for the encouragement and protection of manufactures.*" It was likewise shown that this cotemporaneous construction of the constitution, given by its authors, had been acquiesced in by all departments of the government, for more than half a century; that every President and every Congress had given it their support; and that there had never been a moment, since the passage of the first tariff by the first Congress, when protection had not been the law of the land.

From this view of the argument, I think it will be seen that whatever may be thought of the expediency, there can be no doubt of the constitutionality of protection.

The propriety of sustaining our own interests, and fostering our own industry, is so obvious, that little need be said upon the subject, further than to answer some of the principal objections which have been made against this policy. But before we consider these objections, it may be well to take a passing notice of the doctrine of "free trade," which is put forth at the present day with some degree of confidence. And what is this boasted doctrine of free trade? If it means anything which is intelligible, it means that all duties on imports should be removed; and that all laws and treaties which secure any advantage to our own commerce and shipping, over that of other nations, should be annulled. In a word, this doctrine goes on the ground that an American Congress should cease to legislate for the American people, and legislate for the world. I do not say that the advocates of free trade avow this, or that this is their design; but I do say that their principles involve this idea—and if they were carried out to their full extent, such would be the practical result. The doctrine of free trade also implies "direct taxation; and the advocate of it must, to be consistent, maintain that all the burdens of the government should be borne by a direct tax upon the people.

Now who is prepared for this? Who is willing that all restrictions should be removed from our commerce, and that no preference should be given to American, over foreign productions? The most numerous class of free trade men will probably be found among our merchants, and those engaged in the navigating interest. They maintain that all restrictive tariffs impair our commerce, and hence should be removed. But while they are pleading for free trade for others, they are enjoying protection for themselves. From the establishment of the government to the present time, a preference has been given to American shipping. A duty on tonnage, for the express purpose of securing our own carrying trade to our own shipping, was imposed by the first Congress; and other provisions have been added, from time to time, seeking the same end. We are far from objecting to these provisions; we contend that they are wise and proper—that, in our navigation and

coasting trade, there should be a preference given to American bottoms. But it is totally inconsistent for those who are enjoying this protection to advocate free trade. It would seem, however, that, like many other theorists, they hate the doctrine for others—not for themselves. Great Britain, since the days of Adam Smith, has been for free trade in theory; but whenever she has been called upon to carry this doctrine into practical effect, she has always felt herself "free" to adopt such regulations as were the most productive of her own interests, regardless of the interests of other nations. And so of our our commercial men, who advocate free trade. They demand protection for themselves, but deny it to others. Is it not so? Are those concerned in navigation willing that all laws imposing duties on foreign tonnage should be repealed, and that foreigners be permitted to compete with them for our carrying and coasting trade? Are the ship-builders disposed to yield the protection which is extended to them? Until they are disposed to give up the advantages which they derive from our legislation, the cry of "free trade" comes from them with an ill grace.

There is another class of free trade men, who shrink from the necessary corollary, *direct taxation.* They would have all duties on imports repealed, and hence all revenue from that source cut off; but, at the same time, they would not consent to impose a direct tax upon the people! Now I should like to know what such men would have? If they are in favor of free trade, let them come up to the work like men, and provide the means for carrying on the government by a direct tax. But they tell us that they are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that they go for a 20 per cent horizontal rate of duty. But what can be more absurd than this? Opposed to all restrictions upon commerce, and at the same time in favor of a duty of 20 per cent upon all articles! This is as far removed from free trade, as our present system. During the last commercial year, the free articles imported into the country exceeded $66,000,000—being but a fraction short of one-half of our foreign imports; and if to these we add the articles paying less than 20 per cent, it would amount to considerably more than one-half of our entire imports. Now, according to this notion of unrestricted commerce, one-half of all our imports which are now free, or nearly so, are to be embarrassed by a duty of 20 per cent; and this is called "free trade!"

I mention these things, to show the extremes into which the advocates of free trade are compelled to go. Beginning with a system which is totally impracticable, they are compelled to have recourse to almost every subterfuge to defend it. The fact is, free trade is impossible in the nature of things; and an attempt to adopt it would be destructive of our best interests.

Suppose we should at once repeal our tariff of duties, and blot from our statute-book every act which gives a preference to American shipping—would this constitute free trade? Take our commerce with England for example. We open all our ports to her, and receive her commodities free of duty. What treatment do we receive from her in return? Does she open her ports, and admit our staples free of duty? No—in her revised tariff of 1842, she imposes a duty which, if carried out ad valorem, would amount to the following rates: Salted beef, 59 per cent; bacon, 109 per cent; butter, 70 per cent; Indian corn, average, 30 per cent; flour, average, 30 per cent; rosin, 76 per cent; sperm oil, 33 per cent; sperm candles, 33 per cent; tobacco, unmanufactured, 1000 per cent; tobacco, manufactured, 1200 per cent; salted pork, 33 per cent; soap, 200 per cent; spirits from grain, 500 per cent; spirits from molasses, 1,600 per cent.

Here is the free trade which Great Britain extends to us. She imposes such duties as her own interest requires. It is an absurdity to talk of *free* trade, unless it is reciprocated. Opening our ports to Great Britain, and admitting her commodities duty free, while she pursues her present policy, is far from constituting what can with any propriety be called free reciprocal commerce. But there is a sort of looseness in the phrase, "free trade," which renders this discussion embarrassing. The advocates of this doctrine do not tell us with sufficient precision what they mean by the phrase. If they mean that we should take off all restrictions from commerce, whether other nations do or not, it is one thing; but if they mean that we should do it towards those nations which will reciprocate the favor, is quite another thing. But the phrase must imply a trade which is mutually beneficial, or it must not. If it does not imply a trade that is mutually unrestricted and mutually beneficial, that is a good reason for rejecting it. I have not made sufficient proficiency in the science of political non-resistance, to advocate a system of trade which enriches other nations by impoverishing us. I cannot consent to open our ports, duty free, to those nations which throw every embarrassment in the way of our commerce. My political creed does not require me to love other nations better than my own. But if free trade implies a trade mutually advantageous, I am willing to adopt it; but this can never be done by taking off all commercial restrictions. If the trade is to be mutually beneficial, it must not only imply a reciprocity in commercial relations, but a similarity in condition. The position of one nation may give her such an advantage, that the removal

of all commercial restrictions would enable her to swallow up all others. Great Britain has, in her manufactures, "so got the start of the majestic world," that she is able "to bear the palm alone." The same rate of duty which she requires to protect her manufactures, would be no protection to us. She has other advantages, besides the perfection of her manufactures. As compared with us, she is densely populated; the capital there employed is not worth more than two-thirds as much as it is in this country, and labor can be had there for one-third of what it costs here. Now, under these circumstances, a removal of all commercial restrictions would operate to her advantage, and to our injury. The English manufacturer, owing to the low price of iron for his machinery, the reduced rate of interest, the cheapness of labor, and other causes, can prepare his mill for operation some twenty per cent less than the manufacturer in this country; and after it is in operation, his labor will cost him less than half the sum the American manufacturer would be compelled to give. The mutual repeal of all duties on manufactured goods, would be the ruin of our manufactures; and, in fact, bring labor in this country down to the low price given in Europe. And the same would be true of our shipping interest. Remove the protection given to this interest, and England would do our carrying and coasting business for us, at the ruin of our shipping interest! Unrestrained trade between us and Great Britain would be like free intercourse between the wolf and the lamb. In both cases, the stronger would devour the other.

And what is true of Great Britain, is substantially true of France and Germany. The low rate of interest, and the cheapness of labor, give them a decided advantage over us in their manufactures; and unrestrained commerce between them and us would redound to their advantage, and to our injury. We, as a nation, are peculiarly situated. We are separated from the old world by distance, and by the nature of our institutions. Our leading characteristic is, that our citizens are freemen, and are laborers. The nature of our institutions tends to elevate the working classes, and to secure to the laborer an ample remuneration for his toil. This raises the price of labor—it makes the laborer a *man*. So long as we maintain this, our national characteristic, by protecting our own industry, our country will be prosperous. But let the pleasing but delusive doctrine of free trade obtain in our land—let that policy under which we have grown up and prospered, be abandoned, and let us open our ports to the fabrics of those nations whose hardy laborers can obtain but a shilling a day, and board themselves, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict the embarrassment and distress which would ensue. When our navigators are driven from the ocean, and our manufactures and mechanics from their mills and their workshops, and all are compelled to cultivate the soil, the beauties of free trade would be realized. We might have agricultural products, but we should have no market. Being dependent upon other nations for many of the comforts of life, and at the same time deprived of a market for our produce, we should be compelled to toil for a mere pittance, and should, like Tantalus in the fable, perish in the midst of agricultural plenty.

But it seems unnecessary to depict the evils of free trade, as there is not the least prospect of its being adopted, unless we blindly open our ports to those nations which close theirs against us. The new tariff of Great Britain, which has been hailed as an approach to free trade, does not practically make the same amount of reduction that has generally been supposed. We have already noticed the duties she imposes upon some of our staples. The rate of duty on the articles we have mentioned, would average more than 350 per cent ad valorem. She has made considerable reductions in her new tariff, but many of them are of but little practical consequence. Some articles which were formerly prohibited, she now admits, but on a duty so nearly prohibitory, that they can never come in, except in extreme cases. Another large class of articles on which she has made liberal reductions, consists of raw materials used in her manufactures; and such reductions render her policy more protective. On manufactured articles, her duty is generally low, for the plain reason that she fears no competition on such fabrics. But when she comes to any article where other nations are in advance of her, she is careful to impose a duty sufficient to protect her own interests. Take silk, for example. Fearing the competition of France, Italy, &c., she imposes an average duty of about 30 per cent on imported silks, which is much higher, under the circumstances, than we impose upon the same article. Our duty upon silks will average about 33 per cent, being nominally 3 per cent higher than that of Great Britain. But when we take the situation of the two nations into view, her duty is much higher in effect—much more protective than ours. Labor and capital, the two great elements which go into all manufactured articles, are nearly as cheap in Great Britain as on the continent; and in skill she may be considered as their equal. Under these circumstances, a duty of 30 per cent is a high duty. But with us the case is different. Our capital costs us one-third [illegible] and our labor three times as much as it would in France and Italy. This, to all practical purposes, brings our duty on silks down to one-half of the rate imposed by Great Britain. In

her situation, 30 per cent is as protective as 60 per cent would be in ours. If Great Britain can protect herself against those nations which are her equals or inferiors in the art of manufactures, by a duty of 30 per cent, it by no means follows that the same rate of duty is sufficient for us, who are England's inferior in these manufactures; and especially when our capital and labor are much dearer than hers. If England is to be our model, let us impose duties as protective in our case, as her duties are in hers. The new tariff of Great Britain, which has been hailed as the harbinger of the free trade millenium, is, after all, strictly protective; and the great falling off in her revenue from imposts, during the past year, is a guarantee against further reductions.

And even the reductions which England has adopted, have been induced, not by her love of free trade, but by the fact that Russia, France, and the Prussian Commercial Union, had adopted, or were about to adopt new tariffs, retaliatory upon her. Sir Robert Peel saw that manufactures were springing up upon the continent, and that these nations were about to protect them by law; and his sagacity enabled him to perceive, at once, that it was for the interest of Great Britain to reduce her scale of duties, hoping thereby to prevent the continuation, or the adoption of measures upon the continent, which would operate to the exclusion or diminution of her fabrics in those countries. And if we look nearer home, we shall find the protective policy strictly adhered to on the western continent. Mexico, a neighboring Republic, has, within the last year, adopted a tariff which is absolutely prohibitory upon all articles which she can grow or manufacture. Among the prohibited articles, are some of our staples, viz: rice, flour from wheat, except from Yucatan; raw cotton, cotton-yarn and thread, coarse cottons, hogs' lard, tallow, tobacco, &c.

Now, does the policy of other nations afford us any encouragement to relax our policy on the subject of discriminating, protective duties? Within the last eighteen months, Russia, Prussia, France, and Mexico, have revised and increased their duties; and Great Britain, though she has reduced her tariff, still retains her protective policy, and with these reductions can safely compete with us or any other nation. Such is the policy of the nations with which we have our principal commercial intercourse; and it seems to be no time for us to relax, when they are becoming more restrictive. Under these circumstances, it would be madness; it would be suicidal in us to abandon our protective system; and how any true friend of American interests can advocate such a policy, is more than I can comprehend.

But I have already devoted more space to this branch of the subject than I intended. I will now adduce some considerations in favor of the protective policy, and notice some objections which have been urged against it.

In the first place, there is a class of manufactures, necessary to national defence, which our government ought to protect. No nation has a right to expect perpetual peace; and it is a maxim, venerable for age, "in peace prepare for war." Some articles, such as arms and ammunition, are essential to the defence of the country; and unless we have the means of supplying them ourselves, we might, in case of war, be reduced to the greatest extremity. The fact that we are thus dependent upon foreign nations for the munitions of war, would naturally invite aggression, and might prove the cause of involving us in hostilities. Arms, ammunition, and clothing, are indispensable in war. Every man who knows how much we suffered in our revolutionary struggle for the want of these, will readily appreciate the weight of this argument. And even in our late war with Great Britain, some of these evils were severely felt. In looking over the expenses of that war, one is forcibly struck with the large amount, and the high prices paid for *blankets*, and other articles of woollen, for the clothing of the army and navy. These expenses would have been greatly reduced, if the manufacture of woollens had enjoyed the protection of the government prior to that period. We would pursue this branch of the argument farther, but most of the advocates for free trade allow that, so far as national defence is concerned, it is the duty of the government to protect manufactures.

Now this admission, on the part of the friends of free trade, yields the very principle for which we contend. It is an admission which will cover the whole ground of the protective policy. The articles necessary for national defence are very numerous, and extend to almost every department of manufactures; and the same principle which will justify the protection of these, will justify all the protection for which we plead. The various manufacures of iron for cannon, mortars, muskets, pistols, swords, gun-carriages, camp utensils, chains, cables, anchors, spikes, bolts, tools for ship-building, intrenching, and constructing works and bridges; machinery for steamships and steam-batteries—of hemp for sails, cordage, and tents—of leather for shoes, cartridge-boxes, belts, and harnesses—of salt for the preservation of provisions—of clothing of all kinds—of powder;—these, and a great variety of other articles of manufacture, are necessary for the defence of the country. Soldiers must have shoes, as well as arms; and clothing is as essential to a successful campaign as ammunition. But national defence implies something more than mere military operations. It has been justly said that

"money is the sinew of war;" and in order to carry on military operations, the people must have the ability to supply the means. It is as much the duty of the government to aid the people in supplying the means to carry on a war, as it is to aid the soldier, by supplying him with arms. The people, especially in this country, are the source of all power—upon them, the government are dependent for men and for money. And if it is wise in the government to protect certain manufactures, that thereby they may save themselves some thousands of dollars in time of war, it is certainly as wise in the government to protect other manufactures, that millions may be saved to the people, and thereby the people rendered more able to supply the means for prosecuting the war. If we were involved in a war with such a nation as England or France, and had no manufactures, the extra expense for manufactured articles, which would be thrown upon the people, would be a hundred fold greater than the extra expense which would be thrown upon the government. And shall we be told, in this day of boasted political light, that this paramount interest of the people should be neglected, and the minor, the paltry interest of government, guarded? Is the interest of the people to be sacrificed on the altar of the government? The distinction which the friends of free trade make between the people and the government, when they admit that the government should protect certain articles for the benefit of the government, but should not protect other articles for the benefit of the people, is entirely at variance with our free institutions. It is the language of other countries, the doctrine of despots—which is well enough when applied to some foreign governments, but totally repugnant to the institutions of a free people. The fathers of the republic repudiated the idea that our government had an interest distinct from the people. But it seems that the friends of free trade, in their zeal to carry out what they denominate *democratic* principles, are disposed to revive some of the old, exploded, and odious doctrines of despotisms. We admit no such distinctions. The government are the people, and the people are the government. The government has no right to protect any article, unless that protection will subserve the interests of the people; and the interests of the people are no greater in war than in peace. If the government protect certain manufactures to promote the interest of the nation in times of war, they are equally bound to protect others to promote the interests of the people in times of peace. Thus it will be seen that the admission of the friends of free trade, that government should protect articles necessary in war, yields the whole principle, and furnishes us with an argument in support of the general system for which we contend; and that this conclusion cannot be avoided, unless we adopt the maxim of despots—that the people were created for the government, and not the government for the people. But if it be said, in answer to this, that the protection necessary to national defence is for the benefit of the people, and not of the government, we reply that the interests of the people, in time of peace, are as important as in time of war; and it is as much the duty of the government to protect us against the pauper labor, as the hired soldiers of the old world. It is certainly as essential to the nation that its millions of laborers should be prospered, as that its hundreds of soldiers should be successful in battle. The same reasons which would urge us to protect our troops, would urge us to protect our laborers.

Another argument in support of the protective system, is drawn from the policy of other nations. We have already seen that each nation guards its own particular interests; and that, by the operation of this foreign policy, our great staples, flour, pork, bacon, &c., are in a measure excluded from the principal markets of Europe. Now self-defence, that first law of nature, applicable alike to nations and to individuals, requires us to adopt some measures to counteract the influence of these restrictions upon our commerce. This principle is so self-evident, that the advocates of free trade, from Adam Smith downward, have generally admitted the propriety of countervailing duties, at least in all cases where this measure would tend to produce a relaxation of foreign policy, or would secure us against the evil effects of that policy. Here, again, our opponents yield us the whole for which we contend. Our protective system is, in its general principles, countervailing; and the success with which it has been attended shows conclusively that it comes within that class of cases in which the countervailing duties can be wisely imposed. England and France impose heavy duties upon our flour and pork—we, in return, impose protective duties upon their manufactures; and if we do not induce them to take our flour and pork, we do that which is practically the same thing—we create a market for them at home. These duties build up manufactures in our own country; and, by taking a portion of our labor from agriculture, we diminish the quantity of beef and pork; and, as the manufacturers must have meat and bread, they take what foreign nations exclude, and so a market is created for these staples. This one example will illustrate our whole protective policy, and show conclusively its propriety and wisdom. We allow that this policy may be unwisely exercised· but the abuse of a principle is no argument against the principle itself.

Here, then, we take our stand; and we are happy in being supported by intelligent free trade men, themselves. *It is the duty of our government to adopt measures to counteract the injurious effects which the policy of foreign nations is calculated to have upon our commerce.* If Great Britain or France, or any other nation, should enact a law to-morrow, imposing new and severe restrictions upon our commerce, there is scarcely a free trade man in the land who would not cry out for some countervailing measure on the part of our government. What we should ask of foreign nations, in such a case, would be, that there should be a reciprocity of interest, —a fair and equitable competition between our own and foreign labor. If this competition was destroyed by the special act of a foreign government, we should protest against it. Now it matters not from what cause this inequality arises—whether from a single act of foreign legislation, or from their general policy— if a fair competition is destroyed, it is the duty of the government to throw her protecting shield around her citizens, and prevent their being driven from their fields and their workshops by the degraded labor of foreign countries. If the manufacturers of Great Britain can destroy the manufactures of this country, I care not whether this ability arises from an order in Council or an act of Parliament—whether it is the result of one law, or fifty—whether the policy was introduced last year or last century—its effects upon our citizens are the same, and the duty of the government is in no degree altered. The advantages which the foreign manufacturer has over our own, arise, in a great degree, from causes which, if they are not produced by any one act of legislation, grow out of the general policy which their government have adopted. But whether it arises from their general policy, or from one special provision, the case is equally injurious. For example: Great Britain pays a bounty upon glass which is sent to this country. This gives the British manufacturer an advantage over our own. Those who are engaged in this species of manufacture here, find themselves undersold at their own doors. This competition, which is so ruinous to the glass-manufacturer in this country, arises, in this case, partly from the direct action of the British government. But there are other causes in this, and especially in some other cases—such as the low price of the raw material, the cheap rate of interest, a dense population, and consequent low price of wages—which give the foreign manufacturer a decided advantage over our own. The cheapness of capital and labor gives the foreigner his principal advantage; and we have the same right to come in, and by legislation, counteract the influence of these causes, as we have to pass countervailing duties in any other case whatever.

Let the advocates for countervailing duties show us any difference, in principle, between protecting our citizens against a single enactment of a foreign nation, and that low price of wages which grows out of their general policy or local condition. In the one case, they ask the interference of the government—they complain that we are injured—that their competition is destroyed. But no statute can be more ruinous to fair competition than the low price of money and labor in foreign countries; and, though this may not arise from any one act of the government, it is, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the general and long-cherished policy of those nations. Foreign manufacturers can obtain their capital for about two-thirds, and their labor for from one-third to one-quarter of what it costs the manufacturer in this country. The idea of anything like fair competition, under these circumstances, is altogether out of the question. Our manufacturers, therefore, must abandon their business altogether, or the price of labor must come down to the European standard. Is this desirable? Do the free trade men wish to see the hardy laborers of this country reduced to the necessity of toiling fourteen or sixteen hours per day, for the paltry sum of one shilling, exclusive of board? This is the European rate of wages, as appears from a report made to the English Parliament in 1840. We will give a brief statement of the price of wage s,as gathered from that report:

Average prices per week of the hand-loom weavers in Europe, including the weavers of silk, cotton, linen, andwoollen, in all their varieties, exclusive of board.

Great Britain	8s. 0d.	per week.
France	7s. 0d.	"
Switzerland	5s. 7d.	"
Belgium	6s. 0d.	"
Austria	3s. 0d.	"
Saxony	2s. 1d.	"

These are the average prices given for adult male laborers, female labor being from 30 to 80 per cent less. Here is a picture of foreign labor in 1840. But as low as these prices are, it appears by a report made to Parliament in 1841, that the prices had fallen at least 10 or 12 per cent from the preceding year. We ask, again, whether the friends of free trade, who profess to be the friends of the people, are desirous of seeing the free, independent laborers of this country, brought down to the European standard—to the miserable pittance of eight or ten pence per day? A greater evil could not be inflicted on our citizens—a more withering calamity could not befall our country. The wealth of a nation consists principally in the labor of its citizens; and, as a general thing, there can be no surer test of national prosperity than the price that labor will command.

It will be seen that we deduce the neces-

sity of protective duties from the disparity there is between the price of capital and labor in this country and Europe. The argument from this source deserves great consideration; for, unless we are prepared to have the price of labor in this country reduced to six or eight shillings per week, we must protect it against foreign competition. I am aware that this argument has been regarded, by some free trade men, as deserving of no consideration; and that it has been said that the low price of capital and labor abroad furnish an argument against protection, as that policy deprives us of the benefits of their cheap capital and labor, which we might otherwise enjoy.

This objection to our argument for protection, drawn from the low price of labor in foreign countries, is founded on the principle that sound political economy requires that a nation should, at all times, and under all circumstances, allow its citizens to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can obtain the highest price. But plausible as this doctrine may appear, it is far from being sound. In time of war, when our commerce is obstructed, a citizen might buy cheapest of the enemy, and in return dispose of his products to them at the highest price. But even the advocates of free trade would not contend for this. They would admit that such a trade should be restrained for public considerations—*for purposes of state.* Now the very principle which would justify restraint in this case, will justify a protective tariff. Public considerations justify the one as much as the other. If it be proper, in time of war, to interdict a trade which might prove profitable to some of our citizens, it may be equally proper in time of peace. Our government is instituted for the benefit of the people in peace as much as in war; and public consideration should have a controlling influence at one period as much as at another.

Again, this doctrine would be as fatal to our shipping as to our manufacturing interest. If it be wise at all times to purchase at the cheapest market, it would also be wise to employ the cheapest carriers. Now it is a notorious fact that foreigners can build ships, as well as factories, cheaper than we can; and the low rate of wages enables them to navigate their ships, as well as run their factories, at less cost than we can do it. One fact, drawn from an official source, will illustrate the effect of a trade comparatively free. In our commercial intercourse with the Hanseatic cities, established by treaty in 1828, we adopted the bases of equality of duties on navigation and commerce in the direct and indirect trade. "The liberality of the United States," says the Secretary of State, "extended to the Hanse towns under treaty, in allowing all ships *owned*, instead, as in the case of the English convention with those towns, all ships *built* within their dominions, to enjoy the privileges of the flag, has nearly shut American vessels out from the carriage in the German trade; and, as it respects the port of Bremen, (concerning the commerce of which, the department is placed in possession of more official information than that of Hamburg,) has thrown almost the entire carrying trade between that port and the United States into the hands of the Bremen shipowners. By an official statement of the number of vessels arriving at that port during the year 1840, from this country, it appears that there were ninety-nine—of which number seventy-five were Bremen, twenty United States, and four belonged to other German ports.

"In order to show the numerical proportion of arrivals from the United States, and their comparative increase, it may be stated that they were, on an average, from the years 1826 to 1830, inclusive, five-sevenths American, and two-sevenths Bremen; from 1831 to 1835, inclusive, three-sevenths American, and four-sevenths Bremen; and from 1836 to 1840, inclusive, one-fifth American, and four-fifths Bremen. From this estimate, drawn from official statements, the rapid increase of the Bremen shipping in the trade with the United States, and the proportionate diminution of our own, since the treaty between the two countries in December, 1828, must be obvious."*

Here is the practical effect of free trade upon our shipping interest; and what is true of our commerce with the Hanse towns, would be substantially true of our commerce with the other European powers. I will give another example illustrative of this point. Up to 1830, there were restrictions upon the trade of the United States with the British American possessions. In that year, an act was passed by Congress, opening our ports, without any restrictions, to all British vessels from these colonies, provided these colonial ports should be opened on the same terms to us. By this arrangement, a trade perfectly free, so far as *shipping* was concerned, was opened between the United States and the British colonies in America; and this arrangement has proved highly detrimental to our navigation. This will be seen by the fact that, since that period, the British tonnage entering our ports has increased 500 per cent. while our own tonnage entering our ports has increased only about 50 per cent.; and by the further fact that, in the districts of Passamaquoddy, Portland, &c. situated near the British provinces, they have monopolized almost

* See the elaborate and able report of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to the House of Representatives, March, 1842, pp. 42, 43. House Document No. 163, 2d session, 27th Congress.

the whole trade. Every view we can take of this subject, leads to the same result. The cheapness of foreign capital and labor would enable them not only to drive our laborers from their workshops, but our ships and mariners from the ocean. This is the result to which the argument before us would lead; for, if we ought to buy in the cheapest market, we ought also to employ the cheapest carriers. We ought to avail ourselves of the boasted advantages of the cheapness of foreign labor, in the latter case, as much as in the former. But the friends of free trade will probably say that our navigating interest requires protection, and that public policy calls upon us to support our commercial marine. But why should this interest be protected more than any other? According to the late census, there were but 56,000 persons engaged in navigation, while there were 791,000 engaged in manufactures; and we demand on what principle the claims of 56,000, employed on the ocean, are greater than fourteen times that number, employed upon the land? The same principles of public policy which call for the protection of our commercial marine, call for the protection of our industry at home; the latter being as essential to national independence as the former.

Thus we see that the soundness of the position that we should avail ourselves of the cheapest market, is admitted by the friends of free trade to fail in time of war, and with reference to our navigating interest. Nor are these the only cases in which that principle will fail. It is far from being a sound principle in political economy, always to buy at the cheapest market. It is not sound in the case before us. Such a policy, if adopted here, would turn 850,000 manufacturers and mariners out of employment; and this would inflict an evil upon the country greater than all the blessings to be derived from cheap purchases. Again—if the foreign market is the cheapest at the present time, there is no certainty that it would continue so. When, by their low prices, they have destroyed all our manufactures, and driven our ships from the ocean, we should be entirely at their mercy. By the monopoly they would have thus acquired, they could dictate to us such prices as their own interest might suggest. All that would be necessary to bring about such a state of things, is to have some two or three of the great powers of Europe combine; and they could dictate to us on the subject of commercial regulations and prices, as effectually as they did to the Grand Sultan, in relation to Greece and Egypt.

It is with a nation as it is with an individual—the market where he can buy cheapest is not always the best, even in a pecuniary point of view. It may be good policy in an individual to buy at the dearest market—it may be nearest at hand, or it may be the best market at which to sell his products. The cheapest market for purchase may require payment in specie, while a dearer market may receive other commodities in payment. The cotton manufacturers at the north might purchase their cotton in India, as they undoubtedly would, to some extent, if the duty on cotton were taken off; and they might find it profitable to themselves, especially as they could buy cheaper, and at the same time open to some extent a new market for their fabrics; but, as this would injure the home market for the cotton-grower at the South, the injury inflicted upon the planting States would be greater than the benefits obtained by the northern manufacturer. For reasons of State, a preference should be given to domestic cotton. The northern manufacturer who consumes one hundred bales of cotton grown in this country, not only gives employ indirectly to those who labor to produce that article, but he gives employ to those who raise the meat and grain which the laborer consumes while raising the cotton; whereas the manufacturer who consumes one hundred bales of cotton raised in India, encourages foreign instead of domestic industry. In the former case, the profits of the entire business are kept in the country; while, in the latter, half of the profits accrue to foreigners. The same remarks may be made upon other manufactured articles. He who patronizes domestic manufactures, creates a home market, and so encourages our own industry. The people of Tennessee, for example, by wearing American cottons, even if they should cost them a trifle more than the foreign fabric, would thereby not only promote the interest of the country, but their own. By patronizing the domestic manufacture, they not only prevent a greater competition in the production of their great staples, corn and wheat, but, by sustaining the manufacturer, they increase the demand for their own products. The southern planter, while growing his cotton, and the northern manufacturer, while converting it into cloth, are both living upon the corn and wheat of Tennessee; or, which is practically the same thing, on the corn and wheat of some other State, whose bread-stuff comes in competition with their own. But if they wear the fabrics of British looms, made of cotton grown in India, they lose all these advantages. The interest of the country, and the ultimate interest of the individual there, would be promoted by the purchase of the domestic fabric. If the first cost were higher, the individual advantages which would result from such a policy would more than balance the difference in price.

The idea that we must purchase abroad, rather than manufacture at home, is a dangerous one; and whenever it has been gene-

rally adopted by a people, their home industry, and consequently their prosperity, declines. There may be articles not adapted to our climate—such as *tea*, the *spices*, &c.—which we must purchase abroad; and in such cases it is desirable that we raise some other article which we can exchange for them. But when we can produce the articles which we need, in our own country, and this exchange can be carried on between different sections of the United States, where the business cannot be disturbed by foreign legislation, it is the dictate of wisdom and of prudence to seek supplies at home, and thus be independent of foreign nations. If we adopt the policy of procuring every thing abroad, because it can be obtained cheaper, we shall in a short time find our industry paralyzed, and our resources so reduced, that even cheap articles will be beyond our reach. Ask the industrious mechanics and the hard-working farmers in the interior—those whose means are limited, and who are compelled to husband their resources—and they will tell you the advantages of exchanging the products of their labor for the articles they purchase—"of getting things in their own line, without paying money," as the phrase is. This homely expression embodies more true political economy than the more elegant one, "of purchasing in the cheapest market." If the farmers who cultivate the rugged soil of New-England should neglect to raise their own bread-stuff and pork, because these articles could be produced cheaper at the west, they would soon find that, cheap as western grain and pork were, they would not have the means of purchasing them. And the same is true of the country. If we employ foreign manufacturers and carriers, and turn 850,000 of our own out of their present employ, they will seek employment in agriculture; and instead of being 850,000 consumers of agricultural products, as at present, they would become 850,000 producers—making a difference of 1,700,000; a number equal to more than one-third of all employed in agriculture at the present time. The effect of this upon the agriculture of the country must be obvious. The products of the soil, which are now so abundant that they would be almost valueless were it not for the market found in manufacturing districts, would become more abundant. And where would they be disposed of? Not in the domestic market, for that would be in a great measure destroyed; not in a foreign market, for the policy of other nations excludes them. With this increased production, and loss of the home market, agriculture, that parent calling, which employs more of our people than all others put together, would receive a severe blow. Wages would fall, industry would be paralyzed; and foreign fabrics would, to all practical purposes, become dear, for the plainest of all reasons, that we should have nothing comparatively to purchase with.

The protective system is as important to the agriculturist as the manufacturer. Though the enemies of this system have represented it as hostile to the farmer, I am fully persuaded that this is a great mistake. In the first place, agricultural products enjoy as high a protection as manufactures, to say the least. I will give a few articles as a specimen, and will resolve the duty into an ad valorem rate, founded on the price current at Boston, six months after the present tariff went into operation.

Cotton, duty 3 cents per lb.....	equal to	40	per ct.	ad val.
Wool, 30 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb.	"	44	"	"
Beef, 2 cents per lb.....	"	62	"	"
Pork, 2 cents per lb.....	"	55	"	"
Ham and bacon, 3 cents per lb.	"	50	"	"
Cheese, 9 cents per lb.....	"	175	"	"
Butter, 5 cents per lb.....	"	41	"	"
Lard, 3 cents per lb.....	"	44	"	"
Potatoes, 9 cents per bushel,...	"	30	"	"
Flour, $1 25 per barrel,.....	"	27	"	"
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel,....	"	28	"	"

Here we have a list of eleven articles of agricultural products, and they average 54 per cent. protection—a rate much higher than is enjoyed by manufactured articles. Neither have we, in this estimate, adopted the doctrine of anti-Tariff men, and supposed that the duty increased the price to the amount of the duty. If we had adopted that mode of estimating prices, we should have swelled the per cent. of protection much higher. I know it is said that these duties are unavailing, as these articles need no protection; but this is a great mistake. These articles have been imported into the country, on an average, for the last five years, to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 annually.

There is an identity of interest between the manufacturer and the agriculturist. They are not enemies, nor even rivals, but intimate friends. Viewed on a large and liberal scale, manufactures and agriculture are only different departments of the same great system of national industry; and whatever tends to give prosperity to the one, will give prosperity to the other. They both need the fostering care of the Government. The case of wool and woollens is an example in point. The wool-growing interest has become an important one, and is more widely diffused over the whole country than almost any other. The annual product may safely be estimated at $16,000,000. Withdraw protection from wool, and this great interest would languish—withdraw protection from the woollen manufactures, and the influx of foreign woollens would destroy the wool-growing interest. This example illustrates the immediate connexion there is between agriculture and manufactures. We have already seen that the destruction of manufactures would drive those now engaged in that business into agricul-

ture; and by the loss of the home market, and by the increased competition in agriculture, the prices of the products of the former would decline to a ruinous extent.

The farmer has as direct an interest in the protective policy as the manufacturer. In the first place, he enjoys as much protection upon his products as the manufacturer does upon his fabrics. But the great advantage to the farmer arises from the home market which manufactures create. The great importance of a market is too often overlooked. How is it that wheat is worth $1 20 in one part of the country, and 12½ cents in another? That an acre of land will, for agricultural purposes, sell for $300 in one place, and for but $2 in another? Every man knows that this is the fact; and why is it so? Simply because the one is near a market, and the other remote. I hesitate not to say that the capital now invested in manufactures has augmented the value of real estate in the country to an amount vastly greater than the whole sum invested in manufactures. The value of the home market, created in a great degree by manufactures, will be seen by the fact that Massachusetts alone consumes as much of the beef, pork, ham and lard of her sister States, as the whole amount that is exported to all foreign nations; and that she consumes a larger amount of the flour and grain of other States, than the average which has been exported to England and her provinces for the last six years. Take the whole country, and the amount of agricultural products consumed by manufacturers is infinitely greater than the amount sent abroad.

Compared with the foreign, the home market is the most valuable, in every respect. A market in a manufacturing district, at home, is always more sure than any foreign market. The demand is constant, and may always be relied upon; whereas the foreign market is always uncertain. Suppose that one of the western States had 100,000 barrels of flour to dispose of annually, and they looked to Great Britain for a market. That market would depend upon the crops in Europe. When the crop was good upon the continent, England would take but 50,000 barrels; and when the crop was short, she would want 150,000 barrels. Though her annual demand would amount to 100,000 barrels, on an average, yet it would fluctuate from 50,000 to 150,000.—Under these circumstances, the farmer could make no calculations how much wheat to sow. This uncertainty, depending upon contingencies which he could not possibly foresee, would hang like an incubus upon him, and paralyze his efforts. But let the same State depend upon the home market created by manufactures, and the farmer can calculate with great certainty. He knows that there are 100,000 persons employed in manufactures, and that they will want a barrel of flour each; and he knows that the crops on the eastern continent will have little or no connexion with the demand here. Under these circumstances, he knows, with a good degree of certainty, how much to sow; and, being sure of a market, his industry will redouble, and he will realize a greater profit from his labor. Every practical man knows that much depends upon the certainty of a market; and, from this glance at the subject, it must be seen, at once, that the home market is more sure than the foreign. But this difference between the foreign and home market would be still greater in time of war. In case of hostilities with a great maritime power, like Great Britain, whether our commerce were with her or with any other foreign nation, it would be in a great degree cut off, so that the foreign market would fail. These considerations show conclusively that the home market must, after all, be the farmer's chief dependence—his best market in peace, and his only reliance in war.

From the view we have taken of this subject, I trust it will appear that the farmers have as deep an interest in the protective system as the manufacturers; and that the hardy tillers of the soil, who did so much to obtain our independence, will be the last to abandon a policy which preserves us a free people.

But it is said that protection is injurious to commerce. No objection can be more fallacious than this. We have already seen that our commerce drew its first breath in the protective system, and that its last respiration is to be ascribed to the same policy. And it is a strange position, that the very policy which first created, and still sustains commerce, is injurious to it. But if it be said that the protection which is extended to manufactures injures commerce, we reply that, according to the late census, there are 791,000 persons engaged in manufactures, while there are but 117,000 engaged in commerce; and we know of no good reason why the many should be sacrificed to the few—why the interests of 800,000 should not be regarded as well as the interests of 117,000. But is the protection afforded to manufactures injurious to commerce? We think not. Our imports will be according to our ability to purchase, and our exports according to what we produce; and as the protective system stimulates our industry, and so increases our productions and ability to purchase, it will benefit rather than injure commerce. That general prosperity, which protection is calculated to produce, is the life of commercial enterprise; and whatever drives the plow or the machinery tends, at the same time, to spread the sail. This consideration is of itself a sufficient reply to the objection that protection is detrimental to commerce. But there are other considera-

tions which show the weakness of this objection. Many of the articles consumed in manufactures are brought from abroad; and as the raw materials are more bulky and heavy than the manufactured articles, more shipping is employed in supplying the raw materials than would be necessary to supply the article manufactured. This principle is illustrated in the case of *refined sugar*. Without protective duties, a large portion of our sugar would be imported in its refined state; but the duty of six cents per pound upon refined sugar, induces the sugar-refiners to import the brown sugar, which they manufacture into loaf. Now it must be manifest that more shipping is employed in bringing to our refiners the raw sugar, than would be requisite to bring the lesser quantity of the refined, to supply the wants of the people. Our manufactures, by increasing the business connexion between different portions of the country, increase the coasting trade and the internal commerce. Add to this the amount of manufactured products which are shipped to foreign countries, and I think it will appear that our commerce is not injured by stimulating the industry and developing the resources of the country. The manufactured articles, the fruit of protection, which are sent to every part of the world, amounted the last year to about $11,000,000—being more than one-tenth of our entire export of domestic productions.—The advantages resulting to our commerce from this source must be manifest. On many of these articles, our shipping have a double employment. The refined sugar to which we have referred is an instance in point. We have already said that more shipping is required to import the raw sugar than would be requisite to bring in the refined sugar which we consume. But this is not all—the brown sugar imported is, after it is manufactured into the loaf, exported to the amount of nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.—Thus do our manufactures give life and energy to our commerce; and hence the protective system, which fosters the one, cannot be detrimental to the other.

But the great objection to the protective system is, that it enhances the price of all articles to the amount of the duty, and so imposes a heavy tax upon the consumers. This objection, specious as it is, is far from holding good to the extent that is pretended. That it is not true in all cases, appears from the fact that many articles, as coarse cottons, nails, &c. have been selling for years at a price less than the duty. We admit that duties, self-considered, have a tendency to increase prices for the time being; but to what extent, and for what length of time, must depend upon many considerations. Prices depend mainly upon supply and demand. It will also be found true, that a small deficiency in the supply will raise the price of the whole commodity in the market far above the value of the deficit; and, on the other hand, a surplus, though small, will reduce the price of the whole commodity in the market far beyond the value of the surplus. A surplus of $10,000 will frequently produce an aggregate reduction of the whole quantity of the commodity in the market, to the amount of $50,000. This principle is so important to a right understanding of this part of the subject, that I trust I shall be pardoned by the reader if I attempt a more full illustration. We will suppose that there are ten shops in a village, owned by as many individuals, and that $100 per quarter is a fair rent for each of them; but the number of traders wishing to occupy these shops is but nine, thereby leaving a surplus of one shop. Now what will be the practical result of this state of things? Nine shops will be occupied, and one will be vacant.—The owner of the vacant shop, seeing all his neighbors enjoying an income of $100 per quarter, while he receives nothing, offers his shop for $90, on the wise principle that he had better take that sum than nothing. This offer induces one of the traders, who is paying $100, to quit the shop he occupies, and to take the one he can have for $90. This change leaves another shop empty, and this induces its owner to put that at $90 per quarter. This induces another to remove, and take a shop at $90; and so they will go through with each shop, till all are brought down to $90. Here has been a reduction of $10 on each shop, making an aggregate of $100, being just equal to the value of the surplus. And how stands the matter now?—Why, there is one empty shop, as at the beginning; and the same process of reduction will go on, till the price is brought down so low as to induce some person to embark in trade, who, under other circumstances, would not think of engaging in this kind of business.

This principle, which every practical man will readily acknowledge, enters largely into our commerce, both foreign and domestic, and has an all-important bearing upon prices. Keeping this principle in view, let us inquire into the effect of a Tariff upon prices. Suppose an article now paying 20 per cent. be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. more. According to the free trade theory, the price will rise 20 per cent. in our market. But, in fact, this will not be the case. The American merchant, who has been in the habit of taking this article of an English house to the amount of $2,000, writes to his correspondent in Great Britain that, in consideration of the increase of duty, and consequently the diminished sale which he anticipates, he can now take but $1,000 worth of the article, unless the manufacturer will reduce his price. The British manufacturer, knowing full well that if $1,000

worth of this fabric be thrown into his home market, it will reduce the price, and lessen the value of his whole stock on hand, immediately reduces his price, and so supplies his old customer with the usual quantity of the article. The amount of reduction will depend upon the state of the market—sometimes it will be more, and sometimes it will be less. The average, perhaps, would be one-half of the increased duty. The foreign manufacturer paying one-half of the additional duty, the actual duty paid by the importer would be 30 per cent. instead of 40. This would raise the price in our market only 10 per cent. But, as the increased duty would protect our manufacturers, they would embark with Yankee zeal in this species of manufacture. This would produce competition at home, and the increased quantity of the article thrown into our market would have a tendency to produce a surplus, and this would serve to keep down the price. Here would be a double competition—a competition between the foreign and the domestic manufacturers, and a competition between the domestic manufacturers themselves. The natural tendency of this would be to reduce the price. Its operation would be more or less sudden, according to the character of the manufacture. If it were a costly kind of manufacture, or one which required great skill, it would take longer to bring about this reduction. But if the manufacture were of such a nature as to require but little capital or little experience, the competition, and consequent reduction, would be more immediate. After making all due allowances for fluctuations, from various causes, we lay it down as a principle which will hold good, that where duties are judiciously laid upon articles, the manufacture of which is suited to our condition, the tendency is ultimately to reduce, rather than increase the price. To this, of course, there are exceptions; but the case of coarse cottons, and many articles of hardware, clearly show the truth of our position.

Let any man compare the prices now with what they were twenty years ago, and he will see that there has been a great reduction in the price of almost every manufactured article. But this statement is met by saying that competition has produced labor-saving machines, and the great improvements in machinery have had the effect to reduce the prices of manufactured articles. We admit this, to its fullest extent. But what has caused this improvement in machinery?—Protection created a competition, and competition has been the efficient cause of these improvements. That inventive power which has been exerted in perfecting machinery, would have slumbered for ages to come, as it has for ages past, had not manufactures been prosecuted under such brisk competition, that necessity, which is the mother of invention, demanded the employment of labor-saving machines. It is to protection that we owe competition, and to competition we owe those improvements in machinery, which have contributed to reduce prices. So that, after all, this reduction is to be ascribed to protection, to the industry which it stimulates, and to the genius which it excites.

The remarks which have been offered upon prices, brief as they are, are deemed sufficient to show that no objection can be made to the protective system on the ground of its raising the price of the fabrics protected. In some instances, it will not raise the price at all—in others, only for a short period; and if, in other cases, it does produce a permanent increase of price, that is more than compensated for in the stimulus which this system gives to industry, in the home market which it creates, and in the general prosperity which it produces. There are some species of manufactures which give employment to women and children, whereby they are enabled to support themselves, when, without this employ, they would be a public charge. Every consideration of this sort is to be taken into the account, in estimating the profit and loss of the system we advocate. Suppose that the system which we advocate does increase the price of a few articles, so that the poor man has to pay some five or six dollars in a year more than it would otherwise cost him; this policy, by increasing business, creates a demand for his labor, and enables him to earn one or two dollars per month more than he could otherwise earn. Instead of suffering, he is actually a gainer by this system.

But, in answer to our reasoning above, it may be said that if protective duties do not increase prices, they afford no protection to the manufacturer. By recurring to what we have said, it will be seen that we do not take the ground that protective duties do not, in any case, increase the price of the article in our market. Our position is this: that a protective duty, laid upon articles which we can manufacture with propriety in this country, would not ultimately increase the price, but would frequently reduce it. If the duty be laid upon articles which we do not manufacture, or cannot manufacture or grow with propriety, the tendency would be to increase the price; though, even in such a case, the price is rarely increased to the amount of the duty. But a duty, in a given case, may protect the manufacturer, and at the same time produce an ultimate reduction in the price of that article. I will illustrate this principle by a familiar case.

An article, now free of duty, is selling in our market for $1 20. The elements which make up this price are these: cost in foreign market, $1; cost of importation, 10 cts.; im-

porter's profits, 10 cts.—making $1 20. At this price, the article can be manufactured and sold in this country. Now, let one of our citizens go into, the manufacture of this article, and what will be the result? Why, the foreign manufacturer, who has heretofore enjoyed the monopoly of our market, and who is enjoying large profits, will immediately put the article at ninety cents to the American importer—this being the cost of the article. He will willingly forego all profit for the time being, for the purpose of crushing the infant establishments in this country, and the importer will give up one-half of his profits, rather than lose this portion of his business.—This will reduce the price of the article fifteen cents, bringing it down to $1 05. The American manufacturer immediately finds the article in the market at this reduced price, which is, in fact, less than he can manufacture the article for. He must, therefore, abandon his business, give up his establishment at a great sacrifice, and yield the market to the foreign manufacturer, who, finding his new rival destroyed, will immediately demand the old price, and put his article at $1; and the consumer in this country will be compelled to pay $1 20, or perhaps $1 25, to make up the loss which the importer and foreign manufacturer sustained during the period of competition. This is the result when the article is free of duty.

Now, we will take the same article, at the same price, both in Europe and America, with protective duties. A duty of fifteen cents is imposed upon the article, to encourage domestic manufactures. This, added to the former price, $1 20, would bring the article up to $1 35. The foreign manufacturer fears that he shall lose the American market; and consequently, to prevent a surplus in his own home market, and to create a surplus here, he will at once put his article at cost, ninety cents; the importer will forego half his profits, and take off five cents, which will bring the article down to $1 20, the very price which the article brought before the duty was imposed. In the mean time, the American manufacturer produces the article, which he can sell for the same price. Here, then, the manufacturer is protected, and the consumer has no additional price to pay. The importation will not be materially checked; and this, with the domestic production, will create a surplus, which will tend to a reduction of the price. A sharp competition will ensue; and necessity, that mother of invention, will bring out improvements in machinery, so that the article can be produced at a cheap rate. The skill, also, which is acquired, will enable the manufacturer to turn off the article at less expense, and so afford it to the consumer at a reduced price. Thus will discriminating duties protect the manufacturer, and at the same time cheapen the article. Is it not so? Does not experience justify this position? Without a duty, the foreign manufacturer sells at the maximum price—with the duty, he sells at the minimum. Without the duty, he could profitably reduce his price to destroy our manufacturer—with the duty, he must come down to the lowest price to compete with him.

It has often been objected to the protective system, that it operated unequally; that its benefits were enjoyed by the north, and that its burdens fell upon the south. The injustice of this objection will appear from the fact that there is scarcely a northern interest, *as such*, which is protected, while there are several southern interests which have always enjoyed protection. Sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco are southern articles, and cannot be cultivated in the northern section of the country. Coal and lead are highly protected, but they are hardly found in the northern States. Hemp is among the protected articles, but is cultivated not in the northern and eastern, but in the southwestern States. The articles of wool, salt and iron are the product of almost every section of the country, and pertain to the southern as much as to the northern States. Many of the articles mentioned above are southern, and cannot be produced at the north—all the advantages, then, of their protection must accrue to other sections of the country. But it will be said that the cotton, woollen, paper, glass, and many other species of manufactures which enjoy protection, are located at the north, and hence they enjoy peculiar benefits from the Tariff.

But why are these manufactures located at the north? There is nothing in the acts of Congress which gives them any particular location. When the Tariff of 1816 was passed, there were but few manufactures in the northern States; and if that law held out any great inducements to go into manufactures, why did not the south avail themselves of the benefits? Cotton can be manufactured at the south as well as at the north. The south could save the transportation of the raw material. They could raise the cotton, and manufacture it in the same neighborhood. And there is nothing in the woollen, glass, or paper manufacture, which excludes it from the southern States. They have water-power sufficient to drive machinery enough to manufacture for the world; and if they have not availed themselves of the privileges they enjoy, the fault is not chargeable to the northern States. The fact is, the northern States were in a great degree commercial, and they were compelled to go into manufactures by southern policy. The sterility of their soil forbade the idea of competing with the more fertile sections of the country; and, rather than leave the graves of their fathers, they embarked in

this new species of industry. And is it to be charged to them as a crime, that they have been more enterprising and industrious than their southern friends, and have made greater proficiency in the arts of manufactures?

As to the burdens of the Tariff, they fall upon the middle and northern States more than upon the southern. Every one who knows the character of southern society, knows that the dutiable articles are there used principally by a select class of the population; while, at the north, they are used by almost the entire population. Let the revenue from customs be abandoned, and let the burdens of the Government fall upon the States according to federal numbers, and the south would see at once that her present complaints are unfounded. We have no disposition to excite local jealousies—we would rather strive to allay them. We have no disposition to build up one section of the Union at the expense of another—hence we are in favor of a Tariff which shall protect every interest, and encourage enterprise and industry, in whatever business it may be employed, or in whatever part of the country it may be located.

But we are told that protection diminishes importations, and that our exports must correspond with our imports, and a Tariff is a tax upon the exportation of cotton. We have no disposition, at this time, to go at length into this subject; but will content ourselves with observing that, if this argument be sound, the planting States are more clamorous for protection than any other section of the country. For they ask the Government to shape their policy so as to meet their interest alone—to repeal those restrictions upon commerce which every nation has found necessary for national prosperity, and even national independence, that they may reap all the advantages in the sale of their great staple. But, suppose their request were granted, it would, on their own theory, operate in the end to their own disadvantage. A repeal of discriminating duties would destroy our manufactures and paralyze our industry, so as to render us unable to purchase foreign fabrics.—Importations, then, would in a measure cease; and as imports and exports must correspond with each other, the exports of cotton would be diminished. But we have no room to pursue this subject.

We are in favor of the protective system, because we believe it is calculated to promote the interest of our country, and our whole country. We believe that there is no one question of national policy in which the people have so deep an interest as the one we have been considering. We are in favor of it, because it will promote the interest of the manufacturers, and save from ruin the $300,000,000 of capital invested in that useful department of human industry. We are in favor of it, because we believe that it is protective of the commercial interests. We are in favor of it, because we regard it as essential to agriculture, that great and paramount interest, which is the foundation of every other. But, above all, we are in favor of the protective system, because it promotes the interest of the laborers of the country. This, after all, is the interest which requires the most protection. The rich man can rely upon his money for his support. If the times are hard, his money becomes more valuable, as it will command a better interest, and furnish him more of the comforts and luxuries of life. But to the poor man, the laborer, who has no capital but his ability to toil—to such a one, a prostration of business is absolute ruin. Now, as the protective policy is calculated to revive business, and give to the laborer the due reward of his toil, we regard it as the poor man's system—as his rightful inheritance.

This system has already done much for the poor man. There is no article of clothing which goes into the consumption of the poor man's family so extensively as cottons, in their various forms; and this policy has reduced the price of common cotton cloth more than three-quarters. Those shirtings, which in 1816 would cost some thirty cents per yard, can now be purchased for six cents; and other cottons have fallen nearly in the same proportion. We commend this to the special consideration of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, who constitute the great mass of the people.

We say, in conclusion, that Congress not only possesses the power to lay protective duties, but the good of the country demands the exercise of this power. So thought the "Father of his country"—so thought the patriots and sages of the Revolution. And shall the mere theorists of this day, with their refined closet-dreams, lead us from the paths which our fathers have trod, and which experience has shown us to be the paths of wisdom and of prosperity? Every feeling of national honor, every dictate of patriotism, every interest in the country, cry out against it.

[Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Mr. Van Buren and the Tariff.

"ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.

"*My Dear Sir*—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. *I have at no time nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last Session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details.* In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time believe me to be,

Very sincerely,
Your friend and ob't servant,
M. VAN BUREN."

EXTRACTS FROM

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[The proper disposition of the Public Lands of the United States, after the payment of the Revolutionary Debt, for which they were originally pledged, and to aid in discharging which was a principal inducement to their cession by the States to the Union, had for some time been a subject of increasing solicitude to our wisest statesmen. President JEFFERSON, as early as 1806, suggested the appropriation of their proceeds to the construction of works of Internal Improvement and to the support of Education, even though it should be deemed prerequisite to alter the Federal Constitution. General JACKSON, as early as 1830, again called the attention of Congress to the subject, and proposed the cession of the remaining Lands, without recompense, to the several States which contained them, thus shutting out the Old Thirteen States altogether (with a good part of the New) from any participation in their benefits. This proposition would very naturally be received with great favor in the States containing Public Lands, while the others might safely be relied on, judging from all experience, to take little or no interest in the subject. Mr. CLAY and General Jackson were then rival candidates for President, and the election not very distant; and the adversaries of Mr. CLAY, composing a decided majority of the Senate, having placed him at the head of the Committee on Manufactures, now resolved to embarrass and prejudice him with the new States by referring to that Committee this proposition to give away to those States the Public Lands. Extraordinary as this resolution may well seem, it was carried into effect, and Mr. CLAY required to report directly on this project of Cession. He did not hesitate to discharge manfully the duty so ungraciously thrust upon him, and after earnest consideration, devised and reported a bill to DISTRIBUTE TO ALL THE STATES THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, with which his fame and fortunes will stand identified to all future time. In support of this bill, he addressed the Senate as follows:]

[*The entire Speech will be found in Greeley & McElrath's edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, vol. I., pp.* 104—138.]

Long after we shall cease to be agitated by the Tariff, ages after our manufactures shall have acquired a stability and perfection which will enable them successfully to cope with the manufactures of any other country, the public lands will remain a subject of deep and enduring interest. In whatever view we contemplate them, there is no question of such vast importance. As to their extent, there is public land enough to found an empire; stretching across the immense continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northwestern lakes, the quantity, according to the official surveys and estimates, amounting to the prodigious sum of one billion and eighty millions of acres; As to the duration of the interest, regarded as a source of comfort to our people, and of public income—during the year, when the greatest quantity was sold that ever in one year had been previously sold, it amounted to less than three millions of acres; and assuming that year as affording the standard rate at which the lands will be annually sold, it would require three hundred years to dispose of them. But the sales will probably be accelerated from increased population and other causes. We may safely, however, anticipate that long, if not centuries after the present day, the representatives of our children's children may be deliberating in the halls of Congress, on laws relating to the public lands.

The subject in other points of view, challenges the fullest attention of an American statesman. If there be any one circumstance more than all others which distinguishes our happy condition from that of the nations of the old world, it is the possession of this vast national property, and the resources which it afforded to our people and our government. No European nation (possibly with the exception of Russia) commands such an ample resource. With respect to the other republics of this continent, we have no information that any of them have yet adopted a regular system of previous survey and subsequent sale of their wild lands, in convenient tracts, well defined, and adapted to the wants of all. On the contrary, the probability is that they adhere to the ruinous and mad system of old Spain, according to which large unsurveyed districts are granted to favorite individuals, prejudicial to them, who often sink under the incumbrance, and die in poverty, whilst the regular current of emigration is checked and diverted from its legitimate channels.

And if there be in the operations of this government, one which more than any other displays consummate wisdom and statesmanship, it is that system by which the public lands have been so successfully administered. We should pause, solemnly pause, before we subvert it. We should touch it hesitatingly, and with the gentlest hand.

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Under the system of the general government, the country subject to its operation, beyond the Alleghany mountains, has rapidly advanced in population, improvement and prosperity. The example of the State of Ohio was emphatically relied on—its millions of people, its canals, and other improvements, its flourishing towns, its highly cultivated fields, all put there within less than forty years.

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In a national point of view, one of the greatest advantages which these public lands in the west, and this system of selling them, affords, is the resource which they present against pressure and want, in other parts of the Union, from the vocations of society being too closely filled, and too much crowded. They constantly tend to sustain the price of labor by the opportunity which they offer of the acquisition of fertile land at a moderate price, and the consequent temptation to emigrate from those parts of the Union where labor may be badly rewarded.

The progress of settlement, and the improvement in the fortunes and condition of individuals, under the ope

ration of this beneficent system, are as simple as they are manifest. Pioneers of a more adventurous character advancing before the tide of emigration, penetrate into the uninhabited regions of the west. They apply the axe to the forest, which falls before them, or the plough to the prairie, deeply sinking its share in the unbroken wild grasses in which it abounds. They build houses, plant orchards, enclose fields, cultivate the earth, and rear up families around them. Meantime, the tide of emigration flows upon them, their improved farms rise in value, a demand for them takes place, they sell to the new comers, at a great advance, and proceed farther west, with ample means to purchase from government, at reasonable prices, sufficient land for all the members of their families. Another and another tide succeeds, the first pushing on westwardly the previous settlers, who, in their turn, sell out their farms, constantly augmenting in price, until they arrive at a fixed and stationary value. In this way, thousands and tens of thousands are daily improving their circumstances and bettering their condition. I have often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs, and wooden chimneys, the hewed log house, chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and, lastly, the comfortable brick or stone dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm, or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population, such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?

To the public lands of the United States, and especially to the existing system by which they are distributed with so much regularity and equity, we are indebted for these signal benefits in our national condition. And every consideration of duty to ourselves and to posterity, enjoins that we should abstain from the adoption of any wild project that would cast away this vast national property, holden by the general government in sacred trust for the whole people of the United States, and forbids that we should rashly touch a system which has been so successfully tested by experience.

It has been only within a few years that restless men have thrown before the public their visionary plans for squandering the public domain. With the existing laws the great State of the west is satisfied and contented. She has felt their benefit, and grown great and powerful under their sway. She knows and testifies to the liberality of the general government in the administration of the public lands, extended alike to her and to the other new States. * * * * * *

Assuming the duplication of our population in terms of twenty-five years, the demand for waste land, at the end of every term, will at least be double what it was at the commencement. But the ratio of the increased demand will be much greater than the increase of the *whole* population of the United States, because the Western States nearest to, or including the public lands, populate much more rapidly than other parts of the Union; and it will be from them that the greatest current of emigration will flow. At this moment Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, are the most migrating States in the Union. To supply this constantly augmenting demand, the policy, which has hitherto characterized the general government, has been highly liberal both towards individuals and the new States. Large tracts, far surpassing the demand of purchasers, in every climate and situation, adapted to the wants of all parts of the Union, are brought into market at moderate prices, the government having sustained all the expense of the original purchase, and of surveying, marking, and dividing the land. For fifty dollars any poor man may purchase forty acres of first rate land; and for less than the wages of one year's labor, he may buy eighty acres. To the new States, also, has the government been liberal and generous in the grants for schools and for internal improvements, as well as in reducing the debt, contracted for the purchase of lands, by the citizens of those states who are tempted, in a spirit of inordinate speculation, to purchase too much, or at too high prices.

Such is a rapid outline of this invaluable national property; of the system which regulates its management and distribution, and of the effects of that system. We might here pause, and wonder that there should be a disposition with any to waste or throw away this great resource, or to abolish a system which has been fraught with so many manifest advantages. Nevertheless, there are such, who, impatient with the slow and natural operation of wise laws, have put forth various pretensions and projects concerning the public lands, within a few years past. One of these pretensions is an assumption of the sovereign right of the new States to all the lands within their respective limits, to the exclusion of the general government, and to the exclusion of all the people of the United States, those in the new States only excepted. It is my purpose now to trace the origin, examine the nature, and expose the injustice of this pretension.

This pretension may be fairly ascribed to the propositions of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) to graduate the public lands, to reduce the price, and cede the "refuse" lands (a term which I believe originated with him) to the States within which they lie. Prompted, probably, by these propositions, a late Governor of Illinois, unwilling to be outdone, presented an elaborate Message to the Legislature of that State, in which he gravely and formally asserted the right of that State to all the land of the United States, comprehended within its limits. It must be allowed that the Governor was a most impartial judge, and the Legislature a most disinterested tribunal, to decide such a question!

The Senator from Missouri was chanting most sweetly to the tune, "refuse lands," "refuse lands," "refuse lands," on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, and the soft strains of his music, having caught the ear of his excellency, on the Illinois side, he joined in chorus, and struck an octave higher. The Senator from Missouri wished only to pick up some crumbs which fell from Uncle Sam's table; but the Governor resolved to grasp the whole loaf. The Senator modestly claimed only an old smoked, rejected joint; but the stomach of his excellency yearned after the whole hog! The Governor peeped over the Mississippi into Missouri, and saw the

Senator leisurely roaming in some rich pastures, on bits of refuse lands. He returned to Illinois, and, springing into the grand prairie, determined to claim and occupy it, in all its boundless extent. * * * * *

The right of the Union to the public lands is incontestible. It ought not to be considered debatable. It never was questioned but by a few, whose monstrous heresy, it was probably supposed, would escape animadversion from the enormity of the absurdity, and the utter impracticability of the success of the claim. The right of the whole is sealed by the blood of the Revolution, founded upon solemn deeds of cession from sovereign States, deliberately executed in the face of the world, or resting upon national treaties concluded with foreign powers, or ample equivalents contributed from the common treasury of the people of the United States.

This right of the whole was stamped upon the face of the new States at the very instant of their parturition. They admitted and recognised it with their first breath. They hold their stations, as members of the confederacy, in virtue of that admission. The senators who sit here, and the members in the House of Representatives from the new States, deliberate in Congress with other senators and representatives, under that admission. And since the new States came into being, they have recognised this right of the general government by innumerable acts.

By their concurrence in the passage of hundreds of laws respecting the public domain, founded upon the incontestible right of the whole of the States.

By repeated applications to extinguish Indian titles, and to survey the lands which they covered.

And by solicitation and acceptance of extensive grants from the general government, of the public lands.

The existence of the new States is a falsehood, or the right of all the States to the public domain is an undeniable truth. They have no more right to the public lands, within their particular jurisdiction, than other States have to the mint, the forts and arsenals, or public ships within theirs, or than the people of the District of Columbia have to this magnificent capitol, in whose splendid halls we now deliberate.

The equality contended for between all the States now exists. The public lands are now held, and ought to be held and administered, for the common benefit of all. I hope our fellow citizens of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri will reconsider the matter; that they will cease to take counsel from demagogues who would deceive them, and instil erroneous principles into their ears; and that they will feel and acknowledge that their brethren of Kentucky and of Ohio, and of all the States in the Union, have an equal right with the citizens of those three States in the public lands. If the possibility of an event so direful as a severance of this Union, were for a moment contemplated, what would be the probable consequence of such an unspeakable calamity; if three confederacies were formed out of its fragments, do you imagine that the western confederacy would consent to the States including the public lands holding them exclusively for themselves? Can you imagine that the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, would quietly renounce their right in all the public lands west of them?

But this pretension, unjust to the old States, unequal as to all, would be injurious to the new States themselves, in whose behalf it has been put forth, if it were recognized. The interest of the new States is not confined to the lands within their limits, but extends to the whole billion and eighty millions of acres. Sanction the claim, however, and they are cut down and restricted to that which is included in their own boundaries. Is it not better for Ohio, instead of the five millions and a half—for Indiana, instead of the fifteen millions—or even for Illinois, instead of the thirty-one or thirty-two millions—or Missouri, instead of the thirty-eight millions—within their respective limits, to retain their interests in those several quantities, and also retain their interest, in common with the other members of the Union, in the countless millions of acres that lie west or northwest beyond them? * * * * * * *

"The general government at a moderate price, is selling the public land as fast as it can find purchasers. The new States are populating with unexampled rapidity; their condition is now much more eligible than that of some of the old States. Ohio, I am sorry to be obliged to confess, is, in internal improvement and some other respects, fifty years in advance of her elder sister and neighbor, Kentucky. How have her growth and prosperity, her independence, her equality with the elder States, the development of her resources, the taxation, cultivation, and settlement of her soil, or the proper enjoyment of her jurisdiction and sovereignty, been affected or impaired by the federal title within her limits? The federal title! It has been a source of blessings and of bounties, but not one of real grievance. As to the exemption from taxation of the public lands, and the exemption for five years of those sold to individuals, if the public land belonged to the new States, would they tax it? And as to the latter exemption, it is paid for by the general government, as may be seen by reference to the compacts; and it is, moreover, beneficial to the new States themselves, by holding out a motive to emigrants to purchase and settle within their limits. * * * *

Whatever may be the sum drawn from the sales of the public lands, it will be contributed, not by citizens of the States alone in which they are situated, but by emigrants from all the States. And it will be raised, not in a single year, but in a long series of years. It would have been impossible for the State of Ohio to have paid, in one year, the millions that have been raised in that State by the sale of public lands; but in a period of upward of thirty years the payment has been made, not only without impoverishing, but with the constantly increasing prosperity of the State.

England has too little land, and too many people. America has too much land, for the present population of the country, and wants people. The British crown had owned, for many generations, large bodies of land, preserved for game and forest, from which but small revenues were derived. It was proposed to sell out the crown lands, that they might be peopled and cultivated, and that the royal family should be placed on the civil list. Mr. Burke supported the proposition by convincing arguments. But what analogy is there between the crown lands of the British sovereign, and the public

lands of the United States? Are they here locked up from the people, and, for the sake of their game or timber, excluded from sale? Are not they freely exposed in market, to all who want them, at moderate prices? The complaint is, that they are not sold fast enough, in other words, that people are not multiplied rapidly enough to buy them. Patience, gentlemen of the land committee, patience! The new States are daily rising in power and importance. Some of them are already great and flourishing members of the confederacy. And, if you will only acquiesce in the certain and quiet operation of the laws of God and man, the wilderness will quickly teem with people, and be filled with the monuments of civilization. * * * * * *

There are good men in different parts, but especially in the Atlantic portion of the Union, who have been induced to regard lightly this vast national property; who have been persuaded that the people of the West are dissatisfied with the administration of it; and who believe that it will, in the end, be lost to the nation, and that it is not worth present care and preservation. But these are radical mistakes. The great body of the West are satisfied—perfectly satisfied with the general administration of the public lands. They would indeed like, and are entitled to, a more liberal expenditure among them of the proceeds of the sales. But the great body of the West have not called for, and understand too well their real interest to desire, any essential change in the system of survey, sale, or price of the land. There may be a few, stimulated by demagogues, who desire change; and what system is there, what government, what order of human society, that a few do not desire to change?

It is one of the admirable properties of the existing system, that it contains within itself and carries along principles of conservation and safety. In the progress of its operation, new States become identified with the old, in feeling, in thinking, and in interest. Now, Ohio is as sound as any old State in the Union, in all her views relating to the public lands. She feels that her share in the exterior domain is much more important than would be an exclusive right to the few millions of acres left unsold, within her limits, accompanied by a virtual surrender of her interests in all the other public lands of the United States. And I have no doubt that now, the people of the other new States, left to their own unbiased sense of equity and justice, would form the same judgement. They cannot believe that what they have not bought, what remains the property of themselves and all their brethren of the United States, in common, belongs to them exclusively. But if I am mistaken—if they have been deceived by erroneous impressions on their mind, made by artful men, as the sales proceed, and the land is exhausted, and their population increased, like the State of Ohio, they will feel that their true interest points to their remaining copartners in the whole national domain, instead of bringing forward an unfounded pretension to the inconsiderable remnant which will be then left in their own limits. * * *

By the second part of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress "have power to *dispose of*, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." The power of disposition is plenary, unrestrained, unqualified. It is not limited to a specified object or to a defined purpose, but left applicable to any object or purpose which the wisdom of Congress shall deem fit, acting under its high responsibility.

The deeds from the ceding States, far from opposing, fully warrant the distribution. That of Virginia ceded the land as "a common fund for the use and benefit of *such* of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive." The cession was for the benefit of all the States. It may be argued that the fund must be retained in the common treasury, and thence paid out. But by the bill reported, it will come into the common treasury, and then the question how it shall be subsequently applied for the use and benefit of *such* of the United States as compose the confederacy, is one of modus only. Whether the money is disbursed by the general government directly, or is paid out upon some equal and just principle to the States, to be disbursed by them, cannot affect the right of distribution. If the general government retained the power of ultimate disbursement, it could execute it only by suitable agents; and what agency is more suitable than that of the States themselves? If the States expend the money, the expenditure will, in effect, be a disbursement for the benefit of the whole, although the several States are organs of the expenditure; for the whole and all the parts are identical. And whatever redounds to the benefit of all the parts necessarily contributes in the same measure to the benefit of the whole. The great question should be, Is the distribution upon equal and just principles? * * * * * * * * *

And now I have a few more words to say and shall be done. We are admonished by all our reflections, and by existing signs, of the duty of communicating strength and energy to the glorious Union which now encircles our favored country. Among the ties which bind us together, the public domain merits high consideration. And if we appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of that great resource, among the several States, for the important objects which have been enumerated, a new and powerful bond of affection and of interest will be added. The States will feel and recognize the operation of the general government, not merely in power and burdens, but in benefactions and blessings. And the general government in its turn will feel, from the expenditure of the money which it dispenses to the States, the benefits of moral and intellectual improvement of the people, of greater facility in social and commercial intercourse, and of the purification of the population of our country, themselves the best parental sources of national character, national union, and national greatness. Whatever may be the fate of the particular proposition now under consideration, I sincerely hope that the attention of the nation may be attracted to this most interesting subject; that it may justly appreciate the value of this immense national property; and that, preserving the regulation of it by the will of the whole, for the advantage of the whole, it may be transmitted, as a sacred and inestimable succession, to posterity, for its benefit and blessing for ages to come.

ANECDOTES OF POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

[NOTED DOWN FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC.]

Soon after Mr. Jefferson's Inauguration as President, the Federal party were beaten in New-Hampshire, where they had borne sway for many years, and a 'Democratic' Governor and Legislature chosen. The 'new lords' proceeded to turn out all the officers of the defeated party, after the most decided fashion. The Supreme Court was almost the only branch of the public service not within their reach, its Judges being all Federalists, appointed for life or 'during good behavior,' under an express provision of the Constitution, and men of the highest character. The Legislative majority paused but a moment to study the 'ways and means,' and then proceeded to abolish the *Supreme* Court and establish a *Superior* Court, of similar duties and powers—the substantial difference being that the old Federal Judges were sent to grass with the old Court, and new Democratic Judges filled the bench of the new Court.

The announcement of this change created a prodigious excitement all over the State, being regarded by the Federalists as a clear evasion and virtual violation of one of the most important principles of the Constitution, and as a fatal stab to the independence of the Judiciary. Meetings were held, newspapers blazed, and bar-rooms teemed with indignant declamation against 'the overthrow of the Judiciary.' Among others, young Mr. C——, son of one of the discarded Judges, (who has himself since risen to some distinction in the political world,) sat one day, as was not unusual with him, in a barroom at A——, deploring and denouncing 'the overthrow of the Judiciary.' A rough-looking teamster from up-country, now on his return from Boston market, who had sat hearing him in silence half an hour, at length broke forth—"My friend! your case reminds me of one I fell in with on my way up from Boston. Coming to the foot of a hill, I saw there a load of hay upset, and a boy standing beside it crying.—'My lad!' said I, 'don't blubber after that fashion! Just turn to, and I'll help, and we'll have your hay all on the cart again in half an hour.'—'Oh, it isn't the hay,' said the boy, crying louder than ever—'I care nothing for the hay, but *father is under the load!*'"

—'Mr. H——,' said Chauncey Langdon, a Federal Member of Congress, in 1814–16, to a one-eyed, rough farmer neighbor, 'it was always a puzzle to me how so sensible a man as you could be a Democrat—but now I perceive—having only one eye, you can only see one side, or half as much as other folks.'—'Mr. Langdon,' replied the other, 'we read in the Good Book that *when the eye is single the whole body is full of light.*'

—Mr. John C. Spencer, now of the Cabinet, was the Clintonian candidate for the New-York Senate in one of the severe struggles which preceded each re-election of De Witt Clinton as Governor. In the heat of the contest, a political runner from the East rattled into Canandaigua, (where Mr. Spencer resided,) and abruptly accosted the distinguished Gen. D. M—— as to the prospects of the rival candidates in that section. "I know nothing about it," was the gruff answer of M—— to his volunteer acquaintance.—'Don't know?' rejoined the astonished emissary—'why Mr. Spencer of your place is our candidate for the Senate.'—"Spencer?—well, he'll be beaten."—'Oh, Gen. M——, don't say so: he's running against Byram Green.'—"Against Byram Green, is he?—*then he may be elected—I thought he was running alone.*"

The Difference.

—In the winter of 1830–1, Gen. Thomas Armstrong was a Jackson Senator from the Seventh District of this State, and for a time a boarder at the Columbian Hotel, Albany, which he left, and removed to the Eagle. A friend inquired the reason of this change.—"Oh, I could n't stand it down there," was the reply, "too much Anti-Masonry." 'Why how do you mend that?' pursued the querist, 'here are Granger, and Seward, and several others.'—"O yes," testily replied the General, "but *those fellows down there actually believe in it.*"

John Randolph.

The world is full of anecdotes of Mr. Randolph's sarcastic humor, but the following has not, to our knowledge, appeared in print: During one of the last years of his life, Mr. R. was an attendant on the sessions of the Virginia Legislature, when a bashful, back-country planter met the eccentric orator in the lobby and endeavored to introduce himself. "Mr. Randolph," said he, fumbling and scraping with especial awkwardness, "I live only fifteen or twenty miles from you—I pass your plantation quite often."—'Sir,' said John, regarding him from head to foot with infinite scorn, 'you are welcome to *pass* it as often as you please.'

Mr. Clay on the Stump in 1843.

In the spring of 1843, Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky from a winter residence in New-Orleans, and found that during his absence personal as well as partisan malevolence had been busy with his fair fame. The wealthy and powerful family of the Wickliffes had enlisted under Tyler and come out violently against him, while the Hon. Tom. Marshall had come home from Washington surcharged with bitterness against every body, and especially his eminent neighbor, and was traversing the District making speeches filled with pointed inuendo against and ill-concealed hatred of the pride of Kentucky. Soon a notice appeared on the Court House door, setting forth that 'Henry Clay would address his fellow citizens of Fayette County on the first day of the ensuing Court.' A lively interest was of course excited, and at the appointed hour an immense assemblage had collected on the Court House green. Of Mr. Clay's powerful and triumphant Speech on this occasion it is lamentable that no full report was made or has ever appeared, but the following passage from its close has reached us:

"It is now more than forty years," said Mr. Clay, "since I came here, a poor and friendless youth. I was taken by the hand by your fathers, and led to fame and fortune. All that I am and have been I owe to their generous kindness and steady confidence.—And now I have come to spend the evening of my days among their children. I feel like the stag who has been long hunted, and who returns at last to die on the spot whence he started in vigor and hope. The curs of party have been long barking at my heels, and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are springing at my throat, but [rising to his full hight, and looking round with flashing eyes on his defamers who had mingled with the crowd of hearers] I SCORN AND DEFY THEM NOW, AS I EVER DID!"

'I wish,' said the Kentucky eye-witness who related this passage to us from memory, 'that you could have heard and seen our gallant Harry say this. He looked at least eleven feet high.'

Davy Crockett was once attending a menageric exhibition in Washington, and dilating to some friends on the similarity of countenance between one of the monkeys and a brother Member of Congress. He looked up, and behold! the Member in question was a quiet listener to his discourse!—"I suppose, Mr. W——," said Davy, "that I ought to apologize; but I can't tell whether to *you* or the monkey!"

—The last year that Davy was in Congress the Loco Members held a jollification, professedly in honor of the Birth-Day of Jefferson. Davy met several of them going home from the festival, and thus graphically described their condition: "They were *so* brunk that I 'll be —— if either of them *could hit the ground with his hat in three times throwing!*"

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

LEGISLATURE, 1843. PRES'T, 1840.

Counties.	Whigs.	Locos.	No choice.	Harr'n.	V.B.
Aroostook	—	3	—	289	480
Cumberland	8	9	3	6790	6458
Franklin	1	2	3	1848	2058
Hancock	1	6	2	2434	2509
Kennebec	12	4	—	6905	8521
Lincoln	7	10	2	6286	5188
Oxford	1	8	3	2932	4800
Penobscot	3	9	2	4333	4445
Piscataquis	—	3	1	1275	1136
Somerset	4	3	3	3684	2597
Waldo	1	12	—	2694	5069
Washington	3	4	2	2357	2235
York	2	12	2	4785	5725
Total	43	85	23	46,612	46,201

Majority—Loco-Foco, 42....for Harrison, 411.

Senate, 3 Whigs, 22 Loco-Focos. House, Whigs 43, Loco-Focos 85, no choice 23. Loco-Foco majority on joint ballot, 61.

Full returns of the vote for Governor cannot be procured until the Legislature meets. It is well settled that Anderson (L. F.) has about 1000 maj. over all others.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	(W.) Colby.	(L.) Hubbard.	(Con.) White.	Harrison.	V. B.
Belknap	118	1235	688	New	Co'ty.
Carroll	521	1224	267	"	"
Cheshire	1895	1947	402	3638	2302
Coos	193	574	126	525	1341
Grafton	1964	3250	708	3691	4979
Hillsborough	1957	3770	366	4084	5072
Merrimack	1339	3026	1066	2755	5030
Rockingham	1977	3051	1003	4102	4984
Strafford	779	1514	303	5280	6755
Sullivan	1005	1690	245	2088	2299
Total	12,551	23,050	5,497	26,158	32,761

1843, Hoit, *Abol.* 3,402; scat. 83. Hubbard over all 1,417.
1840—Majority for Van Buren, 6,603.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	(W.) Briggs.	(L.) Morton.	(Abl.) Sewall.	Harrison.	V.B.
Barnstable	1,193	1506	252	2751	1554
Berkshire	3586	3734	266	3931	3780
Bristol	4276	5148	500	4855	4904
Dukes	246	262	45	346	294
Essex	6601	5879	1927	10056	6513
Franklin	2784	2358	338	3461	2137
Hampden	3009	3546	321	3441	3312
Hampshire	3494	1820	441	4083	1625
Middlesex	7859	8978	1370	9716	8626
Nantucket	493	260		671	320
Norfolk	4226	4393	708	5404	4228
Plymouth	3916	3958	604	5065	3548
Suffolk	6896	4444	468	7557	4339
Worcester	8920	7955	1671	11537	6764
Total	57,899	54,242	8,901	72,874	51,944

Maj. for Briggs, 3,657.....for Harrison, 20,930

1840, Scattering votes for President, 1,618.

1843, Scattering votes for Governor, 246. No choice of Governor by the People, but GEORGE N. BRIGGS elected by the Legislature—178 to 126 in the House, 34 to 6 in the Senate. Whig majority in Joint Ballot, 80.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	(W.) Mattocks.	(L.) Kellogg.	(Abl.) W'ms.	Har'n.	V. B.
Addison	2120	936	509	2806	916
Bennington	1622	1602	150	1796	1423
Caledonia	1605	1938	145	2025	1713
Chittenden	1994	1882	241	2286	1381
Essex	376	470	2	448	303
Franklin	1954	1767	183	2186	1191
Grand Isle	288	194		363	162
Lamoille	460	960	358	907	888
Orange	2164	2756	553	2874	2216
Orleans	1165	1064	229	1297	745
Rutland	3079	1793	332	4114	1551
Washington	1594	2456	223	2057	1984
Windham	2566	2091	332	3472	1715
Windsor	5823	2281	568	5817	1821
Total	24,813	22,262	3,825	32,443	18,019

Majority for Mattocks, 2,551. Harrison's do, 14,422

Districts.	CONGRESS, 1842.			
I.	*Foot*, W.	*Har'ton*, L.	*Theall*, A.	*Scat*
Bennington, &c	6898	4926	508	67

Majority for Foot over all, 1,197.

The votes of Dummerston, Townsend and Hubbardton for Congress were not returned.

II.	*Collamer.*	*Ransom.*	*Hutchinson.*	*Scat.*
Orange and Windsor	5825	4833	1003	260

Majority against Collamer, 271.

On the second trial Collamer was elected by 659 majority over all others—Collamer 4,866; all others 4,206.

III.	*Marsh.*	*Smith.*	*French.*	*Scat.*
Addison, Frank'n, etc.	6254	4595	718	133

Majority for Marsh over all, 808.

IV.	*Chandler.*	*Dillingham.*	*Putnam.*	*Scat.*
Caledonia, Essex, etc.	4957	6317	797	377

Majority for Dillingham over all, 186.

The votes of Holland and Troy for Congress were not returned.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	(Law & Order.) Fenner.	(L. F.) Carpenter.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Bristol	maj. 588		476	136
Kent	1177	691	669	372
Newport	1438	635	918	417
Providence	4305	5002	2481	1711
Washington	1348	782	737	665
Total	8,856	7,110	5,278	3,301

Majority for Fenner, 1,746; for Harrison, 1977.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRES'T, 1840.

Co's.	(W) Baldwin.	(L) Cleveland.	(Ab) Gillette.	Harrison.	V.B.
Fairfield	4146	4037	124	4871	3862
Hartford	5188	5239	290	6216	4496
Litchfield	3800	4800	293	4542	3806
Middlesex	2017	2294	183	2276	2275
New Haven	4469	4307	206	5100	4012
New London	2632	3343	235	3815	3148
Tolland	1641	1832	99	1991	1509
Windham	1698	2284	442	2790	2188
Total	25,591	27,416	1,872	31,601	25,296

Maj. for Cleveland, 1,825..for Harrison, 6,305.

(No choice in 1842, there being 49 scattering votes.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SENATOR, November, 1843. MAYOR, April, 1843.

	Whig.	A. Rep.	L. F.	Sub.	Whig.	L. F.
	W'ds.	*Fr'k'lin.*	*Q'boss.*	*Jones.*	*Walsh.*	*Smith.*	*Morris.*
I....	812	67	560	3.....	960	815
II....	593	89	314	20.....	700	473
III....	1098	193	439	22.....	1189	747
IV....	657	211	931	39.....	889	1364
V....	1042	397	732	17.....	1302	1312
VI....	564	154	1141	32.....	778	1583
VII....	1232	629	1128	29.....	1671	2052
VIII....	1408	805	1207	34.....	2155	2262
IX....	1014	1182	939	64.....	1464	2239
X....	950	655	979	32.....	1170	1750
XI....	384	924	917	11.....	638	2002
XII....	176	392	415	.....	507	725
XIII....	635	716	918	16.....	919	1851
XIV....	690	345	982	65.....	963	1646
XV....	1196	361	464	13.....	1401	787
XVI....	980	601	1311	10.....	1673	1909
XVII....	860	828	948	37.....	1128	1881
Total..	14,291	8,549	14,325	444	19,517	25,398

Maj. for Jones (over Franklin) 34; for Morris, 5,881.

NEW-YORK.

SENATORS, 1843. GOVERNOR, 1840.

I.	Whig.	L. F.	Abol.	Whig.	L. F.	Abol.
	Franklin.	*Jones.*	*Fan.*	*Brad'h.*	*Bouck.*	*Ste't*
Kings.....	3105	3278	54....	3324	3725	52
New-York...	14291	14327	65...	19975	22017	75
Richmond.....	656	817	0....	814	989	0
Total....	18,052	18,422	119	24,113	26,731	127

Maj. for Jones, 370.....for Bouck, 2,618.

Quackenboss (Am. Rep.) 8,550 in N. Y.; 162 in Kings.

II.	*Wells.*	*Smith.*				
Dutchess.....	4417	4748	22....	3895	4661	24
Orange.....	3329	3836	1...	3293	4148	19
Putnam.....	494	1152	0....	617	1453	0
Queens.....	1592	2113	1....	2077	2625	0
Rockland.....	150	662	0....	367	1030	0
Suffolk.....	116	1280	0....	1338	2869	5
Sullivan.....	1042	1556	0....	1117	1470	14
Ulster.....	3595	3869	2...	3351	3887	1
Westchester...	2708	3020	39....	3109	3786	5
Total....	17,443	22,296	65	19,164	25,929	68

Maj. for Smith, 4,793.....for Bouck, 6,765.

III.	*More.*	*Johnson.*				
Albany.....	6032	5682	153....	6272	6076	87
Columbia.....	3652	4232	7....	3362	4278	7
Delaware.....	1503	2748	196....	2087	3526	95
Greene.....	1923	2637	41....	2226	3059	10
Rensselaer.....	5380	5255	178....	5366	5437	78
Schenectady...	1610	1626	20....	1456	1690	5
Schoharie.....	1508	2289	115....	2179	3375	24
Total....	21,608	24,479	710	22,948	27,450	306

Maj. for Johnson, 2,871....for Bouck, 4,502.

IV.	*Simmons.*	*Clark.*	*Campbell.*			
Clinton.....	847	1661	716....	1571	1903	121
Essex.....	1752	1661	123....	2049	1639	37
Franklin.....	1129	1265	87....	1354	1296	16
Fulton.....	1518	1615	72....	1665	1584	61
Hamilton.....	80	253	0....	100	237	0
Herkimer.....	1763	3353	485....	2430	3802	87
Montgomery..	2472	3044	70....	2448	2961	27
Saratoga.....	3586	3850	105....	3813	3953	46
St. Lawrence..	2841	4207	18....	3319	4864	256
Warren.....	948	1476	118....	1143	1497	48
Washington...	3409	2767	299....	4088	3012	217
Total....	20,345	25,242	2,093	23,980	26,748	916

Maj. for Clark, 4,997.....for Bouck, 2,768.

V.	*Clark.*	*Barlow.*	*Delong.*			
Jefferson.....	4246	5397	796....	4774	5635	292
Lewis.....	1203	1678	175....	1519	1716	66
Madison.....	1833	3127	1751....	3206	3883	574
Oneida.....	4580	5769	1148....	5558	6955	622
Oswego.....	2797	3606	731....	3305	4014	383
Otsego.....	2081	4124	441....	3600	4949	88
Total....	17,405	23,701	5,042	22,022	27,152	2,025

Maj. for Barlow, 6,296....for Bouck, 5,130.

VI.	*Walbridge.*	*Burnham.*	*Brad'h.*	*Bouck.*	*Ste't*
Allegany.....	3143	2922	329....	3693	3287	151
Broome.....	2171	2145	12....	2010	2238	84
Cattaraugus...	2093	2209	457....	2583	2486	167
Chemung.....	1064	1780	47....	1534	2304	35
Chenango.....	3231	3962	187....	3757	4122	75
Livingston.....	2717	1928	145....	3216	2515	132
Steuben.....	2179	3569	230....	3236	4393	128
Tioga.....	1581	2089	80....	1781	2202	22
Tompkins.....	2422	3005	337....	3395	3619	103
Total....	20,611	23,609	1,824	25,205	27,226	897

Maj. for Burnham, 2,998.....for Bouck, 2,021.

VII.	*Maynard.*	*Lester.*	*Bradley.*			
Cayuga.....	3790	*3766	387....	4369	5046	253
Cortland.....	1882	2126	477....	2249	2299	232
Onondaga.....	4422	5628	758....	6024	6585	262
Ontario.....	3525	3121	48....	3770	3460	352
Seneca.....	1689	2054	141....	1976	2542	85
Wayne.....	2488	3282	590....	3558	4010	192
Yates.....	1466	1756	244....	1621	1979	162
Total....	19,271	21,733	3,055	23,567	25,921	1,538

Maj. for Lester, 2,462.....for Bouck, 2,354.

* Bowen Whiting (L. F.) received 67.

VIII.	*Backus.*	*Murphy.*	*Plumb.*			
Chautauque...	4354	2688	197....	5070	3226	67
Erie.....	4601	3702	425....	4855	4167	352
Genesee.....	2073	1545	369....	2863	2022	116
Monroe.....	5245	5086	603....	5465	5220	273
Niagara.....	2052	2074	444....	2630	2278	153
Orleans.....	1795	2004	126....	2143	2103	91
Wyoming.....	2023	1829	497....	2064	1889	335
Total....	22,143	18,928	2,661	25,090	20,905	1,387

Maj. for Backus, 3,215....for Bradish, 4,185.

Total, 1842—Bradish, 186,091; Bouck, 208,072; Stewart, 7,263. Maj. for Bouck over Bradish, 21,981.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist's.	Whig.	L. F.	Ab.	Whig.	L. F.
I.	*King.*	*Strong.*	*W'mson.*	*Harr'n.*	*V.B.*
Queens.....	2056	2619	—.....	2522	2550
Suffolk.....	1298	2844	14.....	2415	3482
Total....	3,354	5,463	14	4,937	6,032

Majority for Strong, 2,109..for Van Buren, 1,095.

II.	*Silliman.*	*Murphy.*	*Whiting.*		
Kings.....	3391	3578	61.....	3293	3157
Richmond.....	823	985	—.....	903	861
Total....	4,214	4,563	61	4,196	4,018

Majority for Murphy, 349....for Harrison, 178.

III.	*Phœnix.*	*Nicoll.*	*Kennedy.*		
I. Ward..	946	678	.....	1202	587
II. " ..	753	428	.....	887	427
III. " ..	1272	736	.....	1474	682
IV. " ..	864	1171	.....	1138	1177
V. " ..	1249	1143	.....	1452	1169
Total....	5,084	4,156	29	6,153	4,042

Majority for Phœnix, 928..for Harrison, 2,111.

IV.	*Williams.*	*Maclay.*	*Whiting.*		
VI. Ward	65	1199	.....	806	1223
VII. "	1612	1554	.....	1707	1728
X. "	1272	1415	.....	1422	1343
XIII. "	1028	1381	.....	1138	1655
Total....	4,777	5,549	9	5,073	6,349

Majority for Maclay, 772..for Van Buren, 1,276.

V.	*Scolcs.*	*Leonard.*	*Miles.*		
VIII. W'd	1876	1939	.....	1962	2134
IX. "	1552	2040	.....	1515	1985
XIV. "	961	1303	.....	1142	1393
Total....	4,389	5,282	8	4,619	5,512

Majority for Leonard, 893..for Van Buren, 893.

VI.	*Fish.*	*McKeon.*	*Dresser.*		
XI. W'd	810	1523	.....	714	1668
XII. "	525	557	.....	380	682
XV. "	1565	741	.....	1686	797
XVI. "	1678	1372	.....	1063	1443
XVII. "	1326	1506	.....	1267	1442
Total....	5,904	5,699	12	5,110	6,032

Majority for Fish, 205....for Van Buren, 922.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VII. *Cruger. Anderson.*

	Cruger	Anderson		Har.	V. B.
Rockland	363	1034	.....	637	1657
Westchester	3072	3777	.....	4083	4354
Total	3,435	4,811		4,720	6,011

Majority for Anderson, 1,376..for V. Buren, 1,291.

VIII. *Rankin. Davis. Knevels.*

	Rankin	Davis	Knevels	Har.	V. B.
Dutchess	3915	4616	22	5355	5362
Putnam	612	1453	.....	920	1583
Total	4,527	6,069	22	6,275	6,945

Majority for Davis. 1.542..for V. Buren, 670.

IX. *Wheeler. Clinton.*

	Wheeler	Clinton		Har.	V. B.
Orange	3325	4062	.....	4371	4845
Sullivan	1114	1481	.....	1475	1679
Total	4,439	5,563		5,846	6,524

Majority for Clinton, 1,124..for V. Buren, 678.

X. *Elting. Russell.*

	Elting	Russell		Har.	V. B.
Delaware	2973	3545	.....	2988	3847
Ulster	3363	3831	.....	4492	4280
Total	5,436	7,376		7,480	8,127

Majority for Russell, 1,940..for V. Buren, 647.

XI. *Palen. Pratt. Bishop.*

	Palen	Pratt	Bishop	Har.	V. B.
Columbia	3385	4234	5	4290	4478
Greene	2387	2733	24	2991	3258
Total	5,772	6,967	29	7,281	7,736

Maj. for Pratt, 1,195....for Van Buren, 455.

XII. *Stev'n. Seymour. Shelden.*

	Stev'n	Seymour	Shelden	Har.	V. B.
Rensselaer	5335	5419	79	5752	5424

Majority for Seymour, 84....for Harrison, 328.

XIII. *Barnard. French. W'ms.*

	Barnard	French	W'ms	Har.	V. B.
Albany	6317	5980	87	6371	5944

Majority for Barnard, 337....for Harrison, 427.

XIV. *Rogers. Hunter. Corliss.*

	Rogers	Hunter	Corliss	Har.	V. B.
Essex	2070	1647	7	2617	1789
Washington	4073	616	241	5071	3024
Total	6,143	2,263	248	7,688	4,813

Majority for Rogers, 3,880....for Harrison, 2,875.

XV. *McDonald. Stetson. Parkh't.*

	McDonald	Stetson	Parkh't	Har.	V. B.
Clinton	1588	1872	119	2023	1828
Franklin	1336	1311	8	1440	1110
Part of Hamilton	(no returns.)			1	9
Warren	1168	1452	38	1306	1411
Total	4,092	4,635	165	4,704	4,358

Majority for Stetson, 543....for Harrison, 412.

XVI. *Linn. Ellis. Smith.*

	Linn	Ellis	Smith	Har.	V. B.
Fulton	1674	1578	63	1964	1645
Part of Hamilton	110	212	.....	122	213
Saratoga	3816	3916	44	4416	3873
Schenectady	1510	1622	4	1752	1579
Total	7,110	7,328	111	8,254	7,310

Majority for Ellis, 218.....for Harrison, 944.

XVII. *Frey. Benton. Clisbee.*

	Frey	Benton	Clisbee	Har.	V. B.
Herkimer	2407	3805	101	3118	4350
Mongomery	2463	2945	33	2828	3298
Total	4,870	6,750	134	5,946	7,648

Majority for Benton, 1,880..for V, Buren, 1,702.

XVIII. *Sherman. King. Northrup.*

	Sherman	King	Northrup	Har.	V. B.
Lewis	1522	1707	67	1718	1755
St. Lawrence	3263	4871	268	4803	4751
Total	4,785	6,578	335	6,521	6,506

Majority for King, 1,793....for Harrison, 15.

XIX. *Merrick. Hung'f'd. Keyes.*

	Merrick	Hung'f'd	Keyes	Har.	V. B.
Jefferson	4810	5579	275	6257	5630

Majority for Hungerford, 769..for Harrison, 627.

XX. *Kirkland. B'dsley. Delong.*

	Kirkland	B'dsley	Delong	Har.	V. B.
Oneida	5619	*6404	647	7156	7769

Majority for Beardsley, 785..for V. Buren, 613.

* Samuel Comstock, (irregular L. F.) 384.

XXI. *Tuckerman. Carey. North.*

	Tuckerman	Carey	North	Har.	V. B.
Otsego	3626	4798	86	4856	5580
Schoharie	2267	3287	33	2692	3137
Total	5,893	8,085	119	7,548	8,717

Majority for Carey, 2,192..for Van Buren, 1,169.

XXII. *Hunt. Purdy. Avery.*

	Hunt	Purdy	Avery	Har.	V. B.
Broome	2034	2215	87	2395	2131
Chenango	3789	4066	69	4386	3995
Tioga	1774	2279	19	1925	2180
Total	7,597	8,560	175	8,706	8,306

Majority for Purdy, 963....for Harrison, 400.

XXIII. *Duer. Robinson. Jackson.*

	Duer	Robinson	Jackson	Har.	V. B.
Madison	3212	3861	585	4266	4115
Oswego	3386	3958	371	4192	3907
Total	6,598	7,819	956	8,458	8,022

Majority for Robinson, 1,221....for Harrison, 436.

XXIV. *Granger. Whe'n. Joslyn.*

	Granger	Whe'n	Joslyn	Har.	V. B.
Onondaga	6024	6558	255	6557	6561

Majority for Wheaton, 534..for Van Buren, 4.

XXV. *Morgan. Rathbun. Cuyler.*

	Morgan	Rathbun	Cuyler	Har.	V. B.
Cayuga	4423	4899	254	5172	4854
Cortland	2263	2278	232	2664	2229
Total	6,686	7,177	486	7,836	7,093

Majority for Rathbun, 491....for Harrison, 743.

XXVI. *Woodw'h. Dana. Whitm'n.*

	Woodw'h	Dana	Whitm'n	Har.	V. B.
Chemung	1529	2303	28	1698	2296
Tompkins	3402	3597	102	3969	3558
Yates	1695	1896	164	2072	2087
Total	6,626	7,796	294	7,739	7,941

Majority for Dana, 1,170....for Van Buren, 202.

XXVII. *Adams. Green. Gaylord.*

	Adams	Green	Gaylord	Har.	V. B.
Seneca	1991	2532	84	2466	2472
Wayne	3620	3914	190	4309	3996
Total	5,611	6,446	274	6,775	6,468

Majority for Green, 835....for Harrison, 307.

XXVIII. *Pat'n. Sampson. Sperry.*

	Pat'n	Sampson	Sperry	Har.	V. B.
Monroe	5333	5298	281	6468	4835

Majority for Paterson, 35..for Harrison, 1,633.

XXIX. *Carroll. No L.F. Pitts.*

	Carroll	No L.F.	Pitts	Har.	V. B.
Livingston	3228		164	3916	2634
Ontario	3751		459	4828	3451
Total	6,979		623	8,744	6,085

XXX. *Sherman. Hubbell. Ditto.*

	Sherman	Hubbell	Ditto	Har.	V. B.
Allegany	3678	3274	153	4132	3382
Steuben	3169	4418	135	4081	4820
Total	6,847	7,692	288	8,213	8,202

Majority for Hubbell, 845..for Harrison, 11;

XXXI. *Tyler. TenBr'k. Allen.*

	Tyler	TenBr'k	Allen	Har.	V. B.
Cattaraugus	2569	2452	176	2966	2475
Chautauque	4952	3215	79	5985	3345
Total	7,521	5,667	255	8,951	5,820

Majority for Tyler, 1,854....for Harrison, 3,131.

XXXII. *Moseley. Vosb'gh. Phelps.*

	Moseley	Vosb'gh	Phelps	Har.	V. B.
Erie	4826	4113	367	6787	3687

Majority for Moseley, 713....for Harrison, 3,100.

XXXIII. *Smith. Cooley. Chapin.*

	Smith	Cooley	Chapin	Har.	V. B.
Genesee	2812	2014	.....	7057	3809
Wyoming	2032	1880	350	(with Genesee.)	
Total	4,844	3,894	350	7,057	3,809

Majority for Smith, 950....for Harrison, 3,248.

XXXIV. *Hunt. Piper. Hutchinson.*

	Hunt	Piper	Hutchinson	Har.	V. B.
Niagara	2618	2231	134	2964	2219
Orleans	2054	2116	92	2606	2031
Total	4,672	4,347	226	5,570	4,250

Majority for Hunt, 325....for Harrison, 1,320.

Total, 1840—Harrison, 225,817; Van Buren, 212,527—majority, 13,290.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dist's.		Congress, 1843. Whig.	President, 1840. LocoFoco.	Har'n.	V. B.
I.	Atlantic	259	591	425	846
	Cape May	372	272	696	194
	Cumberland	1346	1386	1497	1190
	Gloucester	1885	1888	2388	1773
	Salem	1512	1531	1582	1302
II.	Burlington	2941	2727	3417	2405
	Mercer	1880	1783	2022	1494
	Monmouth	2174	3063	2953	2880
III.	Hunterdon	[No Opposition to]		1830	2733
	Sussex			1171	2932
	Warren	[Locofoco]		1419	2466
IV.	Middlesex	1908	1980	2014	1683
	Morris	2388	2631	2509	2150
	Somerset	1653	1596	1721	1345
V.	Bergen	maj. 655*		977	1346
	Essex	3321	3483*	4636	2832
	Hudson	503	765*	732	501
	Passaic	949	1065*	1362	962
				33,351	31,034

* Irregular Whig.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist. Co's.	(W) Morris.	(L) Crous't.	(L) McCully.	Har.	V.B.
I.				*17844	18077
Philadelphia Co.:					
Moyamensing	620	161	714		
Passyunk	36	79	73		
Southwark	1105	661	1158		
Philadelphia City:					
Cedar Ward	769	73	260	751	407
New Market	355	98	174	447	359
Total	2,855	1,072	2,379		

Maj.—Morris over McCully, 476.

	(W) Ingersoll	(L) Neal		
II.				
Philadelphia City:				
Chesnut Ward	232	127	285	180
Dock "	330	176	460	244
High-street "	320	140	389	185
Locust "	567	284	580	444
L.Delaware "	465	272	571	358
Middle "	465	194	511	278
North "	673	355	791	436
N.Mulberry "	554	453	630	565
Pine "	340	157	426	194
South "	434	197	577	223
S. Mulberry "	479	282	528	344
U.Delaware "	319	325	428	461
Walnut "	246	91	259	105
Total	5,414	3,153	6,435	4,017

Maj. Ingersoll, 2,261; Harrison, 2,418.

	Sargent.	Smith.
III.		
Philadelphia Co.:		
Northern Liberties	1721	2199
Spring Garden	1441	1798
Total	3,162	3,997

Maj. for Smith, 835.

	Conrad.	Ingersoll.
IV.		
Philadelphia Co.		
Blockley	139	163
Bristol	89	102
Byberry	43	31
Kensington	994	1219
Kingsessing	34	128
Lower Dublin	175	207
Lower Germant'n	275	128
Moreland	14	46
Oxford	279	231
North Penn	31	143
Roxborough	196	277
South Penn	59	148
Unin'd N. Libert's	138	171
U. Germantown	111	218
W. Philadelphia	89	104
Total	2,664	3,316

Majority for Ingersoll, 652.

* The total vote of Philadelphia Co, comprising the first four Congressional Districts. The details of the vote could not be obtained except for the several wards of the city, which are given; the total vote of the city was for Harrison, 7,655; Van Buren, 4,774.

	Huddleson.	Yost.		
V.				
Delaware	1459	1245	2031	1335
Montgomery	2563	3600	4068	4869
Total	4,022	4,845	6,099	6,204

Majority for Yost, 823....for Van Buren, 105.

	Jenks.	Davis.		
VI.				
Bucks	4111	3486	4705	4488
Lehigh	1639	1615	2405	2451
Total	5,750	5,110	7,110	6,939

Majority for Jenks, 640.....for Harrison, 171.

	McIlvaine.	Allison.		
VII.				
Chester	4391	4106	5643	4882

Majority for McIlvaine, 285....for Harrison, 761.

	Brown.	Martin.		
VIII.				
Lancaster	4896	3940	9678	5472

Maj. for Brown, 958....for Harrison, 4,206.
Roberts, (Anti-Mason) for Congress, 1582.

	Hehn.	Ritter.		
IX.				
Berks	1747	3941	3583	7425

Majority for Ritter, 2,194....for Van Buren, 3,843.

	Brodhead (L)	Har.	V.B.
X.			
Carbon, (no opp.)	461	(new county.	
Monroe, "	904	345	144
Northampton, "	2365	2846	333
Pike, "	406	135	52
Wayne, "	913	675	118
Total	5,049	4,001	6,997

	Willits (W)	Bidlack.		
XI.				
Columbia	1108	2200	1325	282
Luzerne	1355	2326	2774	411
Wyoming	253	481	(new county.	
Total	2,716	5,007	4,099	6,94

Majority for Bidlack, 2,291..for Van Buren, 2,849.

	Jones.	Read.		
XII.				
Bradford	1719	1737	2631	284
Susquehannah	1115	1073	1560	202
Tioga	432	1433	895	172
Total	3,266	4,243	5,086	6,58

Majority for Read, 977....for Van Buren, 1,502.

	Frick.	Snyder.		
XIII.				
Clinton	728	664	637	64
Lycoming	1421	1647	1504	218
Northumberland	1328	1323	1351	218
Union	1953	1547	2423	151
Total	5,430	5,181	5,915	6,53

Majority for Frick, 249....for Van Buren, 620.

	Ramsey.	Umberger.		
XIV.				
Dauphin	2177	1468	3124	218
Lebanon	1934	1664	2369	140
Schuylkill	1782	2194	1881	218
Total	5,893	5,326	7,374	5,77

Maj. for Ramsey, 567.....for Harrison, 1,601.

	Nes (Ind)	Small (L)		
XV.				
Adams	1542	1278	2453	162
York	2474	2135	3792	432
Total	4,016	3,413	6,245	6,01

Majority for Nes, 603.....for Harrison, 235.

	Miller (W)	Black (L)		
XVI.				
Cumberland	2334	2202	2790	263
Franklin	2169	2055	3586	283
Perry	686	1360	1072	197
Total	5,189	5,617	7,448	7,53

Majority for Black, 428....for Van Buren, 109.

	Irwin.	McCulloh.		
XVII.				
Centre	1636	1294	1447	22
Huntingdon	2338	1393	3826	22
Juniata	773	640	966	10
Mifflin	978	1062	1226	12
Total	5,725	4,389	7465	6,8

Majority for Irwin, 1,336....for Harrison, 645.

	Stewart.	Clevenger.		
XVIII.				
Fayette	2135	2132	2755	20
Greene	985	1928	1350	20
Somerset	2021	944	2501	7
Total	5,141	5,004	6,606	5,8

Majority for Stewart, 137....for Harrison, 736.

	Foster (L)			
XIX.				
Bedford, (no opposition)	1971		2910	24
Cambria "	864		811	9
Westmoreland, "	3597		2778	47
Total	6,432		6,499	8,0

	Dickey (W.)	Lect (L.)		
XX.				
Beaver	1762	1558	3143	1
Washington	3200	3345	4147	36
Total	4,962	4,903	7,290	5,2

Majority for Dickey, 59....for Harrison, 1,969.
Lemoyne (Abl.) received 681 votes.

	*Br'ckr'ge.	*Craig.	Wilkins(L)	
XXI.				
Allegheny	1884	2237	4438	7620	42

Maj. for W. over both, 317....for Harrison, 3,047
Penniman, (Abol.) for Congress, 379.

* Breckenridge was the Whig candidate, and Cra the Whig and Anti-Masonic.

XXII.	Doughty (A)	Hays (L)	Harr'n..	V.B.
Crawford	422	2107	2469	2908
Mercer	470	1958	3249	2336
Venango		979	855	1275
Total	892	5,044	6,573	6,519

Majority for Hays, 4,152....for Harrison, 54.

XXIII.	Reed (W)	Irvine.		
Clarion	743	1330	648	1366
Erie	2867	1560	3636	2061
Jefferson	449	536	476	592
McKean	259	342	262	275
Potter	135	405	180	363
Warren	620	860	827	929
Total	5,073	5,033	6,029	5,586

Majority for Reed, 40....for Harrison, 443.

XXIV.	Buffington.	Lorain.		
Armstrong	1265	1216	1260	1744
Butler	1534	1412	2100	1804
Clearfield	608	806	499	812
Indiana	1672	648	1953	1209
Total	5,079	4,082	5,812	5,569

Maj. for Buffington, 997....for Harrison, 243.

CANAL COM., 1843. GOVERNOR, 1841.

Dist.	Co's.	Guilford.	Foster.	Banks.	Porter.
1st.	Philadephia City,	6617	3941	5920	4380
2nd.	do. Co.,	7312	10498	7348	11099
3rd.	Montgomery,	2565	3543	3144	4402
4th.	Chester,	4495	4118	4711	4565
	Delaware,	1455	1254	1578	1289
5th.	Berks,	1658	4101	2925	7495
6th.	Bucks,	3883	3813	4066	4412
7th.	Lancaster,	5719	3870	8085	4914
	Lebanon,	2042	1583	1840	1542
8th.	Carbon,	134	543	(new Co.)	
	Monroe,	91	873	269	1293
	Pike,	39	406	74	540
	Schuylkill,	1624	2248	1415	2408
9th.	Lehigh,	1623	1604	2328	2553
	Northampton,	1175	2206	2302	3467
10th.	Susquehanna,	660	1174	1152	1962
	Wayne,	116	907	553	1167
	Wyoming,	233	505	(new Co.)	
11th.	Bradford,	2185	2919	2143	2705
	Tioga,	367	1439	574	1598
12th.	Centre,	1338	1475	1126	2300
	Clinton,	662	724	603	786
	Lycoming,	1268	1862	1393	2261
13th.	Columbia,	1031	2132	1103	2569
	Luzerne,	1354	2304	2194	3426
14th.	Dauphin,	2015	1672	2649	2249
	Northumberland,	937	1534	1143	2162
15th.	Juniata,	698	830	868	971
	Mifflin,	966	1083	1124	1324
	Union,	2012	1446	2132	1568
16th.	Cumberland,	2262	2324	1997	2721
	Perry,	672	1369	870	1827
17th.	York,	1821	2629	2429	3825
18th.	Adams,	1697	1254	1941	1599
	Franklin,	2368	2068	2636	2779
19th.	Bedford,	1973	1893	2261	2550
	Huntington,	2306	1459	3258	2551
20th.	Armstrong,	714	1590	1096	1822
	Cambria,	757	864	810	874
	Clearfield,	534	756	419	886
	Indiana,	1213	958	1557	1195
21st.	Somerset,	1774	722	1853	792
	Westmoreland,	1955	2815	2135	4080
22nd.	Fayette,	1849	2145	1812	2749
	Greene,	825	1509	949	1763
23rd.	Washington,	3427	3377	3291	3434
24th.	Alleghany,	3317	4525	5068	4281
	Butler,	1336	1559	1716	1674
25th.	Beaver,	1862	1593	2158	1751
	Mercer,	1900	1852	2762	2318
26th.	Crawford,	759	1954	2099	2815
	Venango,	361	802	755	1280
27th.	Erie,	2727	1569	2956	1855
28th.	Clarion,	624	1124	555	1500
	Jefferson,	408	450	447	678
	McKean,	247	335	199	242
	Potter,	154	389	154	365
	Warren,	609	756	628	963
	Total,	96,725	111,256	113,573	136,576

L. F. maj. for Foster,.....14,531; for Porter,.23,003.

The aggregate vote for Canal Commissioners in 1843, was as follows:

Whigs.		Loco Focos.	
Simeon Guilford,	96,725	Wm. B. Foster, jr...	111,256
William Tweed,	96,454	Jesse Miller,	111,073
Benjamin Weaver,	95,774	James Clarke,	108,542

The exclusive Anti-Masonic ticket polled the following vote: Hugh Mehaffy, Alleghany Co. 264, Lancaster 293; Hugh D. King, 284 and 292; J. Moorhead, 275 and 292.

LEGISLATURE, for 1844.—The numbers preceding the names of the counties in the foregoing table designate the State Senatorial Districts:

Senate: Loco-Focos—whose terms expire in '44,—2d, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th and 20th Districts, one each; in '45, 2d, 4th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 22d and 28th Districts, one each; in '46, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 17th Districts, one each:.....Total 22

Whigs—whose terms expire in '44—1st, 19th, 24th, 25th and 26th Districts, one each; in '45 1st, 7th and 23d Districts, one each; in '46 12th, 24th and 27th Districts, one each:.....Total 11

Assembly: Loco-Focos—Allegheny 4, Armstrong 1, Beaver 1, Berks 4, Bradford 2, Butler 1, Crawford 1, Centre and Clearfield 2, Columbia 1, Cumberland 2, Dauphin 1, Fayette 2, Greene 1, Jefferson, Clarion and Venango 2, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter 1, Lehigh and Carbon 1, Luzerne 1, Mercer 1, Montgomery 3, Northampton and Monroe 3, Northumberland 1, Philadelphia Co. 8, Perry 1, Schuylkill 1, Susquehanna and Wyoming 2, Tioga 1, Washington 1, Westmoreland 3, Warren, McKean and Elk 1, Wayne and Pike 1, York 3:.....Total 58

Whigs—Adams 1, Bedford 2, Beaver 1, Bucks 3, Cambria 1, Crawford 1, Chester 3, Delaware 1, Dauphin 1, Erie 2, Franklin 2, Huntington 2, Indiana 1, Lebanon 1, Lancaster 5, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter 1, Lehigh and Carbon 1, Luzerne 1, Mercer 1, Mifflin 1, Philadelphia City 5, Schuylkill 1, Somerset 1, Union and Juniata 2, Washington 1:.....Total 42

Loco-Foco majority on joint ballot.....27

DELAWARE.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Rodney, (W)	Jones, (L)	Harrison.	V.B.
Kent	1476	1346	1593	1096
Newcastle	2224	2423	2321	2195
Sussex	1767	1689	2053	1593
Total	5,467	5,458	5,967	4,884

Majority for Rodney, 9....for Harrison, 1,083.

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Co's.	Johnson, (W)	Tho's, (L)	Harrison.	V.B.
Alleghany	1035	1089	1271	1093
Annapolis City	181	112	189	123
Anne Arundel	1106	1364	1415	1261
Baltimore City	6386	7435	7296	7326
Baltimore County	1404	2318	1941	2620
Calvert	436	353	494	325
Caroline	605	551	687	535
Carroll	1444	1618	1554	1610
Cecil	1188	1295	1448	1314
Charles	613	430	841	502
Dorchester	1142	816	1381	839
Frederick	2583	2789	2958	2623
Harford	1114	1160	1342	1248
Kent	597	486	679	476
Montgomery	909	730	1099	665
Prince George's	835	625	1017	609
Queen Anne's	702	716	778	661
Somerset	1134	802	1516	844
St. Mary's	743	450	895	415
Talbot	683	776	749	682
Washington	2196	2346	2484	2290
Worcester	1284	698	1494	691
Total	28,320	28,959	33,528	23,752

Majority for Thomas, 639....for Harrison, 4,776.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist's.	(W) Langhorne.	(L) Atkinson,	Harrison.	V. B.
I.				
Isle of Wight	74	329	89	533
NANSEMOND	315	95	383	259
NORFOLK BOR.	379	206	529	298
Norfolk Co	440	443	561	478
PRINCESS ANNE	133	107	402	274
SOUTHAMPTON	289	259	378	472
Surry	72	96	95	195
Sussex	83	254	109	347
Total	1,784	1,789	2,546	2,756

Maj. for Atkinson, 5....for Van Buren, 210.

	Scattering.	Dromgoole.		
II.				
Amelia	—	—	166	240
Brunswick	—	154	261	380
Dinwiddie	—	—	302	235
Greensville	—	—	110	156
Mecklenburg	—	350	319	561
NOTTOWAY	69	171	132	190
PETERSBURG	114	87	245	262
Prince George	—	—	124	237
Total			1,659	2,261

Majority.....for Van Buren, 602.

	(W) Gilmer.	(L) Coles.		
III.				
Franklin	447	481	569	515
Halifax	260	649	422	964
HENRY	263	187	311	191
PATRICK	286	226	342	274
Pittsylvania	655	474	876	616
Total	1,911	2,017	2,520	2,560

Majority for Coles, 106....for Van Buren, 40.

	Toler.	Hubard.		
IV.				
Buckingham	385	475	475	520
Campbell	603	536	718	487
Charlotte	315	348	318	327
CUMBERLAND	235	193	262	228
FLUVANNA	151	105	334	153
Lunenburg	121	236	228	302
Prince Edward	227	271	268	361
Total	2,037	2,164	2,603	2,378

Maj. for Hubard, 127....for Harrison, 225.

	Goggin.	Gilmer.		
V.				
Albemarle	649	589	714	517
Amherst	350	383	372	329
Bedford	733	377	919	558
Greene	72	159	62	230
Madison	55	456	53	532
NELSON	320	219	404	237
Orange	162	178	231	235
Total	2,341	2,361	2,755	2,638

Maj. for Gilmer, 20.....for Harrison, 117.

	Botts.	Jones.		
VI.				
Chesterfield	269	563	298	580
Goochland	114	221	120	333
HANOVER	452	422	450	462
HENRICO	387	331	445	398
Louisa	224	372	375	475
POWHATTAN	210	211	176	210
RICHMOND CITY	679	228	580	176
Total	2,335	2,368	2,444	2,634

Majority for Jones, 33....for Van Buren, 190.

	Carter.	Wise (Tyler)		
VII.				
Accomac	215	329	739	229
Charles City	92	22	173	30
Elizabeth City	77	71	141	85
GLOUCESTER	166	145	247	179
James City	56	56	141	9
Lancaster	89	69	170	87
Matthews	13	155	180	220
New Kent	148	105	198	156
NORTHAMPTON	73	181	334	24
Northumberland	56	147	183	300
Warwick	29	27	92	3
Williamsburg	41	58	83	7
York	50	105	192	12
Total	1,105	1,470	2,873	1,351

Majority for Wise, 365....for Harrison, 1,522.

	Newton (W)	Hunter (L)	Har'n.	V.B.
VIII.				
Caroline	maj. 16		339	467
ESSEX	212	192	241	125
KING AND QUEEN	maj. 30		282	305
KING GEORGE	129	73	163	129
King William	maj. 215		115	306
Middlesex	125	98	101	123
Richmond Co	200	122	177	151
SPOTTSYLVANIA	342	333	358	368
WESTMORELAND	241 maj.		286	81
Total	1,249	1,079	2,127	2,055

Majority for Newton, 170....for Harrison, 72.

	Chilton.	Smith.		
IX.				
CULPEPER	maj. 38		351	295
FAIRFAX	maj. 11		366	321
Fauquier	553	457	683	533
Loudoun	866	348	1269	381
Prince William	113	344	167	393
Rappahannock	maj. 83		318	300
Stafford	maj. 71		265	295
Total	1,581	1,303	3,419	2,518

Majority for Chilton, 278....for Harrison, 960.

	Faulkner.	Lucas.		
X.				
Berkley	483	362	599	372
Clarke	75	85	174	191
Frederick	363	664	755	743
Hampshire	410	485	729	605
Jefferson	494	447	667	592
MORGAN	196	170	179	145
Page	25	355	45	528
Warren	58	130	110	300
Total	2,104	2,698	3,258	3,476

Majority for Lucas, 594....for Van Buren, 218.

	Stuart.	Taylor.		
XI.				
Augusta	maj. 649		1204	454
HARDY	" 224		497	230
Pendleton		maj. 4	389	468
Rockbridge	" 82		635	528
Rockingham	218	1110	256	1444
Shenandoah	174	869	102	1218
Total	1,347	1,983	3,083	4,342

Maj. for Taylor, 636....for Van Buren, 1,259.

	Watts.	Chapman.		
XII.				
Allegany	51	141	84	171
Bath	161	220	203	218
Botetourt	125	232	407	575
Floyd	152	207	143	279
Giles	41	298	226	293
GREENBRIER	430	238	568	308
Logan	106	345	136	189
Mercer	12	126	146	124
Monroe	197	441	408	420
Montgomery	—	—	338	261
Pocahontas	54	178	107	210
Pulaski	73	126	142	161
Roanoke	—	—	159	255
Total			3,067	3,464

Maj. for Chapman about 1,200..for Van Buren, 397.

	Fulton.	Hopkins.		
XIII.				
Carroll	—	—	(new county.)	
Grayson	—	—	455	589
Lee	—	—	275	489
Russell	—	—	264	293
Scott	—	—	284	441
Smyth	281	245	259	305
Tazewell	—	—	113	486
Washington	182	442	364	625
Wythe	95	74	279	474
Total			2,293	3,702

Maj. for Hopkins about 1,000..for Van Buren, 1,409.

	Summers.	Hays.		
XIV.				
Part of Barbour	45	111	(new county.)	
Braxton	131	87	202	109
Cabell	198	280	481	436
Fayette	201	183	199	183
Harrison	424	548	828	1341
Jackson	190	246	258	211
KANAWHA	660	248	827	324
Lewis	268	374	386	616
Mason	386	228	405	304
Nicholas	154	111	173	120

Dist's.	Summers.	Hays.	Har'n.	V.B.
Ritchie	90	231	(Wood&Har)	
Wayne	154	135	(Cabell.)	
Wood	370	160	513	392
Total	3,271	2,942	4,272	4,036

Maj. for Summers, 329....for Harrison, 236.

XV.

Part of Barbour	No opposition to Lewis Steenrod, L. F.		(Randolph.)	
Brooke			350	516
Marion			Har & Monon	
MARSHALL			458	462
Monongalia			681	1236
OHIO			922	287
Preston			396	464
Randolph			450	321
TYLER			325	438
Total			3,582	3,724

Majority.....for Van Buren, 142.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Whigs*—Counties in small capitals, each one Delegate—30; Norfolk, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Albemarle, Bedford, Fauquier, Berkley, Jefferson, Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, each two—20; Charles City and New Kent, 1—Elizabeth City and Warwick, 1—James City, York and Williamsburg, 1—Lancaster and Richmond, 1—Fayette and Nicholas, 1—Mason and Jackson, 1—and Loudoun 3. Total.... 60

Loco-Focos—Counties in italics, each one Delegate—43; Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Franklin, Halifax, Buckingham, Accomac, Frederick, Hampton, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Harrison, each two—22; Greene and Orange, 1—Matthews and Middlesex, 1—Clarke and Warren, 1—Giles and Mercer, 1—Montgomery and Pulaski, 1—Carroll and Grayson, 1—Braxton and Lewis, 1—Cabell and Wayne, 1—and Wood and Ritchie, 1. Total.....74

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Morehead, (W)	Henry. (L.)	Harrison.	V. B.
Anson	995	372	1194	395
Ashe	473	527	578	460
Beaufort	750	593	961	309
Bertie	490	474	496	385
Bladen	301	438	346	414
Brunswick	283	309	350	230
Buncombe	936	410	1436	452
Burke	1514	309	1623	309
Cabarrus	610	302	891	354
Caldwell	(from Miller and Wilkes.)			
Camden	453	77	612	100
Carteret	288	242	454	186
Caswell	244	1109	276	1169
Chatham	992	707	1124	568
Cherokee	368	203	414	113
Chowan	243	221	330	158
Cleveland	(from Lincoln and Rutherford.)			
Columbus	129	351	204	315
Craven	549	656	666	540
Cumberland	558	886	612	950
Currituck	73	367	142	468
Davidson	1220	484	1441	390
Davie	450	317	687	225
Duplin	182	801	253	807
Edgecombe	74	1185	135	1374
Franklin	353	646	374	689
Gates	313	427	378	328
Granville	901	851	933	778
Greene	274	198	207	215
Guilford	1615	418	2300	414
Halifax	567	419	604	356
Haywood	465	216	431	221
Henderson	520	88	(in Buncombe.)	
Hertford	292	231	396	199
Hyde	282	161	431	89
Iredell	1479	262	1780	328
Johnston	557	580	597	549
Jones	213	129	243	132
Lenoir	216	377	(no returns.)	
Lincoln	679	1579	1000	1958
Macon	424	160	433	168
Martin	226	577	291	596
Mecklenburg	764	1182	1000	1246
Montgomery	510	101	1136	105
Moore	521	504	529	495

Co's.	Morehead.	Henry.	Harrison.	V.B.
Nash	80	765	78	797
New Hanover	201	885	293	1642
Northampton	532	430	550	383
Onslow	187	581	143	690
Orange	1576	1472	1639	1448
Pasquotank	631	144	693	149
Perquimons	353	94	596	134
Person	319	545	214	597
Pitt	572	379	627	391
Randolph	1154	309	1344	269
Richmond	655	92	820	102
Robeson	534	557	579	506
Rockingham	383	954	547	905
Rowan	913	656	942	502
Rutherford	1366	173	1302	540
Sampson	385	603	553	741
Stanly	596	64	(in Montgomery.)	
Stokes	1129	1180	1212	1061
Surry	984	950	1191	812
Tyrrell	288	106	380	83
Wake	953	1185	1026	1149
Warren	103	730	105	754
Washington	364	58	432	54
Wayne	216	680	306	731
Wilkes	1333	109	1450	114
Yancey	292	493	414	290
Total	39,465	34,720	46,376	33,782

Maj. for Morehead, 4,745....for Harrison, 12,594.

CONGRESSS, 1842.

Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)
I. *Clingman. Grah'm.**		
Buncombe	569	272
Burke	632	403
Caldwell	322	256
Cherokee	283	137
Cleveland	363	292
Haywood	347	131
Henderson	275	285
Macon	194	236
McDowell	(in Burke.)	
Rutherford	565	740
Yancey	267	136
Total	3,817	2,888

Maj. for Clingman, 929.

II. *Baringer. Craige.*		
Cabarrus	578	295
Catawba	(in Lincoln)	
Davie	431	293
Iredell	1279	360
Lincoln	523	1372
Mecklenbbrg	646	883
Rowan	683	584
Total	4,135	3,787

Maj. for Baringer, 348.

III. *Mitchell, Reid,*		
Ashe	347	345
Caswell	254	943
Rockingham	417	984
Stokes	920	1027
Surry	810	773
Wilkes	1079	123
Total	3,827	4,195

Majority for Reid, 368.

IV. *Deberry. Mend'l**		
Anson	329	105
Davidson	346	422
Guilford	486	783
Montgomery	197	56
Randolph	332	194
Richmond	236	209
Stanly	137	82
Total	2,063	1,851

Maj. for Deberry, 212.

V. *Miller. Saunders.*		
Chatham	821	519
Cumberland	438	589
Johnston	399	362
Moore	398	311
Wake	802	871
Wayne	143	490
Total	3,001	3,142

Maj. for Saunders, 141.

Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)
VI. *Leach. McKay.*		
Bladin	26	158
Brunswick	6	58
Columbus	31	48
Duplin	32	254
Jones	47	66
Lenoir	—	130
New Hanover.	27	416
Onslow	17	167
Robeson	207	196
Sampson	69	254
Total	462	1,747

Maj. for McKay, 1,285.

VII. *Nash. Daniel.*		
Franklin	339	526
Granville	767	575
Halifax	560	366
Orange	1509	1066
Person	216	515
Warren	98	596
Total	3,489	3,644

Maj. for Daniel, 155.

VIII. *Stanly. Arringt'n.*		
Beaufort	936	593
Carteret	360	250
Craven	528	539
Edgecombe	106	1512
Greene	298	226
Hyde	512	157
Nash	71	851
Pitt	654	536
Tyrrell	335	86
Washington	465	63
Total	4,265	4,813

Maj. for Arrington, 548.

IX. *Rayner. Moore.*		
Bertie	423	391
Camden	443	91
Chowan	249	203
Currituck	183	435
Gates	354	351
Hertford	287	257
Martin	316	506
Northampton	476	330
Pasquotank	594	165
Perquimons	406	154
Total	3,731	2,883

Maj. for Rayner, 848.

* Ist and IVth Dists. both candidates Whig. Others, 1st column Whig, 2d Loco.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Congress, Oct. 1843. Chappell	Stephens	Johnson	Stark	Congress, Oct. 1842. Habersham	Smead	Black	Cobb	Haralson	Lumpkin	Stiles	Harrison	Pres't. 1840. Van Buren
Appling	123	126	75	73	106	106	142	142	142	142	142	93	61
Baker	205	208	325	324	173	170	325	324	326	324	324	182	204
Baldwin	349	356	321	314	308	301	320	312	326	320	319	731	530
Bibb	597	580	638	671	587	538	620	612	631	597	620	758	748
Bryan	93	93	79	78	63	61	73	71	72	71	74	80	22
Bulloch	6	7	299	301	4	4	340	338	340	339	339	25	384
Burke	479	495	356	330	482	456	386	384	386	388	388	593	203
Butts	190	265	362	423	224	223	394	392	395	394	396	185	330
Camden	89	89	234	233	112	105	226	228	220	228	231	166	191
Campbell	240	254	465	467	155	152	504	506	505	503	506	163	427
Carroll	384	401	501	511	285	265	577	587	586	592	587	276	437
Cass	615	666	827	835	417	381	845	857	848	881	882	561	705
Chatham	734	734	674	673	563	535	679	683	678	680	682	590	647
Chattooga	316	325	254	254	254	250	275	275	274	273	275	186	201
Cherokee	595	605	513	509	422	413	589	579	587	582	583	369	416
Clark	483	502	326	325	485	467	267	323	270	262	267	617	318
Cobb	608	621	679	674	459	442	618	619	619	625	618	428	658
Columbia	333	335	166	167	284	284	145	146	146	146	144	470	223
Coweta	740	749	630	636	678	677	705	705	713	703	708	792	768
Crawford	375	391	437	454	258	253	432	436	434	431	433	435	458
Dade	—	—	—	—	7	1	208	216	216	215	209	28	163
Decatur	339	341	242	244	352	339	226	216	218	214	221	432	203
De Kalb	533	578	655	677	479	454	667	652	656	663	653	665	759
Dooly	264	272	408	410	205	206	391	386	388	390	390	226	296
Early	126	126	224	221	169	142	270	270	266	270	270	258	293
Effingham	158	160	82	92	138	138	83	83	83	83	83	158	55
Elbert	827	833	155	156	765	761	165	166	166	165	166	957	105
Emanuel	111	120	186	182	117	82	107	81	90	69	71	80	113
Fayette	310	334	459	481	272	266	542	540	536	542	540	337	542
Floyd	380	391	351	355	260	232	310	324	329	345	324	275	267
Forsyth	395	408	572	570	317	315	579	576	575	572	570	348	457
Franklin	318	319	861	857	367	356	744	728	732	732	736	353	581
Gilmer	251	280	332	349	109	104	422	422	421	426	417	127	164
Glynn	108	108	34	34	127	114	30	30	26	28	34	88	14
Greene	734	737	107	104	738	724	101	109	103	100	103	889	126
Gwinnett	700	714	559	606	731	720	629	633	629	622	626	745	624
Habersham	390	392	647	643	250	211	526	530	521	518	520	290	761
Hall	375	391	437	454	322	319	477	484	477	474	476	445	504
Hancock	422	414	262	248	440	434	276	277	278	269	277	481	240
Harris	726	731	337	334	735	727	419	405	429	403	402	853	292
Heard	299	301	365	369	298	291	354	353	362	354	353	315	352
Henry	774	790	763	784	664	658	684	679	689	686	681	931	793
Houston	562	562	559	565	412	408	563	562	563	563	563	667	572
Irwin	5	16	261	256	22	20	290	289	289	287	288	59	121
Jackson	402	412	555	449	469	452	569	572	569	570	566	572	542
Jasper	435	448	501	509	415	407	465	472	471	471	473	495	495
Jefferson	357	404	110	78	365	357	72	63	71	69	63	458	89
Jones	417	421	413	412	439	432	408	411	407	406	409	461	352
Laurens	545	545	24	21	512	512	14	12	14	14	14	556	4
Lee	275	276	172	171	248	241	170	162	158	164	164	304	77
Liberty	112	119	71	70	166	155	96	96	93	94	87	144	78
Lincoln	276	294	170	172	206	200	125	126	124	124	125	317	123
Lowndes	313	315	311	316	287	282	387	387	386	387	384	422	90
Lumpkin	623	637	849	832	324	300	839	824	829	837	838	355	786
Macon	348	341	258	264	292	292	281	281	280	281	281	369	303
Madison	330	332	308	308	288	287	328	329	329	329	329	357	286
Marion	425	425	346	348	326	321	308	305	306	304	305	404	193
McIntosh	129	129	126	125	92	83	122	122	121	120	122	119	135
Meriwether	715	719	689	685	647	633	725	712	728	713	716	755	702
Monroe	720	742	680	718	701	682	674	667	670	672	669	796	675
Montgomery	199	201	13	13	203	198	12	12	12	12	11	167	8
Morgan	413	425	332	334	407	397	335	334	335	333	332	478	280
Murray	330	357	477	477	117	168	238	377	235	386	289	273	452
Muscogee	908	908	921	924	797	776	801	792	805	798	792	1044	811
Newton	763	799	395	421	731	710	374	373	380	374	373	988	351
Oglethorpe	580	584	180	175	487	473	92	97	90	90	92	654	127
Paulding	231	246	308	324	127	115	282	281	286	287	298	227	207
Pike	574	590	550	600	516	511	594	594	598	594	593	560	624
Pulaski	233	233	315	316	167	165	298	297	296	297	296	241	275
Putnam	424	426	313	310	411	405	334	333	336	329	337	468	310
Rabun	71	72	231	232	16	12	300	296	300	299	301	30	212
Randolph	569	574	578	589	449	445	571	565	568	569	567	509	519
Richmond	731	756	567	550	719	692	614	632	618	617	618	939	407
Scriven	211	213	197	190	138	134	272	260	262	258	257	180	199
Stewart	701	704	635	637	733	737	647	640	640	641	640	882	639
Sumter	446	449	398	384	439	437	333	326	329	330	331	449	176
Talbot	852	856	801	819	738	730	777	778	784	777	770	912	807

GEORGIA CONTINUED.

Taliaferro	405	426	48	40	354	351	62	60	63	61	61	431	47
Tatnall	257	255	22	22	262	257	35	32	32	33	32	253	28
Telfair	154	161	194	192	177	171	207	206	208	207	205	203	53
Thomas	340	352	138	140	386	376	172	167	167	167	165	426	60
Troup	934	931	379	387	859	832	386	373	411	374	376	1071	330
Twiggs	352	356	415	417	385	383	429	438	438	438	428	411	373
Union	240	243	400	401	175	168	480	478	477	482	475	107	360
Upson	627	623	335	342	633	625	310	306	308	306	303	632	293
Walker	423	445	506	516	321	314	550	545	547	548	548	387	541
Walton	425	454	614	617	397	383	656	680	661	657	657	516	619
Ware	45	62	205	216	112	108	212	195	195	195	195	215	35
Warren	515	617	316	274	459	458	319	317	318	316	316	552	243
Washington	538	540	522	514	509	499	488	483	482	481	483	593	453
Wayne	34	35	120	120	18	18	113	104	107	104	109	74	51
Wilkes	411	426	347	346	447	440	367	370	373	369	372	438	352
Wilkinson	444	455	383	381	393	391	403	406	405	404	402	428	474

RECAPITULATION.

President, 1840.

Whigs.		*Maj.*	*Loco-Focos.*		*Maj.*
William Henry Harrison	40,261	8,340	Martin Van Buren	31,921	

Congress, 1842.

Richard W. Habersham	33,483		Mark A. Cooper	35,451	1,968
Roger L. Gamble	33,249		John B. Lamar	35,307	2,058
Augustus R. Wright	33,214		Howell Cobb	35,267	2,052
Richard H. Wilde	32,997		Edward J. Black	35,220	2,223
Absalom H. Chappell	32,980		William H. Stiles	35,164	2,184
Augustus H. Kenan	32,827		Hugh A. Haralson	35,163	2,336
Thomas B. King	32,822		Joseph H. Lumpkin	35,161	2,339
Henry P. Smead	32,554		John Millen	35,026	2,472

Congress, 1843.

Alexander H. Stephens	38,051	3,050	James H. Stark	35,001	
Absalom H. Chappell	37,505	2,784	Herschel V. Johnson	34,721	

[The Election for Congress in 1843 was for two Members in place of Messrs. Cooper and Lamar, who resigned. Another vacancy has since occurred by the death of Mr. Millen.]

Governor, 1843.

George W. Crawford	38,713	3,388	Mark A. Cooper	35,325	

Governor, 1841.

William C. Dawson	34,539		Charles J. McDonald	38,725	4,186

LOUISIANA.

Governor, 1842. President, 1840.

Parishes.	*John'n* (W.)	*Mout'n* (L.)	*Har'n.*	*V. B.*
Ascension	127	120	218	218
Assumption	162	272	289	340
Avoyelles	247	337	250	225
Caddo	maj.	178	(no returns.)	
Calcasieu	15	161	(with St. Landry.)	
Caldwell	maj.	81	(no returns.)	
Carroll	98	174	96	114
Catahoula	maj.	5	259	231
Claiborne	maj.	121	(no returns.)	
Concordia	154	91	269	113
East Baton Rouge	325	374	324	308
East Feliciana	311	408	360	430
Iberville	maj.	54	204	182
Jefferson	278	141	252	86
Lafayette	249	463	(no returns.)	
Lafourche Interior	387	84	538	44
Livingston	64	224	127	207
Madison	152	135	147	111
Natchitoches	maj.	258	667	610
New Orleans	1228	977	2681	1748
Ouachita	maj.	12	243	130
Plaquemine	93	179	40	250
Point Coupee	78	203	147	139
Rapides	418	490	475	382
St. Bernard	85	76	173	91
St. Charles maj.	10		69	33
St. Helena	98	214	172	238
St. James maj.	51		379	37
St. John Bap. maj.	4		133	45
St. Landry	631	518	836	434
St. Martin	126	373	463	103
St. Mary	248	162	308	87
St. Tammany	139	228	204	80
Terrebonne	189	27	313	20
Union	maj.	57	74	76
Washington	56	286	150	134
West Baton Rouge	176	121	183	84
West Feliciana	176	268	253	286
Total	6,375	7,932	11,296	7,616

Maj. for Mouton, 1,557....for Harrison, 3,680.

FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Delegate, May, 1841.

Counties.	*Ward* (W)	*Downing* (W)	*Levy* (L)
Alachua	20	44	259
Calhoun	71	11	47
Columbia	29	79	122
Dade	—	—	10
Duval	33	212	162
Escambia	148	82	45
Franklin	91	67	39
Gadsden	209	34	84
Hamilton	56	48	88
Hillsborough	50	1	16
Jackson	213	12	123
Jefferson	144	2	221
Leon	302	56	307
Madison	99	—	115
Monroe	12	116	6
Mosquito	—	—	4
Nassau	—	14	49
St. Johns	16	136	216
Walton maj.	120	—	—
Washington	9	7	41
Total	1,622	873	1,954

Majority—Levy over Ward, 332—Levy over Downing, 1,081—Ward and Downing over Levy, 541.

An election was held last May for Delegate, but we have not been able to procure the returns. Messrs. Ward and Levy were the contesting candidates, and the latter was elected by a large majority.

OHIO.

Co's.	Legislature, 1843. W. Senate.	L. W. House.	L.	Governor, 1842. (W.) Corwin.	(L.) Shannon.	(Ab.) King.
Adams,				1091	1270	40
Fayette,	3	0	*1 0	1128	808	41
Highland,				1992	1980	87
Allen,				609	895	7
Hardin,				388	397	3
Henry,				171	191	0
Lucas,				805	603	3
Paulding,	0	1	0 *1	58	145	0
Putnam,				369	546	3
Van Wert,				106	185	0
Williams,				388	504	0
Ashtabula,	1	0	*1 0	2517	976	453
Lake,	1	0		1321	748	106
Athens,	1	0	*1 0	1519	1278	94
Meigs,				1036	758	11
Belmont,	0	2	0 *1	2770	2865	171
Harrison,	1	0		1801	1835	142
Brown,				1690	1994	108
Clermont,	0	3	0 *2	1969	2511	55
Clinton				1735	1037	67
Butler,	0	1	0 1	1940	3262	39
Preble,	1	0		2083	1341	51
Carroll,	3	0	*1 0	1504	1480	54
Jefferson,				2162	2234	94
Champaign,	1	0		1688	1251	35
Logan,	1	0	*1 0	1264	846	73
Union,				784	582	39
Clark,	2	0		2081	987	47
Madison,			1 0	1087	615	5
Franklin,	2	0		2438	2134	68
Columbiana,	0	2	0 *1	2809	3468	211
Coshocton,	0	1	0 1	1362	1943	11
Knox,	0	1		2194	2936	125
Crawford,				778	1308	10
Delaware,	1	1	0 1	2141	1876	132
Marion,				1257	1208	36
Cuyahoga,	2	0	*1 0	2504	1997	135
Geauga,	1	0		1733	883	180
Darke,				1190	1179	2
Mercer,	3	0	1 0	369	782	8
Miami,				2254	1524	70
Shelby,				944	997	3
Erie,	1	0	1 0	1090	1229	33
Huron,				1975	1796	80
Fairfield,	0	2	0 1	2037	3212	11
Pickaway,	1	0		2018	1992	15
Gallia,				1205	705	14
Lawrence,	1	0	*1 0	750	552	0
Scioto,				1073	780	2
Greene,	1	0	1 0	2105	1244	76
Warren,	1	0		2525	1845	47
Guernsey,	0	1	0 *1	2388	2387	85
Monroe,	0	1		761	1821	40
Hamilton,	0	3	0 2	5879	7122	147
Hancock,				616	986	4
Ottawa,				202	167	0
Sandusky,	0	2	0 1	738	957	7
Seneca,				1268	1829	35
Wood,				418	384	1
Hocking,				455	1026	0
Jackson,	2	1	*1 0	691	834	24
Pike,				651	727	6
Ross,				2734	2252	85
Holmes,	0	2	0 1	789	1871	6
Tuscarawas,				2076	2068	15
Licking,	2	0	0 1	2755	3485	193
Lorain,	0	1	0 1	1605	1726	350
Medina,	0	1		1524	1641	157
Montgomery,	1	0	1 0	3017	2955	45
Morgan,				1067	1891	62
Perry,	1	1	0 *1	1174	1946	0
Washington,				1862	1487	61
Muskingum,	2	0	*1 0	3499	2816	41
Portage,	0	1	1 0	2301	2181	133
Summit,	2	0		2211	1666	137
Richland,	0	2	0 *1	2209	4477	96
Stark,	0	1	0 1	1996	2748	23
Trumbull,	1	1	1 0	3364	3025	456
Wayne,	0	1	0 1	2054	3096	49
Total	39	33	16 20	125,621	129,064	5,405

Maj. W. 6—L. F. 4.....for Shannon, 3,443.

Congress, 1843. President, 1840.

Dist's.	(Ind)	(L)	(Ab)		
I.	*Haines.*	*Duncan.*	*Lewis.*	*Harrison.*	*V.B.*
Hamilton	5044	6058	474	5873	5835

Majority for Duncan, 1014....for Harrison, 38.

	(W.)	(L.)			
II.	*Campbell.*	*Weller.*	*Williams* (Ab.)		
Butler	2019	3045	43	2101	3192
Darke	1285	1186	—	1186	1071
Preble	2004	1332	52	2289	1331
Total	5,308	5,563	95	5,703	5,594

Majority for Weller, 255....for Harrison, 109.

III.	*Schenck.*	*Lowe.*	*Hibbin* (Ab.)		
Clinton	1435	976	191	1847	1006
Greene	1580	894	85	2321	1172
Montgomery	2876	2630	49	3427	2951
Warren	1979	1071	78	2813	1504
Total	7,870	5,571	403	10,408	6,633

Majority for Schenck, 2,299....for Harrison, 3,775.

IV.	*Vance.*	*Hunt.*	*Johnson* (Ab.)		
Champaign	1467	1093	32	2062	1207
Clark	1441	572	19	2381	895
Logan	1085	725	66	1574	845
Madison	866	475	—	1201	571
Miami	1899	1157	82	2469	1539
Union	752	530	39	946	577
Total	7,510	4,552	238	10,633	5,434

Majority for Vance, 2,958....for Harrison, 5,199.

V.	*Tilden.*	*Potter.*			
Allen	508	758		763	883
Hardin	452	423		431	376
Henry	152	198		191	181
Lucas	*697	633		934	516
Mercer	367	675		551	1348
Paulding	51	142		65	153
Putnam	338	461		401	582
Shelby	851	888		955	1027
Van Wert	120	234		(new county)	
Williams	320	552		326	407
Total	3,859	4,874		4,684	5,475

Majority for Potter, 1,015....for Van Buren, 791.

* Excluding 7 for *Hiram* Tilden, instead of *Myron* Tilden.

VI.	*St. John* (L)	*Robins'n* (A)			
Crawford, (no W. opp)	1308	—		1009	1206
Hancock, " "	773	—		693	1063
Ottawa, " "	188	—		282	163
Sandusky, " "	702	9		917	919
Seneca, " "	979	34		1483	1616
Wood " "	417	—		548	518
Total	4,367	43		4,932	5,485

Majority.....for Van Buren, 553.

VII.	*Thompson.*	*McDowell.*	*Keys* (Ab.)		
Brown	1367	1747	110	1798	1939
Clermont	1825	1946	60	2044	2315
Highland	1860	1683	171	2145	1899
Total	5,053	5,376	341	5,987	6,153

Maj. for McDowell, 324....for Van Buren, 166.

VIII.	*Van Metre.*	*Lucas.*	*Stewart* (Ab.)		
Adams	903	1083	—	1205	1441
Hocking	448	897	—	649	903
Jackson	595	725	15	794	785
Pike	698	685	7	650	647
Ross	2610	1752	84	3081	2071
Total	5,344	5,142	106	6,379	5,847

Maj. for Van Metre, 202....for Harrison, 532.

IX.	*Florence.*	*Medill.*			
Fairfield	2325	2713		2463	3318
Fayette	1052	678		1132	771
Pickaway	2052	1473		2201	1187
Total	5,429	4,864		5,796	5,276

Maj. for Florence, 565....for Harrison, 520.

X.	*Ridgway.*	*Moore.*	*Gilruth* (Ab.)		
Franklin	2454	1994	64	2886	1774
Knox	1679	2479	103	2441	2789
Licking	2806	2741	198	3516	3357
Total	6939	7,194	370	8843	7,920

Majority for Moore, 255....for Harrison, 923.

	(W.)	(L.)			V. B.
XI. *Waldon. B'n'rhoff. Irwin* (Ind.) *Har.*					
Delaware	1565	1487	38	2360	1644
Marion	431	1087	496	1358	1128
Richland	—	3240	1986	3331	4539
Total	1,996	5,814	2,520	7,049	7,311

Maj. for Brinckerhoff, 1,298..for Van Buren, 262.
Gass, (Ab.) in Del. 154—Mar. 93—Rich. 133; total, 391.

XII. *Vinton. Clevel'nd. Buckh'm.* (A)					
Athens	1193	984	123	2094	1822
Gallia	934	822	50	1479	725
Lawrence	498	350	3	1118	4[illegible]3
Meigs	661	524	37	1284	649
Scioto	847	589	—	1472	749
Total	4,133	3,269	213	7,447	3,898

Majority for Vinton, 864....for Harrison, 3,549.

XIII. *Johnson. Barker. Buck'g'm* (Ab.)					
Morgan	1867	1647	—	1851	1910
Perry	1210	1708	—	1471	2097
Washington	1581	1055	69	2109	1458
Total	4,658	4,410	69	5,431	5,465

Majority for Johnson, 248....for Van Buren, 34.

XIV. *Harper. Jennings. Taylor* (Ab.)					
Guernsey	2075	1773	233	2606	2186
Muskingum	3121	2229	73	4367	2772
Total	5,196	4,002	306	6,973	4,958

Majority for Harper, 1,194....for Harrison, 2,025.

XV. *Cowen. Morris. Lee* (Ab.)					
Belmont	2315	2387	224	3166	2602
Harrison	1692	1662	224	2008	1739
Monroe	610	1272	67	1086	2075
Total	4,617	5,321	535	6,260	6,416

Majority for Morris, 704....for Van Buren, 156.

XVI. *Douglass. Matthews.*					
Coshocton	1114	1534		1830	2009
Holmes	441	1087		1109	1906
Tuscarawas	1969	1806		2338	1787
Total	3,524	4,427		5,277	5,702

Maj. for Matthews, 903....for Van Buren, 425.

XVII. *Hanna. McCauslin. Rob. & Geo.* (Ab)					
Carroll	1452	1385	94	1677	1545
Columbiana	2287	3248	268	3600	3670
Jefferson	2144	2108	74	2300	2218
Total	5,883	6,741	436	7,577	7,413

Majority for McCauslin, 858....for Harrison, 164.

XVIII. *Wellhouse. Dean. McDowell* (Ab.)					
Stark	1440	1931	—	2701	3106
Wayne	148	1737	99	2898	3321
Total	1,588	3,668	99	5,499	7,427

Majority for Dean, 2,080....for Van Buren, 1,928.

XIX. *Tilden. Lyman. Hall.* (Ab)					
Portage	1939	2620	230	2724	1963
Summit	1779	1191	155	2762	1646
Trumbull	2394	3099	601	4101	332[illegible]
Total	6,712	6,310	986	9,187	6,93[illegible]

Majority for Tilden, 402....for Harrison, 2,253.

XX. *Giddings. Ranney. Wade.* (Ab)					
Ashtabula	1810	903	267	3738	89[illegible]
Cuyahoga	1966	1575	226	3102	181[illegible]
Geauga	1362	613	209	2310	92
Lake	1002	666	95	1887	65[illegible]
Total	6,140	3,757	797	11,037	4,28[illegible]

Maj. for Giddings, 2,383....for Harrison, 6,753.

XXI. *Hamlin. B'nk'rhoff. Parish* (Ab.)					
Erie	994	1163	53	1324	104[illegible]
Huron	1860	1756	109	2291	153
Lorain	1401	1620	305	1863	131[illegible]
Medina	1278	1410	183	1793	143[illegible]
Total	5,533	5,949	650	7,271	5,32[illegible]

Maj. for Brinckerhoff, 416....for Harrison, 1,944.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has no general Election by the people, all the State officers, as well as Presidential Electors, being chosen by the Legislature. The District Elections for Congress and the State Legislature are generally devoid of interest.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	Senate, 1842. (W)	(L)	House. W	L	Pres't, 1340. Harr.	V.B.
Adair			0	1	new county.	
Clark			1	0	240	206
Lewis	*1	0	0	1	542	602
Scotland			0	1	new county.	
Shelby			0	1	233	226
Andrew			0	1	new county.	
Buchanan	0	1	0	1	340	1118
Holt			0	1	new county.	
Andrain			1	0	131	122
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	462	543
Montgomery			1	0	334	262
Barry			0	1	88	436
Dade	0	1	0	1	new county.	
Jasper			0	1	new county.	
Newton			0	1	178	630
Bates			1	0	new county.	
Jackson	0	1	0	2	457	711
Van Buren			0	1	208	360
Benton			0	1	150	501
Pettis	0	1	1	0	156	262
Saline			0	1	375	322
Boone	1	0	3	0	1112	500
Caldwell			0	1	133	154
Carroll	0	1	0	1	112	182
Clinton			0	1	127	268
Daviess			0	1	170	264
Calloway	1	0	1	1	881	626
Cape Girardeau	0	*1	0	2	455	764
Chariton	0	1	0	1	246	391
Randolph			0	1	515	405
Clay			2	0	457	649
Platte	0	2	1	1	459	908
Ray			1	0	432	503
Cole	0	1	0	2	348	962
Osage			0	1	new county.	
Cooper	*1	0	1	1	778	694
Crawford			1	0	240	264
Gasconade	0	1	0	1	136	636
Washington			0	2	479	514
Franklin	0	1	0	2	355	552
Jefferson			0	1	298	321
Greene			0	1	171	432
Ozark	0	1	0	1	new county.	
Taney			0	1	41	258
Wright			0	1	new county.	
Grundy			0	1	new county.	
Linn	0	1	1	0	93	235
Livingston			0	1	249	487
Macon			0	1	374	500
‡Henry			0	1	299	421
Mangua	0	1	0	1	new county.	
Polk			0	1	241	860
St. Clair			0	1	new county.	
Howard	0	*1	0	3	753	901
Johnson	0	*1	0	1	225	374
Lafayette			1	0	500	475
Kinderhook			0	1	new county.	
Miller	0	1	0	1	21	317
Morgan			0	1	167	494
Pulaski			0	1	196	729
Madison			0	1	152	275
Ripley	0	*1	0	1	15	325
Shannon			0	1	new county.	
Wayne			0	1	57	211
Marion	2	0	2	0	827	534
Monroe			2	0	815	618
Ralls			1	0	400	335
New Madrid	1	0	1	0	363	194
Scott			0	1	284	500
Stoddard			0	1	69	308
Perry			1	0	319	339
St. Francois	0	1	0	1	221	199
St. Genevieve			0	1	170	222
Pike	0	1	1	1	732	746
St. Louis	†2	1	3	4	2515	1874
St. Charles	*1	0	0	2	586	459
Warren			0	1	342	348
Total	10	22	26	74	22,972	29,760

Maj.....L. F. 13; L. F. 48; V. Buren, 6,788.

* Hold over—† 1 held over—‡ formerly Rives Co.

INDIANA.

GOVERNOR, 1843. PRES'T, 1840.

Co's.	(W.) Bigger.	(L.) Whitcomb.	(Ab.) Deming.	Har.	V.B.
Adams	227	236	—	193	153
Allen	720	674	—	640	399
Bartholomew.	899	905	9	982	703
Benton	26	27	—	26	42
Blackford	70	212	—	77	147
Boone	716	764	2	700	686
Brown	50	414	—	50	270
Carroll	616	825	6	699	765
Cass	668	550	9	649	372
Clark	1031	1310	—	1132	1278
Clay	256	514	—	398	487
Clinton	522	793	11	582	698
Crawford	408	381	—	435	281
Daviess	769	592	—	738	509
Dearborn	1503	1769	25	1771	1583
Decatur	1174	945	63	1238	759
De Kalb	212	290	4	177	168
Delaware	808	693	—	920	532
Dubois	224	363	—	264	239
Elkhart	668	843	4	640	596
Fayette	923	789	4	1090	728
Floyd	900	911	—	869	796
Fountain	799	1231	2	938	1166
Franklin	1055	1290	7	1188	1115
Fulton	272	215	—	241	108
Gibson	710	707	—	788	594
Grant	336	475	160	470	364
Greene	672	744	—	704	634
Hamilton	815	761	130	972	688
Hancock	685	690	—	721	537
Harrison	1091	976	—	1285	861
Hendricks	1038	777	3	1190	652
Henry	1110	902	191	1652	839
Huntington	206	379	1	143	177
Jackson	585	870	—	680	737
Jasper	123	179	2	73	95
Jay	355	353	—	283	265
Jefferson	1576	1289	17	1674	1026
Jennings	854	543	4	908	503
Johnson	628	1066	8	631	948
Knox	934	628	—	1077	658
Kosciusko	493	451	—	496	329
Lagrange	486	383	12	391	225
Lake	102	193	4	115	125
Laporte	839	699	54	1069	640
Lawrence	905	908	—	989	898
Madison	790	774	—	911	625
Marion	1583	1523	20	1636	1279
Marshall	169	229	32	154	194
Martin	287	348	2	311	366
Miami	481	451	—	312	244
Monroe	696	956	13	719	943
Montgomery	1315	1275	1	1413	1222
Morgan	808	1003	10	1012	815
Noble	277	340	—	241	228
Orange	642	925	—	708	879
Owen	641	818	1	709	604
Parke	1295	1088	—	1360	948
Perry	468	264	—	560	221
Pike	390	421	—	474	318
Porter	233	249	9	220	194
Posey	709	933	—	706	965
Pulaski	99	95	—	51	60
Putnam	1320	1362	4	1571	1049
Randolph	768	701	183	1068	553
Ripley	925	637	62	1000	623
Rush	1350	1147	24	1526	1170
Scott	429	432	—	309	461
Shelby	960	1159	—	1016	1010
Spencer	522	380	—	589	324
Steuben	230	219	40	238	176
St. Joseph	776	606	27	809	444
Sullivan	413	1144	—	417	1014
Switzerland	906	974	2	1023	735
Tippecanoe	1266	1361	39	1508	1200
Union	560	588	59	760	614
Vanderburgh	556	488	1	628	370
Vermillion	607	692	—	847	663
Vigo	1274	762	—	1511	583
Wabash	495	477	5	307	198
Warren	715	382	1	737	347
Warrick	330	781	—	355	662
Washington	1005	1471	—	1138	1381
Wayne	1807	1282	418	2869	1258
Wells	173	239	—	131	140
White	203	173	—	206	144
Whitley	139	156	—	144	141
Total	58,701	60,714	1,684	65,302	51,701

Maj. for Whitcomb 2,013...Do. for Harrison 13,601.

CONGRESS, 1843.

Dist's.	(W.) Payne.	(L) Owen.
I.		
Crawford	416	398
Dubois	232	456
Gibson	760	632
Harrison	1083	1005
Orange	642	933
Perry	452	283
Pike	394	417
Posey	711	917
Spencer	540	454
Vanderburg	531	521
Warrick	341	773
Total	6,102	6,704

Maj. for Owen, 602.

	White.	Henley.
II.		
Clark	973	1349
Floyd	883	914
Jackson	548	875
Jefferson	1479	1350
Jennings	803	605
Scott	415	445
Washington	964	1482
Total	6,070	7,020

Maj. for Henley, 950.

	Matson.	Smith
III.		
Dearborn	1464	1817
Decatur	1176	1009
Franklin	1057	1273
Ripley	879	743
Rush	1316	1117
Switzerland	374	1002
Total	6,766	7,021

Maj. for Smith, 255.

	Smith.	Test.
IV.		
Fayette	842	774
Henry	1052	914
Union	545	498
Wayne	1658	1256
Total	4,097	3,442

Maj. for Smith, 655.

Bennett (Abolition) received 23 votes in Fayette, 206 in Henry, 62 in Union, and 458 in Wayne—total, 749. *Wilson Thompson* (L.) received 52 in Union.

	Wallace.	Brown.
V.		
Bartholomew.	893	911
Brown	43	429
Hamilton	840	775
Hancock	619	747
Johnson	616	1053
Madison	762	803
Marion	1627	1485
Shelby	914	1201
Total	6,314	7,399

Maj. for Brown, 1,085.

	Dunn.	Davis.
VI.		
Daviess	756	603
Greene	705	711
Knox	925	723
Lawrence	926	894
Martin	280	361
Monroe	722	947
Morgan	824	993
Owen	653	811
Sullivan	414	1125
Total	6,205	7,167

Maj. for Davis, 962.

	McGaughey.	Wright.
VII.		
Clay	314	625
Hendricks	978	796
Parke	1220	1124
Putnam	1215	1388
Vermillion	590	688
Vigo	1121	820
Total	5,438	5,441

Maj. for Wright, 3.

	Bryant.	Pettit.
VIII.		
Boone	709	752
Carroll	607	814
Clinton	547	760
Fountain	790	1220
Montgomery	1287	1220
Tippecanoe	1299	1296
Warren	746	342
Total	5,985	6,403

Maj. for Pettit, 418.

	Sample.	Chamb'n.
IX.		
Benton	24	28
Cass	667	546
Elkhart	690	811
Fulton	273	213
Jasper	125	181
Kosciusko	496	446
Lake	112	185
Laporte	841	696
Marshall	167	235
Miami	483	450
Porter	232	248
Pulaski	98	95
St. Joseph	792	591
Wabash	491	480
White	202	174
Total	5,693	5,379

Maj. for Sample, 314.

Bigelow (Ab.) received 127

	Thompson.	Kennedy.
X.		
Adams	227	235
Allen	739	646
Blackford	67	214
De Kalb	216	291
Delaware	758	726
Grant	483	470
Huntington	200	281
Jay	347	308
Lagrange	436	392
Noble	280	339
Randolph	787	761
Steuben	266	221
Wells	170	248
Whitley	122	166
Total	5,098	5,358

Maj. for Kennedy, 260.

Stout, (Ab.) 16 in Randolph

LEGISLATURE FOR 1843-4.

Senate—Whigs, 24 Locos, 26—maj. 2.
House— " 45 " 55 " 10.
Total " 69 " 81 " 12.

The Whigs gain one member of the House and lose five Senators, by comparison with the previous year.

ILLINOIS.

GOVERNOR, 1842. (W.) (L.) PRESIDENT, 1840. (A.)

Counties.	Duncan.	Ford.	Hunter.	Harrison.	V. B.
dams,	1524	1421	119	1617	1352
lexander,	274	165	0	299	424
ond,	592	428	4	513	551
oone,	249	257	4	220	222
rown,	322	447	0	301	434
ureau,	337	289	72	434	279
alhoun,	192	171	0	213	133
arroll,	173	98	0	244	69
ass,	348	321	0	397	315
hampaign,	145	121	0	154	141
hristian,	187	196	0	89	147
lark,	547	579	6	667	611
lay,	267	304	0	218	338
linton,	278	466	0	326	417
oles,	1012	685	0	1109	695
ook,	625	1328	37	1034	1989
rawford,	389	353	0	421	392
eKalb,	151	225	7	172	197
eWitt,	261	270	0	293	316
u Page,	335	467	9	428	373
dgar,	679	741	0	783	720
dwards,	271	122	0	311	212
ffingham,	56	293	0	52	207
ayette,	388	611	0	442	645
ranklin,	96	522	0	71	542
ulton,	1011	1193	58	1233	1347
allatin,	441	1160	0	500	1286
reene,	746	1065	0	870	1175
rundy,	38	162	1	(new Co.)	
amilton,	145	555	0	126	557
ancock,	711	1748	2	1313	661
ardin,	200	21	0	154	132
enderson,	254	227	0	(new Co.)	
enry,	136	174	6	162	86
oquois,	143	167	0	154	175
ackson,	429	215	0	210	337
asper,	95	174	0	78	178
efferson,	233	780	0	210	727
ersey,	513	415	17	517	360
o Daviess,	895	914	0	1079	680
ohnson,	156	377	0	109	440
ane,	457	750	32	810	774
endall,	268	429	34	(new Co.)	
nox,	519	593	84	740	541
ake,	203	387	0	281	267
a Salle,	428	1128	49	1080	1638
awrence,	400	403	0	676	597
ee,	258	237	7	241	230
ivingston,	53	99	0	85	78
ogan,	289	198	0	260	167
acon,	185	380	0	250	377
acoupin,	649	758	0	632	812
adison,	1539	1006	13	1704	1186
arion,	192	581	0	174	573
arshall,	168	278	8	209	183
ason,	169	181	0	(new Co.)	
cDonough,	506	487	0	472	427
cHenry,	247	393	17	346	271
cLean,	509	424	5	683	531
enard,	352	233	0	434	374
ercer,	284	225	0	315	193
onroe,	299	636	0	370	563
ontgomery,	387	362	0	311	520
organ,	1375	1162	8	1533	1293
gle,	479	278	3	491	266
eoria,	767	950	9	744	767
erry,	259	293	1	174	331
ratt,	49	89	0	(new Co.)	
ike,	1073	1085	0	1149	1039
ope,	524	90	0	391	208
utnam,	170	187	53	259	151
andolph,	601	564	65	715	817
ichland,	242	201	0	(new Co.)	
ock Island,	313	254	0	426	224
angamon,	1588	1217	0	2000	1249
chuyler,	555	576	4	732	611
cott,	627	552	0	685	575
helby,	288	773	0	408	751
t. Clair,	776	1576	0	989	1783
tark,	152	189	2	187	154
tephenson,	279	285	0	371	241
azewell,	111	500	16	1181	661
Union,	219	446	0	78	683
Vermillion,	968	455	0	1044	587
Wabash,	426	275	0	509	254
Warren,	455	383	2	711	524
Washington,	205	513	0	149	493
Wayne,	199	447	0	205	500
White,	605	538	0	770	639
Whiteside,	232	239	28	375	236
Will,	465	756	76	753	1367
Williamson,	115	532	0	103	578
Winnebago,	548	414	48	789	321
Woodford,	160	287	7	(new Co.)	
Total,	38,304	45,608	909	45,557	47,476

Maj. for Ford, 7,304.....for Van Buren, 1,939.

LEGISLATURE:—*Senate* elected part biennially; Whigs 14, Loco-Focos 31: Majority 17. *House* elected biennially: Whigs 37, Loco-Focos 84: Majority 47. Loco-Foco major ty on joint ballot, 64.

CONGRESS, 1842.

Dist's.	(W) Morrison.	(L) Smith.
I.		
Alexander	36	224
Bond	406	399
Clinton	363	484
Jackson	324	363
Madison	1328	1106
Monroe	501	563
Perry	186	456
Pulaski	50	217
Randolph	689	729
St. Clair	1276	1589
Union	173	651
Washington	236	565
Total	5,568	7,346

Maj. for Smith, 1,778.

II.	Cascy.	McClernand.
Edwards	315	136
Franklin	175	537
Gallatin	396	1081
Hamilton	161	583
Hardin	130	118
Jefferson	365	673
Johnson	44	323
Marion	185	528
Massac	145	309
Pope	221	242
Wabash	384	245
Wayne	208	512
White	670	602
Williamson	231	469
Total	3,630	6,364

Maj. for McClernand, 2,734.

III.	Harlan.	Ficklin.
Christian	196	171
Clark	669	578
Clay	175	306
Coles	705	482
Crawford	363	441
Cumberland	277	151
De Witt	242	250
Edgar	716	604
Effingham	65	323
Fayette	466	523
Jasper	166	183
Lawrence	373	493
Macon	183	256
Moultrie	181	158
Montgomery	313	463
Pratt	71	79
Richland	249	287
Shelby	168	677
Total	5,528	6,425

Maj. for Ficklin, 897.

IV.*	Spring.	Wentw'h.
Boone	245	308
Burenu	262	317
Champaign	117	142
Cook	891	1172
De Kalb	127	236
Du Page	310	457
Grundy	56	90
Iroquois	145	195
Kane	523	770
Kendall	248	431
Lake	297	393
La Salle	467	869
Livingston	66	111
McHenry	393	455
McLean	475	371
Vermillion	830	706
Will	479	529
Total	5,931	7,552

Maj. for Wentworth, 1,621.

* *Henderson*, (Ab.) 1,167; scattering, 9.

V.	Browning.	Douglass.
Adams	1560	1202
Brown	368	516
Calhoun	188	222
Fulton	1279	1381
Greene	719	1198
Jersey	555	429
Macoupin	603	831
Marquette	66	15
Peoria	830	948
Pike	1391	1229
Schuyler	687	685
Total	8,180	8,631

Maj. for Douglass, 451.

VI.	Walker.	Hoge.
Carroll	260	165
Hancock	733	2088
Henderson	309	235
Henry	163	154
Jo Daviess	1241	1218
Knox	709	629
Lee	223	298
McDonough	498	537
Mercer	339	234
Ogle	467	315
Rock Island	401	294
Stark	180	166
Stephenson	355	341
Warren	475	441
Whiteside	260	240
Winnebago	609	431
Total	7,222	7,796

Maj. for Hoge, 574.

VII.	Hardin.	McDoug'l.
Cass	343	330
Logan	235	199
Marshall	166	192
Mason	203	199
Menard	338	382
Morgan	1413	1246
Putnam	143	169
Sangamon	1694	1190
Scott	619	519
Tazewell	885	617
Woodford	191	314
Total	6,230	5,357

Maj. for Hardin, 873.

KENTUCKY.

Dist's.	Congress, 1843.	President, 1840.	
I.	*Barbour* (W)	*Boyd* (L)	*Harrison. V.Buren.*
Ballard	248	311	(new county.)
Caldwell	719	780	687 670
Calloway	268	592	201 1055
Crittenden	238	395	(new county.)
Graves	380	741	204 607
Hickman	368	735	393 684
Hopkins	654	677	654 481
Livingston	423	217	632 478
Marshall	162	504	(new county.)
McCracken	213	169	388 264
Trigg	532	485	435 457
Union	444	491	484 419
Total	4,649	6,097	4,198 5,115

Majority for Boyd, 1,448....for Van Buren, 917.

II.	*Green.*	*McCreery.*	
Breckenridge	706	621	989 214
Butler	257	272	258 189
Christian	865	684	1080 591
Daviess	497	743	690 428
Edmonson	131	214	209 134
Grayson	421	353	445 206
Hancock	173	225	214 69
Henderson	592	614	616 541
Meade	572	297	646 151
Muhlenburg	492	435	652 219
Ohio	512	526	552 252
Total	5,218	4,984	6,351 2,904

Majority for Green, 234....for Harrison, 3,447.

III.	*Grider* (W)	*Irwin* (Ind)	
Allen	266	624	410 377
Barren	1035	812	1216 732
Hart	387	345	499 303
Logan	697	783	1223 213
Monroe	391	250	478 187
Simpson	303	371	453 178
Todd	412	703	705 198
Warren	943	279	997 437
Total	4,434	4,167	5,981 2,625

Majority for Grider, 267....for Harrison, 3,356.

IV.	*Owsley* (W)	*Stone* (W)	*Caldwell* (L)	
Adair	482	8	685	518 376
Boyle	451	179	316	(new county.)
Casey	345	172	190	392 72
Clinton	91	107	318	314 122
Cumberland	339	216	212	567 79
Green	588	30	1042	766 666
Lincoln	633	139	393	922 182
Pulaski	495	259	835	738 354
Russell	435	27	165	504 77
Wayne	207	370	404	579 169
Total	4,006	1,507	4,560	5,300 2,097
Maj.		for Harrison, 3,203.		

V.	*Grigsby* (W)	*Pope* (Ind)	*Stone* (L)	
Anderson	138	134	557	292 329
Bullitt	580	44	315	465 253
Hardin	520	626	570	1342 524
Larue	130	211	297	(new county.)
Marion	372	558	455	698 277
Mercer	425	97	874	1145 954
Nelson	1008	203	598	1238 324
Spencer	312	20	539	472 300
Washington	212	445	667	637 338
Total	3,701	2,328	4,872	6,319 3,290

Maj. Stone over G. 1,771....for Harrison, 3,020.

VI.	*White* (W)	**Garrard* (L)		
Clay	443	102	438	91
Estill	597	43	459	155
Floyd	535	—	233	404
Garrard	736	—	1026	158
Harlan	404	—	438	10
Johnson	194	—	(new county.)	
Knox	626	91	690	99
Laurel	315	107	406	96
Letcher	85	130	(new county.)	
Madison	1429	51	1318	391
Perry	154	144	185	45
Pike	480	—	170	122
Rockcastle	392	36	467	22
Whitley	462	6	439	52
Total	6,850	710	6,269	1,625

Majority for White, 6,140....for Harrison, 4,644.
* Not a candidate.

VII.	*Thom'n* (W)	*Spr'g* (I)	*Lecomp.e* (L)	
Carroll	326	5	368	359 220
Henry	485	86	1019	807 845
Jefferson	940	332	650	890 722
Louisville	1565	50	1100	2220 985
Oldham	381	136	414	465 480
Shelby	1045	469	588	1570 508
Trimble	158	64	458	284 404
Total	4,900	1,152	4,497	6,595 4,224

Maj. for Thomas'n over L. 403—for Harrison, 2,371.

VIII.	*Davis* (W)	*Wickliffe* (L)	
Bourbon	1284	400	1126 396
Fayette	1343	929	1435 596
Franklin	698	696	656 434
Jessamine	589	469	652 273
Owen	486	813	454 541
Scott	737	1106	729 797
Woodford	651	512	723 294
Total	5,788	4,916	5,775 3,331

Majority for Davis, 872....for Harrison, 2,444.

IX.	*Andrews.*	*French.*	
Bath	591	906	605 575
Breathitt	138	219	159 45
Carter	147	497	163 228
Clarke	899	458	1001 199
Fleming	1121	841	1142 472
Greenup	449	428	599 268
Lawrence	305	435	335 123
Lewis	511	462	523 321
Montgomery	631	642	625 390
Morgan	281	593	260 318
Motal	5073	5,481	5,412 2,839

Maj. for French, 408....for Harrison, 2,653.

X.	*Wall.*	*Tibbatts.*	
Boone	889	678	843 473
Bracken	539	443	712 279
Campbell	257	682	355 466
Gallatin	329	226	326 262
Grant	322	406	354 320
Harrison	870	908	741 694
Kenton	583	914	518 618
Mason	1449	817	1556 564
Nicholas	666	774	627 491
Pendleton	200	499	257 390
Total	6,164	6,507	6,291 4,557

Maj. for Tibbatts, 343....for Harrison, 1,734.

Legislature for 1843-4.

Senate—Whigs,	26	Loco-Focos,	12—maj. 14
House— "	62	"	38 " 24
Total.... "	88	"	50 " 38

IOWA TERRITORY.

Co's.	Delegate, 1843.	Delegate, 1841.	
	Wallace (W)	*Dodge* (L)	*Rich* (W) *Dodge* (L)
Cedar	118	191	135 190
Clinton	maj. 45		79 80
Clayton	(with Delaware)		57 67
Deleware	maj. 255		225 263
Des Moines	696	772	581 601
Dubuque	(with Delawnre)		
Henry	443	317	465 304
Jackson	maj. 153		137 240
Jefferson	346	517	270 342
Johnson	maj. 4		196 225
Jones	(no returns)		60 41
Keokuk	(with Washington)		
Lee	462	846	515 587
Linn	maj. 39		141 221
Louisa	267	270	233 190
Mahaska	(with Washington)		
Muscatine	256	284	216 252
Scott	249	226	235 238
Wapello	(with Jefferson.		
Washington	maj. 11		186 173
Van Buren	531	865	585 715
Total	3,372	4,791	4,315 4,838

Maj. for Dodge, 1,419....for same, 523.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Governor, 1843. Jones (W)	Governor, 1841. Polk (L)	Jones (W)	Polk (L)
Anderson,	594	288	540	265
Bledsoe,	528	236	590	227
Blount,	1053	730	1065	669
Bradley,	*483	*873	480	846
Campbell,	383	379	*343	*362
Carter,	714	153	729	138
Claiborne,	598	813	462	756
Cocke,	820	160	821	100
Grainger,	1018	572	1003	524
Greene,	978	1524	894	1574
Hamilton,	628	621	548	560
Hawkins,	1130	1296	1053	1343
Jefferson,	1610	256	1605	176
Johnson,	348	86	372	70
Knox,	1911	454	1842	385
Marion,	470	355	431	320
McMinn,	879	1025	955	884
Meigs,	124	576	84	574
Monroe,	860	1023	847	985
Morgan,	183	162	158	125
Polk,	225	419	194	345
Rhea,	213	359	164	379
Roane,	888	671	883	649
Sevier,	820	61	869	58
Sullivan,	353	1251	313	1336
Washington,	840	1088	789	1123
Bedford,	1510	1479	1853	2344
Cannon,	354	690 (Ruth. War. Wil.)		
Coffee,	339	935 (Bed. Frank. War.)		
Davidson,	2064	1481	1768	1236
DeKalb,	518	464 (War.S'ith, White.)		
Dickson,	340	612	319	657
Fentress,	111	410	144	359
Franklin,	417	1039	603	1361
Giles,	1307	1226	1110	1276
Hardin,	582	665	510	568
Hickman,	277	913	247	936
Humphreys,	318	489	433	699
Jackson,	1117	717	1109	623
Lawrence,	474	469	522	505
Lincoln,	689	2314	728	2504
Marshall,	697	1337 (Bed. Lin., Maury.)		
Maury,	1421	1800	1367	2187
Montgomery,	1242	911	925	781
Overton,	291	1048	263	959
Robertson,	1199	764	960	680
Rutherford,	1586	1367	1711	1634
Smith,	2101	713	2369	690
Stewart,	470	662	378	614
Sumner,	*816	*1782	702	1621
Van Buren,	149	179 (White & Warren.)		
Warren,	342	1164	476	2037
Wayne,	676	343	666	319
White,	932	456	1158	511
Williamson,	1936	861	1805	809
Wilson,	2427	1073	2246	971
Benton,	300	410	258	331
Carroll,	1274	469	1195	425
Dyer,	360	238	326	212
Fayette,	1072	1060	1003	864
Gibson,	1159	516	1017	432
Hardeman,	618	915	624	853
Haywood,	695	640	655	554
Henderson,	1105	429	1100	328
Henry,	783	1167	721	1108
Lauderdale,	281	215 (Dyer & Tipton.)		
Madison,	1185	656	1046	554
McNairy,	781	643	741	509
Obion,	313	477	274	387
Perry,	726	450	707	388
Shelby,	1352	1026	829	736
Tipton,	357	469	519	584
Weakley,	592	900	509	726
Total,	58,307	54,474	53,929	50,705
Maj. for Jones,	3,833;	for do.,	3,224.	

* Unofficial: the official total in 1843 was, Jones, 57,008, Polk, 51,819; in 1841, Jones, 53,586, Polk, 50,343.

The first 26 Counties in the preceeding table, are known as East, the next 30 as Middle, and the last 17 as West Tennessee. The following table shows the Congressional Districts:

Dists.	Congress, 1843. Aiken (W.)	Johnson (L.)	President, 1840. Harrison.	V.B.
I. Carter	600	166	837	99
Cocke	723	157	917	80
Greene	941	1526	1032	1559
Hawkins	1093	1282	1053	1251
Johnson	327	110	390	49
Sullivan	354	1234	327	1386
Washington	854	1020	892	1083
Total,	4,952	5,495	5,448	5,507
Majority for Johnson, 543.....for Van Buren, 59.				
II.	Senter.	Wallace.		
Anderson	547	305	625	227
Blount	952	636	1198	640
Campbell	356	388	481	328
Claiborne	573	808	631	733
Grainger	920	679	1095	449
Jefferson	1291	324	1811	131
Monroe	864	987	923	928
Morgan	156	159	211	161
Sevier	651	94	926	45
Total,	6,310	4,280	7,901	3,642
Majority for Senter 2,030.....for Harrison 4,259.				
III.	Campbell.	Blackwell.		
Bledsoe	447	266	644	202
Bradley	406	887	467	791
Hamilton	528	652	606	473
Knox	1827	496	2096	314
Marion	424	377	503	368
McMinn	804	1045	1022	897
Meigs	91	583	119	535
Polk	213	412	(new Co.)	
Rhea	157	379	209	383
Roane	803	696	1047	545
Total,	5,700	5,793	6,713	4,508
Majority for Blackwell, 93....for Harrison, 2,205.				
IV.	Bransford.	Cullom.		
Coffee	332	859	(Bed. Frank. & War.)	
DeKalb	503	441	(Smith War.&White.)	
Fentress	87	433	140	323
Jackson	1077	698	1302	591
Overton	248	1027	329	988
Van Buren	144	182	(Warren & White.)	
Warren	360	1075	513	1944
White	899	465	1201	386
Total,	3,650	5,180	2,485	4,232
Majority for Cullom, 1,530..for Van Buren, 1,747.				
V.	Long (L.)	Jones (L.)		
Bedford	1303	954	1878	2156
Franklin	620	793	645	1461
Lincoln	328	2411	831	2531
Marshall	692	953	(Bed. Lin. & Maury.)	
Total,	2,943	5,111	3,354	6,148
Majority for Long, 2,168....for Van Buren, 2,794.				
VI.	N.S.Brown, (W)	A V.Brown, (L)		
Giles	1337	1186	1190	1242
Hardin	585	659	562	581
Hickman	279	895	293	952
Lawrence	489	451	537	372
Maury	1434	1727	1497	2025
Wayne	674	341	760	266
Total	4,778	5,259	4,839	5,438
Maj. for A. V. Brown, 461....for Van Buren, 599.				
VII.	Dickinson, (W)			
Cannon	369	(No	(Ruth.Wil.&War.)	
Rutherford	1573	oppo-	1706	1475
Williamson	1835	sition.)	2017	681
Wilson	2360		2550	870
Total	6,137		6,273	3,026
VIII.	Peyton (W)	Donelson (L)		
Davidson	2029	1464	1960	1274
Smith	2051	676	2657	688
Sumner	773	1734	794	1738
Total	4,853	3,854	5,411	3,700
Majority for Peyton, 999.....for Harrison, 1,711.				

IX.	Henry.	Johnson.	Harr'n.	V.B.
Benton	302	401	259	301
Dickson	342	602	396	653
Henry	815	1119	862	1079
Humphreys	312	470	191	333
Montgomery	1236	901	1101	790
Robertson	1192	760	1167	650
Stewart	477	651	457	642
Total	4,676	4,904	4,433	4,448

Maj. for Johnson, 228.....for Van Buren, 15.

X.	Ashe.	Stanton.		
Dyer	360	236	446	206
Fayette	1056	1070	1140	902
Hardeman	616	974	676	860
Haywood	682	631	807	576
Lauderdale	280	214	(Dyer & Tip.)	
McNairy	771	649	906	477
Shelby	1338	1030	950	681
Tipton	354	470	573	588
Total	5,457	5,274	5,498	4,200

Majority for Ashe, 183.....for Harrison, 1,208.

XI.	Brown.	Pavat.		
Carroll	1145	434	1361	352
Gibson	1080	479	1272	418
Henderson	1042	393	1318	277
Madison	1116	634	1312	537
Obion	287	465	267	357
Perry	644	456	781	348
Weakley	538	862	528	723
Total	5,852	3,723	6,839	3,012

Majority for Brown, 2,129....for Harrison, 3,827.

Total, 1840—Harrison, 60,391; Van Buren, 48,289,—Maj. 12,102.

ARKANSAS.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Co's.	(W.) Cummins.	(Ind.) Evans.	(L.) Cross.	Harrison.	V.B.
Arkansas	131	8	104	120	78
Benton	31	113	340	72	245
Bradley	89	—	81	new county	
Carroll	98	199	278	68	223
Chico	161	4	156	191	43
Clark	168	29	143	119	87
Conway	214	75	192	177	201
Crawford	277	94	447	335	347
Crittenden	77	15	160	95	71
Desha	184	1	89	173	78
Franklin	156	20	189	*	*
Green	13	2	270	18	105
Hempstead	288	11	317	210	251
Hot Spring	123	39	205	55	103
Independence	356	52	270	370	198
Izard	59	198	134	79	194
Jackson	125	8	212	107	143
Jefferson	194	1	137	173	109
Johnson	106	35	391	160	324
Lafayette	80	—	82	43	25
Lawrence	191	38	310	138	214
Madison	34	58	391	135	253
Marion	22	44	173	21	112
Mississippi	74	—	135	90	73
Monroe	97	3	28	124	44
Perry	69	32	50	new county	
Phillips	201	29	286	238	247
Pike	15	66	107	23	87
Poinsett	6	2	257	4	130
Pope	188	69	212	183	263
Pulaski	480	29	397	606	499
Randolph	36	7	349	45	252
Saline	163	5	205	142	35
Scott	18	54	174	33	112
Searcy	31	26	110		maj. 90
Sevier	99	28	323	76	197
St. Francis	94	30	292	82	246
Union	90	2	350	124	173
Van Buren	64	22	175	28	151
Washington	259	178	669	422	620
White	74	—	41	82	46
Yell	81	60	182	new county	
Total	5,315	1,686	9,413	5,160	6,766

Maj. for Cross over both, 2,412....for V. B. 1,606.

* Vote rejected for informality; it was 60 majority for Van Buren.

ALABAMA.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

I. Dist.	Dellet, (W)	Goldthwaite, (L)	Har.	V. B.
Baldwin	166	189	137	118
Butler	580	380	710	274
Clarke	218	665	230	596
Conecuh	436	364	541	209
Marengo	703	598	842	595
Mobile	1196	1225	1481	1121
Monroe	650	380	646	361
Washington	241	271	263	277
Wilcox	653	635	778	437
Total	4,843	4,708	5,628	3,988

Majority for Dellet, 135....for Harrison, 1,640.

II.	Pettit.	Belser.		
Barbour	879	894	1028	642
Coffee			[with Dale.]	
Covington	134	126	188	65
Dale			367	672
Henry	363	490	325	331
Macon	836	531	731	338
Montgomery	806	870	1134	811
Pike		maj. 108	653	627
Russell	496	576	691	404
Total			5,117	3,950

Majority for Belser, ...for Harrison, 1,167.

III.	Lea.	Lewis.		
Autauga		maj. 293	591	574
Bibb	527	599	583	478
Coosa	303	766	316	539
Dallas	835	696	1024	689
Jefferson	398	468	315	582
Lowndes	711	634	896	522
Perry	826	814	973	825
Shelby		13	573	407
Total	3,600	4,283	5,271	4,616

Majority for Lewis, 683.....for Harrison, 655.

IV.	Young.	Payne.		
Fayette		maj. 635	203	819
Greene	921	660	1366	788
Pickens	892	854	1062	779
Sumter	1050	1102	1308	1180
Tuscaloosa	93 maj.		1276	938
Total	2,956	3,251	5,215	4,504

Majority for Payne, 295.....for Harrison, 711.

V.	Armstrong (L)	Houston (L)		
Franklin	851	788	637	903
Lauderdale	556	732	645	967
Lawrence	940	405	649	782
Limestone			356	897
Marion	141	593	196	535
Morgan			358	804
Walker			244	367
Total			3,085	5,275

VI.				
Blount	[no opposition		105	720
De Kalb	to Reuben		157	771
Jackson	Chapman,		57	2147
Madison	L. F.]		333	1985
Marshall			143	924
St. Clair			42	679
Total			896	7,226

VII.	Chilt'n (W.)	Dal'y (L.)	McCon'll (L.)	
Benton	532	36	1035	482
Chambers	1081	52	697	1039
Cherokee	550	6	856	377
Randolph	409	51	569	279
Talladega	687	10	714	669
Tallapoosa	601	37	585	412
Total	3,860	192	4,456	3,258

Maj. for McC. over C. 596....for Van Buren, 1,175.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

DELEGATE, 1843.		DELEGATE, 1841.		
Hickcox (W)	Dodge (L)	Scat'g.	Arnold (W)	Dodge (L)
3,184	4,685	178	2,928	3,435

Majority for Dodge, 1,501....for same, 507.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	Governor, 1843. W. B'd. Clayton	W. B'd. Wil'ms	L. Anti-B. Brown.	L. F Bond-Payers How'rd	Dunb'r	Gilmer	Kend'll	Congress, 1843. L. F. Anti-Bond. T'mp'n	Ham'et	Roberts	Tucker	President, 1840. Harr'n	V. B'n
Adams	679	81	341	706	766	699	691	313	324	288	291	862	438
Amite	363	34	293	326	329	325	322	296	292	282	274	500	294
Atala	192	4	492	163	153	157	147	299	327	331	336	272	306
Bolivar	92	—	143	48	38	47	38	116	114	111	58	62	44
Carroll	671	—	589	591	592	568	458	608	593	581	471	711	527
Chickasaw	508	89	423									142	204
Choctaw	399	—	469	394	373	372	435	480	462	446	117	388	430
Claiborne	409	5	438	382	386	380	382	430	424	420	430	538	390
Clarke	62	4	275	51	51	52	51	374	263	344	264	124	238
Coahoma	128		119									181	109
Copiah	255	2	729	257	271	110	109	638	585	577	500	571	545
Covington	95	17	222	109	110	104	100	225	226	223	213	116	233
De Soto	557	10	577	226	228	229	235	515	513	487	454	371	349
Franklin	154	14	210	174	180	172	170	190	192	189	177	186	233
Greene	43		137									91	125
Hancock												281	107
Harrison	48	1	134	45	45	45	45	131	128	129	128	new county.	
Hinds	939	40	801	879	872	863	834	779	742	740	623	1207	658
Holmes	558	17	440	449	428	410	375	471	452	429	399	556	318
Itawamba	337	114	674	414	391	385	398	689	613	614	414	170	394
Jackson												25	172
Jasper	214	3	337									239	268
Jefferson	283	51	217	276	239	267	264	221	207	209	195	412	229
Jones												56	103
Kemper	279	23	443	322	313	314	324	445	443	441	420	326	400
Lafayette	501	8	561	481	481	479	433	592	568	561	515	382	365
Lauderdale	206	33	538	238	235	237	229	539	523	530	503	239	444
Lawrence	75	6	548	75	82	73	74	550	533	518	429	123	453
Leake	165	3	178									145	132
Lowndes	687	31	658	620	586	556	557	709	672	674	662	620	620
Madison	580	7	380	544	548	538	526	385	375	355	292	691	312
Marion	45	6	201	49	49	44	47	203	200	203	186	136	175
Marshall	935	12	948	838	829	827	816	992	968	965	960	1006	814
Monroe	451	57	597	478	469	460	453	641	639	608	563	452	487
Neshoba	127	—	170	145	141	134	132	175	164	165	153	113	154
Newton	820	—	298	104	109	99	103	299	272	273	248	109	194
Noxubee	483	35	382	488	484	482	473	397	388	382	360	514	372
Octibeha	255	8	212	236	228	222	224	224	217	206	180	195	219
Perry	110	—	99	110	110	110	110	99	99	99	99	110	94
Pike	173	8	345	181	185	181	181	343	343	343	308	314	376
Ponola	423	16	329	323	313	312	216	362	314	306	250	332	206
Pontotoc	284	168	474	430	409	403	401	475	445	440	443	237	329
Rankin	301	3	361	273	266	253	259	345	328	335	241	331	262
Scott	73	—	228	48	39	38	40	233	212	250	169	41	108
Simpson	100	1	291	83	81	81	81	298	290	279	223	201	219
Smith	64	3	258	77	61	53	72	257	253	228	182	89	179
Tallahatchie	208	1	173	168	134	150	131	191	168	148	131	186	124
Tippah	664	35	1016	663	660	662	652	1040	1027	1021	1014	681	584
Tishemingo	379	206	773	459	383	402	336	967	773	728	665	321	583
Tunica	51		34									76	53
Warren	751	19	496	690	706	693	654	485	474	465	133	1006	422
Washington	155	8	67	143	147	140	130	83	108	82	65	162	64
Wayne	80	—	70	81	83	81	81	70	66	65	67	94	87
Wilkinson	467	162	79	595	613	593	596	75	75	65	41	663	148
Winston	270	5	394	146	126	133	131	413	401	400	369	262	288
Yallobusha	580	43	701	514	468	456	264	722	662	641	489	739	643
Yazoo	471	10	371	376	395	353	334	377	346	342	219	561	360
Total												19,518	16,995

MICHIGAN.

	Governor, 1843. (W.) Pitcher.	(L.) Barry.	(A.) Birney.	President, 1840. Harrison.	V. B.
Allegan	260	237	3	257	174
Barry	165	201	2	128	105
Berrien	maj. 150			549	543
Branch	" 300			543	616
Calhoun	787	1162	—	1143	1169
Cass	531	510	55	670	527
Chippewa	23	45	0	22	40
Clinton	—	—	—	221	144
Eaton	—	—	—	337	229
Genesee	441	549	117	512	380
Hillsdale	552	764	193	843	721
Ionia	maj. 48			266	219
Ingham	" 50			254	261
Jackson	675	1172	391	1504	1121
Kalamazoo	607	671	208	954	744
Kent	maj. 160			319	320
Lapeer	" 80			491	413
Lenawee	" 700			2118	1865
Livingston	" 401			700	842
Macomb	" 295		72	982	1124
Mackinaw	maj. 13			85	79
Monroe	522	1121	41	939	1023
Oakland	1173	2161	349	2372	2366
Ottowa	maj. 40			81	88
Saginaw	—	—		89	100
Shiawassee	—	—		283	151
St. Clair	408	534	2	517	446
St. Joseph	488	822		800	761
Van Buren	maj. 100			182	251
Washtenaw	1684	1843	—	2246	2057
Wayne	1560	2114	130	2526	2237
Total				22,933	21,131

Majority for Barry, : for Harrison, 1,802.

States.	*Seats of Government.*	*Times of holding Elections.*	*Do. Presidential Election.*
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in September,	First Monday in November.
New-Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in September.	Second Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in November.
Rhode Island	Providence & Newport.	Governor and Sen. in April, Represen. in April and Aug.	First Wednesday in November.
Connecticut	Hartford & New-Haven.	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New-York	Albany	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey	Trenton	2d Tuesday in October,	First Tues. in Nov. & next day.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in October,	First Friday in November.
Delaware	Dover	2d Tuesday in November,	Second Tuesday in November.
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Wednesday in October,	Second Monday in November.
Virginia	Richmond	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina	Raleigh	1st Thursday in August,	Second Thursday in November.
South Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in October,	By Legislature about Dec. 1st.
Georgia	Milledgeville	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in August,	Second Monday in November.
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	1st Monday in July,	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Ohio	Columbus	2d Tuesday in October,	Last Friday in October.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Illinois	Springfield	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan	Detroit	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Arkansas	Little Rock	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Electoral Vote.		1840.		1836.	
States.	*Harrison.*	*V. Buren.*	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Maine	10		46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
New Hampshire		7	26,158	32,761	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts	14		72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Connecticut	8		31,601	25,296	18,749	19,291
Rhode Island	4		5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
Vermont	7		32,440	18,018	20,996	14,039
New-York	42		225,817	202,527	138,543	166,815
New-Jersey	8		33,351	31,034	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania	30		144,021	143,672	87,111	91,475
Delaware	3		5,967	4,874	4,733	4,153
Maryland	10		33,528	28,752	25,852	22,268
Virginia		23	42,501	43,893	23,468	30,261
Ohio	21		148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
Kentucky	15		58,489	32,616	36,687	33,625
North Carolina	15		46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
South Carolina		11		(Chooses Electors by Legislature.)		
Georgia	11		40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
Alabama		7	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Indiana	9		65,302	51,604	41,281	32,780
Illinois		5	45,537	47,476	14,292	17,275
Michigan	3		22,933	21,131	4,072	7,332
Mississippi	4		19,518	16,975	9,688	9,979
Tennessee	15		60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
Louisiana	5		11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Missouri		4	22,972	29,760	8,337	10,995
Arkansas		3	4,363	6,048	1,238	2,400
Total in 26 States	234	60	1,274,203	1,128,303	737,711	763,587

In 1840, Harrison majority.....145,900.....In 1836, Van Buren majority.....25,876

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE.

States.	Electors in 1840.	Do. in '44.	States.	Electors in 1840.	Do. in '44.
Maine	10	9	*South Carolina*	11	9
New-Hampshire	7	6	Georgia	11	10
Massachusetts	14	12	*Alabama*	7	9
Rhode Island	4	4	Mississippi	4	6
Connecticut	8	6	Louisiana	5	6
Vermont	7	6	Ohio	21	23
New-York	42	36	Kentucky	15	12
New-Jersey	8	7	Tennessee	15	13
Pennsylvania	30	26	Indiana	9	12
Delaware	3	3	*Illinois*	5	9
Maryland	10	8	Michigan	3	5
Virginia	23	17	*Missouri*	4	7
North Carolina	15	11	*Arkansas*	3	3
Total,				294	275

In 1840 the States in *Italics* voted for Van Buren, giving him 60 votes; the residue for Harrison, giving him 234 votes.

THE

WHIG ALMANAC,

AND

POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,

FOR

1845.

An Almanac for the year of our Lord 1845: being the first after Bissextile, and until the 4th of July, the 69th year of American Independence, containing all the customary Calculations, in Equal or Clock Time. Calculations by DAVID YOUNG, *Philom.*

COMMON NOTES FOR 1845.

1. Venus (♀) will be the Morning Star until May 16th, then Evening Star until March 2d, 1846.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 20th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 20th degree of (♐) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (♅) about 42′ 30″ south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (☊) in the middle of this year, 7 signs, 23 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27′ 34″. True obliquity, same time, 23° 27′ 28′.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.		MOVEABLE FEASTS.	
Dominical Letter	E.	Easter Sunday	March 23
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	3	Rogation Sunday	April 27
Epact, or Moon's age Jan. 1st	22	Ascension Day	May 1
Solar Cycle	6	Whit Sunday, (Pentecost)	May 11
Roman Indiction	3	Trinity Sunday	May 18
Julian Period	6558	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30

EQINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	Boston.			New-York.			Baltimore.			Charleston.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, March	20	1	1 even.	20	0	49 even.	20	0	38 even.	20	0	25 even.
Summer Solstice, June	21	9	59 morn.	21	9	47 morn.	21	9	36 morn.	21	9	23 morn.
Autumnal Equinox, September	23	0	9 morn.	22	11	57 even.	22	11	46 even	22	11	33 even.
Winter Solstice, December	21	5	42 even.	21	5	30 even.	21	5	19 even.	21	5	6 even.

ECLIPSES AND TRANSIT IN THE YEAR 1845.

There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a Transit of the planet Mercury across the Sun's disc. Of these permit me to speak in the order of time.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of May, in the morning, altogether invisible throughout the greater portion of the United States, but partly visible in the north-eastern parts. At Boston the Sun will rise, 5.17 digits eclipsed on the northern limb, at 4h. 51m., and and the Eclipse will end at 5h. 28m. At New-York the Sun will rise, 2. 23 digits eclipsed, at 4h. 54m. and the Eclipse will end at 5h. 6m. The Eclipse will be invisible at Baltimore, Washington and in the parts further south and west. It will be visible in Greenland, in the British Islands, in the greater part of Europe and in part of Asia.

II. There will be a Transit of the planet Mercury across the southern limb of the Sun on Thursday the 8th of May, visible throughout America, beginning at New-York at 11h. 23m. 24s. in the morning, and ending at 2h. 52m. 48m in the afternoon. Beginning at New-Orleans at 10h. 19m. 23s. in the morning, and ending at 4h. 48m. 46s. in the afternoon. The apparent diameter of Mercury, on this occasion, will be to that of the Sun as 1 is to 164. Hence the reader may judge for himself whether or not he will be able to detect the sister planet in her passage between him and the fountain of light, without the assistance of a telescope.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of her full on the 21st of May, in the morning, invisible in America.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon on the 30th of October, in the evening invisible in America. Visible in Australia and New Zealand. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 172° 42′ east from Greenwich, and latitude 75° 39′ south.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday, November 13th, in the evening, visible.

	Boston.		New-York.		Baltimore.		Raleigh.		Charleston.		Cincinnati.		N. Orleans	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H	M.
Beginning	6	26	6	14	6	3	5	55	5	50	5	32	5	10
Middle	8	5	7	53	7	42	7	34	7	29	7	11	6	49
End	9	44	9	32	9	21	9	13	9	8	8	50	8	28

Duration of the Eclipse, 3h. 18m. Magnitude, 11.028 digits on the northern limb.

CENSUS.--1840.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Free white persons—Males	7,249,266	Slaves—Males	1,246,408
" " Females	6,939,842	" Females	1,240,805
Total free white persons	14,189,108	Total slaves	2,487,213
Free colored persons—Males	186,467		
" " Females	199,778	Aggregate total	17,062,566
Total free colored persons	386,245		

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	1,919
" " " " " of 14 " and under 25	2,056
" " " " " over 25 "	2,700
" " " " blind	5,024
" " " " insane and idiots at the public charge	4,329
" " " " " private charge	10,179
Total number of persons employed in mining	15,203
" " " agriculture	3,717,756
" " " commerce	117,575
" " " manufactures and trade	791,545
" " " navigation of the ocean	56,025
" " " canals, lakes and rivers	33,067
" " " learned professions	65,236
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb	977
" " " " " blind	1,892
" " " " " insane and idiots at private charge	2,093
" " " " " " public charge	833
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services	20,797
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	549,698

CENSUS OF INDIANS RESIDING WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE U. STATES.

Natives of the country west of the Mississippi River	168,682
Removed by the United States Government west of the Mississippi	85,494
Remaining east of the Mississippi River	23,659
Total	277,835

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Divisions.	*Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Pop.sq.m.*	*Divisions.*	*Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Pop.sq.m.*
Europe	2,793,000	227,700,000	82	America	11,046,000	45,000,000	4
Asia	12,118,000	390,000,000	32	Australasia	3,100,000	20,300,000	6
Africa	8,516,000	60,000,000	7	Grand total	37,573,000	743,000,000	Av. 26

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1844.

REVENUE. *From what sources.*	Six mos. to April 1.	Qr. end'g July 30.	Qr. ending Sept. 30.	Total.
Customs	$11,470,416	$8,471,000	$10,750,000	$30,691,416
Lands	1.137.814	500.500	450.000	2.088.314
Miscellaneous	70.537	50.000	25.500	146.037
Loan of 1843	4.241	.....	.....	4.241
Treasury notes	1.919.800	25.000	.....	1.944.800
Total	$14,602,798	$9,046,500	$11,225,500	$34,874,798
EXPENSES.				
Civil, Miscellaneous, Foreign	$3,016.569	$1,280,778	$1,411,051	$5,708,399
Military	3.621.513	1.692.978	3.277.996	7.592.487
Naval	2.825.481	1.300.481	1.906.206	6.032.169
Interest of debt	551.879	537.808	81.404	1.171.091
Paid loan of 1841	.....	.....	234.600	234.600
Treasury notes and interest	3.403.963	1.063.983	322.584	4.790.530
Total	$13,419,406	$5,876,038	$7,233,844	$25,529,176
Excess of revenue	1.183.392	3.170.462	3.991.656	9.345.622

To have a respect for ourselves, guides our morals; and to have a deference for others, our manners.

"I was terribly put out about it," as the fellow remarked who was kicked down stairs for making a row.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

THE year 1844, just ended, has witnessed one of the most extraordinary Political contests that ever occurred. So nice and equal a balance of parties, so universal and intense an interest, so desperate and protracted a struggle, are entirely without parallel. The result, though showing a large preponderance of Electoral Votes for the victorious party, exhibits no corresponding disparity of moral or numerical strength. James K. Polk is chosen President by less than an absolute majority of the People's Votes. Allow him Fifty Thousand more than Clay, in a Vote of Three Millions, and there are still to be considered the Sixty-odd Thousand votes thrown away on the Birney or Abolition ticket—every one opposed to Polk's views on the Texas Question, and nine-tenths of them in favor of the Protection of Home Industry, and Whigs in every thing but their Political hostility to Slavery. So that, while one party has secured the Offices and the Executive power, there is a clear popular majority for the Principles and Measures of its antagonist.

But this is only an item. *James K. Polk owes his election to the Birney or Liberty Party.* Had there been no such party, drawing its votes nine-tenths from the Whig ranks, Mr. Clay would have received at least the votes of New-York and Michigan, in addition to those actually cast for him, giving him 146 votes to Polk's 129. To Birney and Co. therefore, is the Country indebted for the election of Polk, and an Annexation, anti-Tariff ascendency in the Federal Government.

Yet Abolition alone could not have made a sufficient diversion in favor of Loco-Focoism to defeat Mr. Clay. Native Americanism, or the apprehension studiously inculcated by Mr. Polk's partisans that the Whigs, if successful, would abolish or greatly restrict the privilege of becoming citizens now accorded to Immigrants from Foreign Countries, struck us a hard blow. Thousands of Adopted Citizens, heretofore Whigs, were impelled to go over to the opposite party; thousands were Naturalized expressly to oppose Nativism, and voted the Polk tickets mainly to that end; thousands more, we have good reason to believe, voted that way without being naturalized at all. Mr. Polk on this single question gained more than enough votes in the State of New-York to elect him.

But all the losses sustained by the Whigs through Fraudulent Voting, with the diversions from their ranks by Abolition and repugnance to Nativism, would have been unavailing, had the People been permitted to know what were the main questions in difference between the two great parties, and so to decide intelligently upon them. But this Loco-Focoism resisted and prevented. It could not do otherwise and not be beaten. Therefore, while its public meetings, its speakers, its journals, in the *South*, were open, bold and ardent in their advocacy of the Immediate Annexation of Texas to this Country, regardless of consequences, this question was widely declared at the *North* to be by no means distinctly or decisively in issue. The Evening Post, the most respectable and influential Polk paper in this City, repudiated the issue and opposed Annexation. Silas Wright, who had powerfully opposed the Texas Treaty in the Senate, was made the Polk candidate for Governor of New-York, by which nomination the Van Buren anti-Texas men were drawn into the support of Polk, New-York carried for him, and his election secured. Thus while Texas gained for Polk the votes of Georgia and Louisiana, the game was so played as not to lose him a single Northern vote.

On the Tariff question the fraud planned and perpetrated to prevent a clear popular verdict was still more glaring. In the first place, a resolution, which might be interpreted to mean any thing or nothing, was passed at the Convention by which Polk and Dallas were nominated. The Free Traders interpreted it as declaring hostility to all Protective

Legislation. The Tariff men in the party regarded it as meaning practically just nothing at all. Thus both were satisfied. Coming before the People, those of the Cotton States were assured that Mr. Polk was a genuine Free Trader, and his votes and speeches in Congress and on the stump were cited to prove it. At the same time, Pennsylvania and other Tariff States were assured that Polk was for moderate and reasonable Protection to Home Industry, and a letter from him to John K. Kane of Philadelphia (the only avowal of principle he made 'for the public eye' after his nomination) was produced to prove it. This letter was written after the pattern of the Baltimore Resolution aforesaid, and, while it looked toward a Protective Tariff, was cautiously worded so as not to give umbrage to the Free Traders. Thus Georgia and Alabama supported Mr. Polk as the consistent, uncompromising enemy of the Protective Policy, while Pennsylvania and the Wool-growing or Manufacturing sections of New-York and other Free States were assured that he was as favorable to Protection as Mr. Clay! In Pittsburgh and vicinity, he was even commended as *more* favorable to Protection than his great competitor! No expenditure of sophistry or falsehood was deemed too great to cover this weak point of their line of defence. The success was such as ill-deserving often meets in the outset. The apprehensions of the Tariff section of the party were entirely lulled to rest, and Mr. Polk received large majorities in nearly every Iron County of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Let us see the end before we conclude that such iniquity has prospered.

And yet so palpable was the cheat practiced upon the Tariff section of Mr. Polk's supporters that it seemed hardly possible that it should succeed. No intelligent man *could* be deceived by it, and even the ignorant suspected while they yielded to it. But the old prejudices, the old hatreds, the old slanders, against Mr. Clay, were vehemently invoked, and new and grosser calumnies were invented for the occasion, to be credited on the strength of the old ones. Mr. Clay was held up to the Nation as a gambler, a profane swearer, and a general profligate in morals and life, while those who had through twenty years supported and idolized Crawford and Jackson, each of whom had killed his man in personal encounter, while Jackson had tried hard to kill the two Bentons without even the formalities of a combat, were horrified at Mr. Clay's bloodless and regretted duels! The contest was widely represented as one between a dueling and an anti-dueling candidate, and thousands were on this ground induced to vote against their own views of National Policy and practical beneficence. If an unjust seizure of foreign territory, resulting in war and ten thousand deaths, shall be the result of this squeamishness, on whom will rest the responsibility?

But Calumny and Fraud have done their work, and Mr. Clay is defeated. That is the extent of the verdict. Would that its consequences might extend no farther than their authors intended! The People have not intended to decide against a Protective Tariff nor in favor of the Annexation of Texas; and yet both these are among the probable results of Polk's election. The Sub-Treasury project, if there be any sincerity and consistency in the victors, must also be revived and pressed upon the Country. Mr. Polk stands expressly and publicly committed to it; his chief advisers are Calhoun, Van Buren, Woodbury, &c. Pride of opinion and the taunts of the more reckless Destructives will probably compel 'the party,' however reluctantly, to march up to the line of its former professions. Those, therefore, who hope for a quiet, peaceful, conservative Administration. are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Polk is not the man to rise superior to the circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded. He will submit to be moulded and governed by them. He must carry Proscription down to low water mark, for the hungry pack behind him will have it so. He must press the Annexation of Texas, for those who forced his nomination at Baltimore regard this as the primary consideration, and chose him for his known devotion to their darling scheme. He must do his best

to undermine and overthrow the Protective features of the Tariff, all the time talking smooth generalities and specious clap-trap about 'equalizing the burthens of the Government,' 'equal Protection,' 'correcting the excesses of former legislation,' &c. while sapping the great bulwark of the National well-being. In short, the new Administration will be compelled, by the original sin attending its conception, to war at once upon the Public Interests and the Public Faith.

What, then, is the duty of the Whigs?—Evidently, to stand fast by their Principles and their Country. They should offer no factious opposition to the new dynasty—no opposition for opposition's sake. But they should renew and perfect their organization, be vigilant in the diffusion of facts and arguments bearing on the great questions which must continue to divide the Country, maintain their ascendency wherever the majority is with them, and strengthen their ranks in Congress so far as possible. To these ends no noisy or vehement effort is requisite. Let them but adhere firmly to their principles and their measures, discarding all solicitations to disband and adopt new names and new purposes. Thus prepared, thus guarded, let them patiently, hopefully bide their time.—The punishment of the temporarily successful frauds and deceptions of 1844 cannot fail to be signal and certain.

Were the Whigs beaten by Fraud?

If any man doubts that systematic, enormous, atrocious frauds were perpetrated in our late Election, and that James K. Polk is chosen President by virtue of these frauds, we ask his attention to the following facts:

The total vote of Louisiana in the vehement contest of 1840 was 18,912; in the late Election it was 26,295—an increase of about thirty-five per cent. Accordingly, it will be found by a scrutiny of the Parish returns that the increase averages very nearly that ratio—a little higher in the new and rapidly growing Parishes; a little lower in those that are old and stationary; though the strong Loco-Foco Parishes are apt to swell their vote the most. The single exception is the Loco-Foco stronghold *Plaquemines*, an old Parish, not rapidly increasing its population, lying below New-Orleans, toward the mouth of the Mississippi. Here the vote has been swelled after this extraordinary fashion:

1840.		1842.		1843.		1844.		
Whig.	*Loco.*	*Whig.*	*Loco.*	*Whig.*	*Loco.*	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	
40	250	93	179	35	310	37	**1007.**	

The vote for Polk exceeds the whole number of *white males of all ages* in the Parish in 1840, although Louisiana exacts a Property qualification of her voters! And the excessive majority for Polk over that given for his party at *any* former Election *has given him the vote of the State.* In other words—if Plaquemines had given no more than her honest vote, the Electoral Vote of Louisiana would have been cast for Clay.

That this vote of Plaquemines was abominably fraudulent rests on no inference or calculation. *John Gibney*, steward of the steamboat Agnes, swears that the boat went down from New-Orleans with a full load of passengers, under the charge of Judge Leonard, (the great man of Plaquemines;) that he himself, a minor, not residing in Plaquemines, being persuaded by the Captain, voted *three times* at different Polls in that Parish—every time for Polk and Dallas. *Dr. J. B. Wilkinson*, a voter of Plaquemines, swears that he noticed that the Polls were opened before the legal hour, and were then surrounded by a crowd of strangers, one of whom he ventured to challenge; but, as the Clerk reached out the book, *the Sheriff* pulled it away, declaring that nobody should be sworn! After this the foreign votes went in pell-mell. *Alfred Vail*, a passenger, and *E. Seymour Austin*, pilot of the Agnes, swear to a state of facts within their knowledge similar to that sworn to by John Gibney. *Albert Savage*, Engineer of the steamboat Planter, swears that his boat went down with one hundred and forty Loco-Focos from New-Orleans, who voted after the fashion above described; but when *he* offered a vote—it being a *Clay* one—it was refused, the Sheriff saying he would swear him! *Paul Cormen* testifies that he went with other Whigs to vote, but were deterred by seeing Charles Bruland driven out of the voting room, wounded, bloody, and without his hat, having been beaten by the *Sheriff* for offering a Whig vote. There being a large Loco-Foco mob around the Polls, excited, swearing and threatening, the few Whigs were obliged to leave without voting.

This is the way *one* State was carried for Polk and Dallas. Had we room, we could satisfy any candid mind that New-York was carried by means equally foul and flagitious.—Can such victories profit the winners?

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*
1788 Geo. Washington.69 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 34
	(Scattering)..... 35
1792 Geo. Washington 132 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 77
	George Clinton 50
	T. Jefferson 4, Burr.... 1
1796 John Adams..... 71	Thomas Pinckney..... 58
Thos. Jefferson.. 68	Aaron Burr..... 50
1800 Thos. Jefferson.. 73	Aaaron Burr†..... 73
John Adams..... 64	Thomas Pinckney..... 50
1804 Thos. Jefferson..162	George Clinton.....162
Chas.C.Pinckney 14	Rufus King..... 14
1808 James Madison..152	George Clinton.....118
Chas.C.Pinckney 45	Rufus King..... 47
1812 James Madison..127	Elbridge Ger y.....128
De Witt Clinton. 89	Jared Ingersoll‡..... 58
1816 James Monroe...183	Daniel D. Tompkins...183
Rufus King..... 34	(Opposition scattering)
1820 James Monroe...218	Daniel D. Tompkins...218
(No opp.but 1 vote‖)	(Opposition scattering)

PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
1824 Andrew Jackson. 99	John C. Calhoun.....182
John Q. Adams § 84	Five others 78
W. H. Crawford 41	[J. Q. Adams elected President by House of Rep.]
Henry Clay..... 37	
1828 Andrew Jackson 178	John C. Calhoun.....173
John Q. Adams. 83	Richard Rush 83
1832 Andrew Jackson219	Martin Van Buren....189
Henry Clay..... 49	John Sergeant..... 49
John Flord..... 11	William Wilkins..... 30
¶ William Wirt... 7	Henry Lee..... 11
	Amos Ellmaker..... 7
1836 Martin Van B'n.170	Richard M. Johnson...147
W H. Harrison. 73	Francis Granger..... 77
Hugh L. White. 26	John Tyler..... 47
** Daniel Webster.. 14	William Smith..... 23
W. P. Mangum. 11	
1840 W. H. Harrison.234	John Tyler 234
Martin Van B'n. 60	Richard M. Johnson... 48
Har.19 Sts. V. B'n 7	Polk 1, Tazewell..... 11
1844 James K. Polk..170	George M. Dallas.....170
Henry Clay.....105	Theo. Frelinghuysen..105

* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no *choice* for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New-York in addition.

‖ Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H. voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

§ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

¶ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

** Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler; Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Martin Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M, Johnson having just half the votes for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16.

VOTES OF NEW-YORK FOR PRESIDENT.

1832—Andrew Jackson	168,497	Clay and Wirt	154,896
1836—Martin Van Buren	166,815	William H. Harrison	138,543
1840—William H. Harrison	225,817	Martin Van Buren	212,527
James G. Birney	2,808		
1844—James K. Polk	237,588	Henry Clay	232,482
		James G. Birney	15,812

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS SINCE 1789.

Statement of Votes cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.
1789	George Clinton	6,391	
	Robert Yates	5,962	429
1792	George Clinton	8,440	
	John Jay	8,332*	108
1795	John Jay	13,481	
	Robert Yates	11,892	1,589
1798	John Jay	16,012	
	Robert R. Livingston	13,632	2,380
1801	George Clinton	24,808	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer	20,843	3,965
1804	Morgan Lewis	30,829	
	Aaron Burr	22,139	8,690
1807	Daniel D. Tompkins	35,074	
	Morgan Lewis	30,989	4,085
1810	Daniel D. Tompkins	43,094	
	Jonas Piatt	36,484	6,610
1813	Daniel D. Tompkins	43,324	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer	39,713	3,606
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins	45,412	
	Rufus King	38,647	6,765
1817	De Witt Clinton	43,310	
	Peter B. Porter	1,417	41,891
1820	De Witt Clinton	47,447	
	Daniel D. Tompkins	45,990	1,457
	[New Constitution.		
1822	Joseph C. Yates	123,493	
	Solomon Southwick	2,910	125,583
1824	De Witt Clinton	103,452	
	Samuel Young	87,093	16,359
1826	De Witt Clinton	99,735	
	William B. Rochester	96,135	3,650
1828	Martin Van Buren	136,794	
	Smith Thompson	106,444	30,350
	Solomon Southwick	33,345	
1830	Enos T. Throop	123,842	
	Francis Granger	120,361	8,481
	Ezekiel Williams	2,332	
1832	William L. Marcy	166,410	
	Francis Granger	156,672	9,738
1834	William L. Marcy	181,900	
	William H. Seward	169,008	12,892
1836	William L. Marcy	166,122	
	Jesse Buel	136,648	29,474
	Isaac S. Smith	3,496	
1838	William H. Seward	192,882	
	William L. Marcy	182,461	10,421
1840	William H. Seward	222,011	
	William C. Bouck	216,726	5,285
	Gerrit Smith	2,062	
1842	William C. Bouck	208,072	
	Luther Bradish	186,091	21,981
	Alvan Stewart	7,263	
1844	Silas Wright	241,090	
	Millard Fillmore	231,057	10,033
	Alvan Stewart	15,119	

* Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

INTRODUCTION TO THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the Congress of 1776, the great question of American Liberty came first to be discussed. On the 8th of May, Mr. Adams offered a resolution, that the Colonies should adopt governments adequate to the wants of the Country, and independent of Great Britain. The success of this resolution on the 15th was considered as decisive of the question of allegiance to any foreign power. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams, moved in Congress the ever-memorable resolution of American Independence. The debate continued until the 10th, when the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 1st of July. The next day, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston, were appointed to prepare a draught of a Declaration of Independence. The two gentlemen first named on this Committee having been deputed a sub-Committee to draw up a Declaration, at the desire of Mr. Adams it was prepared by Mr. Jefferson.

On the 1st of July, the question on the resolution was again resumed, and unanimously agreed to on the second. Mr. Jefferson has told us that "the *Colossus* of that Congress—the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the House, was John Adams. In that moment of darkness, of terror, and of consternation, when the election was to be made between an attempt at Liberty and Independence on the one hand, and defeat, subjugation, and death on the other, the courage of Adams, in the true spirit of heroism, rose in proportion to the dangers which pressed around him; and he poured forth that only genuine eloquence, the eloquence of the soul, which, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'moved his hearers from their seats.' The objections of his adversaries were seen no longer but in a state of wreck; floating in broken fragments on the billows of the storm, and over rocks, over breakers and amid ingulphing whirlpools, that every where surrounded him, he brought the gallant ship of the Nation safe into port."* [* Wirt.

The Declaration already prepared was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, 1776—a day never to be forgotten—when it received the sanction of the whole Congress.

DECLARATION.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the

accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British

crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New-York.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.—Congress.

Section I.—*Legislative Powers.*

1. All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II.—*House of Representatives.*

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualification of Members—Apportionment.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New-York* six, *New-Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III.—*Senate.*

1. The Senate of the United State shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next

meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their own own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.—*Election of Members.*

1. The times, places and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—*Powers of each House.*

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—*Compensation, Privileges, &c.*

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—*Bills and Resolutions, &c.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days [Sundays excepted] after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—*Powers of Congress.*

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance by Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.—*Prohibitions and Privileges.*

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public monsey shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.—*State Restrictions, &c.*

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—PRESIDENT.

SECTION I.—*Election for President.*

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for the President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.—But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President; if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

7. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

8. In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.—*Powers of the President.*

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme

Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their nex session.

SECTION III.—*Duties of the President.*

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—*Impeachment of Officers.*

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIARY.

SECTION I. — *Courts — Judges.*

1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—*Judicial Powers—Civil—Criminal.*

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States—between a State and citizens of another State—between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—*Treason.*

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shal work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—STATE RIGHTS.

SECTION I.—*Restitution and Privileges.*

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—*Privilege of Citizens.*

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—*New States.*

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—*State Governments—Republican.*

1. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—DEBTS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States,

shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President, and Deputy from Virginia.*

AMENDMENTS.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved: and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[*Note.*—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his Country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply. I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disegard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an Address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclinations incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our Country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved Country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our Country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging, in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guaranty of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the ap-

plause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare. which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appears to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of Liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union; to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common Country, that Country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our Country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse; benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable bent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one Nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength. or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our Country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military es-

tablishments, which under any form of government, are inauspicious to Liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your Liberty, and that the love of the one one ought to endear you to the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of a patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common Government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our Country, while experiment shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any grounds should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by *geographical* discrimination—*Northern* and *Southern Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.—You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to *each other*, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire. in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government: the offspring of your own choice. uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation, and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction—to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent energies, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present hap-

py state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a Country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprizes of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus, the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of the love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our Country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any par-

tial or transient benefit which the use can at at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.—The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an objects of primary importance, institution for the general diffusions of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for dangers, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue. That to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all;—religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and (at no distant period) a great nation, to give to mankind a magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporal advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in the place of them just amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated.—The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury—to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the Liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have

been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satelite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, causes those whom they actuate, to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artifical ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocations; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliancess with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care alwaos to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies

Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or

prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our Country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend on me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverence and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to free to act to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our Country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanely speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE.

States.	No. of Electors in 1844.	States.	No. of Electors in 1844
Maine	9	*South Carolina*	9
New-Hampshire	6	*Georgia*	10
Massachusetts	12	*Alabama*	9
Rhode Island	4	*Mississippi*	6
Connecticut	6	*Louisiana*	6
Vermont	6	Ohio	23
New-York	36	Kentucky	12
New-Jersey	7	Tennessee	13
Pennsylvania	26	*Indiana*	12
Delaware	3	*Illinois*	9
Maryland	8	*Michigan*	5
Virginia	17	*Missouri*	7
North Carolina	11	*Arkansas*	3
Total,			275

In 1844, the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(December 1st, 1844.)

EXECUTIVE--President and Cabinet:

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, *President*	Salary	$25,000
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, *Secretary of State*	"	6,000
GEO. M BIBB, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy,*	"	6,000
JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General*	"	4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000

[There is now no *Vice-President;* John Tyler was elected to that office, but succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. HARRISON, April 4th, 1841, just thirty days after the Inauguration of the latter. In case of the death or removal of Mr. Tyler, the Presidency next devolves on the President of the Senate, which station is now held by Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM of North Carolina.]

JUDICIARY--Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice.* Salary $5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass.,	*Associate Justice.*	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	*Associate Justice*
——, of New-York,	" "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Alabama,	" "
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	" "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "
——, of Pennsylvania,	" "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia	" "

[Salary of Associate Justices $4,500.]

Major-General of the Army--WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 4, 1843: Expires March 3d, 1845.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President.*

Members.	*Term expires.*
MAINE.	
George Evans	1847
John Fairfield	1845
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Levi Woodbury	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849
VERMONT.	
Samuel S. Phelps	1851
William Upham	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Rufus Choate	1845
Isaac C. Bates	1847
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague	1845
James F. Simmons	1847
CONNECTICUT.	
Jabez W. Huntington	1845
John M. Niles	1849
NEW-YORK.	
Henry A. Foster	1845
Daniel S. Dickinson	1849
NEW-JERSEY.	
William L. Dayton	1845
Jacob W. Miller	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Daniel Sturgeon	1845
James Buchanan	1849
DELAWARE.	
Richard H. Bayard	1845
Thomas Clayton	1847
MARYLAND.	
William D. Merrick	1845
James Alfred Pearce	1849
VIRGINIA.	
William C. Rives	1845
William S. Archer	1847
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Willie P. Mangum	1847
William H. Haywood, Jr.	1849
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Daniel E. Huger	1847
George McDuffie	1849
GEORGIA.	
John M. Berrien	1847
Walter T. Colquitt	1849
ALABAMA.	
Dixon H. Lewis	1847
Arthur P. Bagby	1849
MISSISSIPPI.	
John Henderson	1845
Robert J. Walker	1847
LOUISIANA.	
Alexander Barrow	1847
Henry Johnson	1849
TENNESSEE.	
Ephraim H. Foster	1845
Spencer Jarnagin	1847
KENTUCKY.	
James T. Morehead	1847
John J. Crittenden	1849
OHIO.	
Benjamin Tappan	1845
William Allen	1849
INDIANA.	
Albert S. White	1845
Edward A. Hannegan	1849
ILLINOIS.	
James Semple	1847
Sidney Breese	1849
MISSOURI.	
Thomas H. Benton	1851
David R. Atcheson	1849
ARKANSAS.	
Chester Ashley	1847
Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
MICHIGAN.	
Augustus S. Porter	1845
William Woodbridge	1847
Whigs, in *Italics*	28
Locos, in Roman	24

☞ Messrs. Foster and Dickinson, of New-York, hold temporarily by appointment from the Governors of those States, but will be elected by the Legislatures of these States, or succeeded by Senators of like politics.

☞ To the next Senate, Messrs. Phelps and Benton have already been reëlected (for six years from March 4th, 1845,) while the Legislative elections ensure that Messrs. Fairfield, Choate, Sprague, Dayton, Sturgeon, Bayard, Merrick, Foster and White, will either be reëlected or succeeded by Senators of like politics in each case. Ohio has already chosen THOMAS CORWIN Whig, for six years ensuing, in place of Benj. Tappan, Loco. The result in Virginia is doubtful. Mississippi and Michigan will elect Locos in place of Messrs. Henderson and Porter. The new Senate will therefore either be *tied* or have a Whig majority of *two*, as Virginia shall decide, unless some improbable change should be wrought by death, resignation or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, *Speaker*.

MAINE.

1 Joshua Herrick,
2 Robert P. Dunlap,
3 *Luther Severance*,
4 *Freeman H. Morse*,
5 Benjamin White,
6 Hannibal Hamlin,
7 Shepard Carey.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[General Ticket.]

*Edmund Burke,
John P. Hale.
Moses Norris, Jr.
*John R. Reding.

VERMONT.

1 *Solomon Foot*,
2 *Jacob Collamer*,
3 *George P. Marsh*,
4 Paul Dillingham, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 **Robert C. Winthrop*,
2 *Daniel P. King*,
3 *Amos Abbott*,
4 *William Parmenter,
5 **Charles Hudson*,
6 *Osmyn Baker*,
7 *Julius W. Rockwell*,
8 **John Quincy Adams*,
9 Henry Williams,
10 *Joseph Grinnell*.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 *Henry Y. Cranston*,
2 *Elisha R. Potter*.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Thomas H. Seymour,
2 John Stewart,
3 George H. Catlin,†
4 Samuel Simons.

NEW-YORK.

1 Selah B. Strong,
2 Henry C. Murphy,
3 *J. Phillips Phœnix*,
4 William B. Maclay,
5 Moses G. Leonard,
6 *Hamilton Fish*,
7 Joseph H. Anderson,
8 *Richard D. Davis,
9 *James G. Clinton,
10 Jeremiah Russell,
11 Zadock Pratt,
12 David L. Seymour,
13 **Daniel D. Barnard*,
14 *Charles Rogers*,
15 Lemuel Stetson,
16 Cheselden Ellis,
17 Charles S. Benton,
18 Preston King,
19 Orville Hungerford,
20 Levi D. Carpenter,
21 Jeremiah E. Carey,
22 Smith M. Purdy,
23 Orville Robinson,
24 Horace Wheaton,
25 George Rathbun,
26 Amasa Dana,
27 Byram Green,
28 *Thomas J. Patterson*
29 *Charles H. Carroll*,
30 William S. Hubbell,
31 *Asher Tyler*,
32 *William A. Moseley*,
33 *Albert Smith*,
34 *Washington Hunt*.

NEW-JERSEY.

1 Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
2 George Sykes,
3 Isaac G. Farlee,
4 Littleton Kirkpatrick,
5 *William Wright*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Edward J. Morris*,
2 **Joseph R. Ingersoll*,
3 John T. Smith,
4 *Charles J. Ingersoll,
5 Jacob S. Yost,
6 *Michael H. Jenks*,
7 *Abraham R. McIlvaine*,
8 **Jeremiah Brown*,
9 John Ritter,
10 Richard Brodhead, Jr.
11 *Benjamin A. Bidlack,
12 George Fuller,
13 *James Pollock*,
14 *Alexander Ramsey*,
15 *Henry Nes*.
16 James Black,
17 **James Irvin*,
18 *Andrew Stewart*,
19 Henry D. Foster,
20 *John Dickey*,
21 *Cornelius Darragh*,
22 Samuel Hays,
23 *Charles M. Reed*,
24 *Joseph Buffington*.

DELAWARE.

**George B. Rodney*.

MARYLAND.

1 *John M. S. Causin*,
2 *Francis Brengle*,
3 *John Wethered*,
4 **John P. Kennedy*,
5 *Jacob A. Preston*
6 *Thomas A. Spence*.

VIRGINIA.

1 Archibald Atkinson,
2 George C. Dromgoole,
3 *Walter Coles,
4 *Edmund W. Hubard,
5 **William L. Goggin*,
6 *John W. Jones,
7 Thomas H. Bayly,
8 *Willoughby Newton*,
9 *Samuel Chilton*,
10 William Lucas,
11 William Taylor,
12 Augustus A. Chapman,
13 *George W. Hopkins,
14 **George W. Summers*,
15 *Lewis Steenrod.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas L. Clingman,
2 *Daniel M. Barringer*,
3 David S. Reid,
4 **Edmund Deberry*,
5 *Romulus M. Saunders,
6 *James J. McKay,
7 *John R. J. Daniel,
8 *Arch'd H. Arrington,
9 **Kenneth Rayner*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 James A. Black,
2 Richard F. Simpson,
3 Joseph A. Woodward,
4 *John Campbell,
5 Artemus Burt,
6 *Isaac E. Holmes,
7 *R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.—[General Ticket.]

*Edward J. Black,
Absalom H. Chappell,*a*
Duncan L. Clinch,
Howell Cobb,
Hugh A. Haralson,
Joseph H. Lumpkin,
Alexander H. Stephens,
William H. Stiles.

ALABAMA.

1 *James Dellet*,
2 James E. Belser,
3 *b*William L. Yancey,
4 *Winter W. Payne,
5 *George S. Houston,
6 *Reuben Chapman,
7 Felix G. McConnell.

MISSISSIPPI.—[General Ticket.]

*Jacob Thompson,
William J. Hammet,
Robert W. Roberts,
Tilghman M. Tucker.

LOUISIANA.

1 John Slidell,
2 Alcee Labranche,
3 *John B. Dawson,
4 Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.

1 Alexander Duncan,
2 *John B. Weller,
3 *Robert C. Schenck*,
4 *Joseph Vance*,
5 Emery D. Potter,
6 Henry St. John,
7 Joseph J. McDowell,
8 *John I. Van Metre*,
9 *Elias Florence*,
10 Alfred P. Stone,
11 Jacob Brinkerhoff,
12 *Samuel F. Vinton*,
13 *Perley B. Johnson*,
14 *Alexander Harper*,
15 Joseph Morris,
16 *James Mathews,
17 William C. McCauslen,
18 *Ezra Dean,
19 *Daniel R. Tilden*,
20 **Joshua R. Giddings*,
21 *Edward S. Hamlin*.

KENTUCKY.

1 *Linn Boyd,
2 **Willis Green*,
3 *Henry Grider*,
4 George A. Caldwell,
5 James Stone,
6 **John White*,
7 *William P. Thomasson*,
8 **Garret Davis*,
9 Richard French,
10 Joseph W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.

1 Andrew Johnson,
2 *William T. Senter*,
3 Julius W. Blackwell,
4 Alvan Cullom,
5 George W. Jones,
6 *Aaron V. Brown,
7 *David W. Dickinson*,
8 *Joseph H. Peyton*,
9 *Cave Johnson,
10 *John B. Ashe*,
11 **Milton Brown*.

INDIANA.

1 Robert Dale Owen,
2 Thomas J. Henley,
3 Thomas Smith,
4 *Caleb B. Smith*,
5 William J. Brown,
6 John W. Davis,
7 Joseph A. Wright,
8 John Pettit,
9 *Samuel C. Sample*,
10 *Andrew Kennedy.

ILLINOIS.

1 Robert Smith,
2 John A. McClernand,
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
4 John Wentworth,
5 Stephen A. Douglass,
6 Joseph P. Hoge,
7 *John J. Hardin*.

MISSOURI.—[General Ticket.]

Gustavus M. Bower,
James B. Bowlin,
James M. Hughes,
John Jameson,
James H. Relfe.

ARKANSAS.

*Edward A. Cross.

MICHIGAN.

1 Robert McClelland,
2 Lucius Lyon,
3 James B. Hunt.

Territories:

FLORIDA....†David Levy.
WISCONSIN....†Henry Dodge.
IOWA....†Augustus C. Dodge.

Whigs in *Italics*, 81—the residue (142) Loco-Focos.

* Members of the last House.

a Elected as a Whig, but now supports Polk and Dallas because of their opposition to the Tariff.

b In place of Dixon H. Lewis, now U. S. Senator.

REGISTER

OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE NAME AND FORCE OF ALL SHIPS AND VESSELS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPENSATION OF ALL PERSONS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

☞ The following List of United States Officers in the employ of the various Departments of Government, has been compiled chiefly from the "REGISTER" prepared at the Department of State, in pursuance of Resolutions of Congress. This work, usually styled the "Blue Book," is more particularly designed for the use of Government Officers, contains upwards of 800 pages, and is not accessible to the great mass of the People of the Country.

EXECUTIVE.

	Salary per Year.		*Salary per Year.*
PRESIDENT UNITED STATES	$25,000	VICE PRESIDENT UNITED STATES	$5,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE			6,000
Chief Clerk	$2,000	Clerk	2,000
Diplomatic Bureau.			
Clerk	$1,600	Do.	$1,400
Do.	1,500	Do.	900
Consular Bureau.			
Three Clerks, each			$1,400
Home Bureau.			
Four Clerks, each	$1,400	Packing and filing Newspapers	800
One do.	1,000	Do.	350
One Clerk	800	Sup. of N. E. Exec. Building	250
Translator & Lib'n	1,600	Three Watch'n, each	365
Disbursing Agent	1,450		
Messenger	750		

PATENT OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER			$3,000
Chief Clerk	$1,700	Seven Clerks, empl'd irregularly at transcribing	
Three Clerks, each	1,500	Messenger	700
Three do. do	1,250	Day Watch in National Gallery	600
Four do. do	1,200	Night Watch	420
One do.	1,150	Two Laborers, each	300
One do.	1,000		
One do.	800		
Three do. for every 100 words	10 cts.		

MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—ENGLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (London,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consul at London—fees, and	2,000
Consul at Kingston-upon-Hull, at Liverpool, Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Cowes,	Fees.
Scotland—Consuls at Leith, Dundee & Glasgow	Fees.
Ireland—Consuls at Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, and Galway	Fees.
East Indies—Consuls at Bombay, Singapore, and Calcutta	Fees.
China—Consul at Hong Kong	Fees.
In and near Europe and Africa—Consuls at Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Port Louis (Isle of France)	Fees.
North America—Consuls at St. John, (N. B.) Halifax, Pictou, and Sidney	Fees.
South America—Consul at Demarara	Fees.
West Indies—Consuls at Bermuda, Nassau, (N. P.) Turks Island, Kingston, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Christophers, Antigua	Fees.
Australia—Consul at Sidney	Fees.
Van Dieman's Land—Consul at Hobart Town	Fees.

RUSSIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (St. Petersburg,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Riga, Archangel, and Odessa	Fees.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Paris,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation, (Paris,)	2,000
Consuls at Lyons and Sedan	Fees.
Ports on the Atlantic—Consuls at Havre, Nantes, La Rochelle, and Bordeaux	Fees.
On the Mediterranean—Consuls at Marseilles and Cette	Fees.
West Indies—Consuls at Point-a-Pitre, in Guadaloupe, and at St. Pierre, in Martinique	Fees.

AFRICA.

Consul at Tangiers	Fees.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Madrid,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation, (Madrid,)	2,000
Consuls at Bilboa, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, and Port Mahon	Fees.
Cuba—Consuls at Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Jago, Baracoa, Xibara, Neuvitas, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas	Fees.
Puerto Rico—Consuls at Ponce, San Juan, Mayaguez, and Guayama	Fees.
Spanish Islands—Teneriffe, Canary, Manilla and Philipine	Fees.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS AND ISLANDS.

Charge d'Affaires, (Lisbon,)	$4,500
Consuls at Lisbon, St. Ubes, Oporto, Fayal, Funchal, Madeira, St. Jago	Fees.

BELGIUM.

Charge d'Affaires, (Brussels,)	$4,500
Consul at Antwerp	Fees.

NETHERLANDS.

Charge d'Affaires, (Hague,)	$4,500
Consuls at Amsterdam and Rotterdam	Fees.
Colonies of the Netherlands—Consuls at Paramaribo, Curaçao, Batavia, (E. Ind.)	Fees.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

Charge d'Affaires, (Copenhagen,)	$4,500
Consuls at Copenhagen, Colsinem and Altona	Fees.
West Indies—Consuls at Sainte Croix and St. Thomas	Fees.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Charge d'Affaires, (Stockholm,)	$4,500
Consuls at Stockholm, Gothenburg and Bergen	Fees.

PRUSSIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Berlin,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consul at Stettin	Fees.
Consuls at Elberfield	Fees.

AUSTRIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Vienna, Trieste and Venice	Fees.
Saxony—Consuls at Leipsic and Dresden	Fees.
Bavaria—Consul at Munich	Fees.
Wurtemburg—Consul at Stuttgard	Fees.
Grand Duchy of Hesse—Consul at Hesse	Fees.
Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg—Consul at Rostock; *Hanseatic, or Free States*—Consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine.	Fees.

SWITZERLAND.

Consuls at Basle and Zurich	Fees.

SARDINIAN STATES.

Charge d'Affaires, (Turin,)	$4,500
Consuls at Genoa and Nice	Fees.
Tuscany—Consuls at Leghorn and Florence	Fees.
Pontifical States—Consuls at Rome and Ancona	Fees.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Charge d'Affaires, (Naples,)	$4,500
Consuls at Naples, Palermo, and Messina	Fees.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Minister Resident, (Constantinople,)	$6,000
Dragoman, "	2,500
Consuls at Constantinople and Smyrna	Fees.
Consuls at Beyrout, Damascus, and Said	500

EGYPT.

Consul at Alexandria	Fees.

GREECE.

Consul at Athens	Fees.

BARBARY STATES.

Consul at Tangiers	$2,000
Consul at Tunis	2,000
Consul at Tripoli	2,000

MUSCAT.

Consul at Muscat and Island of Zanzibar	Fees.

CHINA.

Commissioner	$9,000
Secretary to the Mission	4,500
Consul at Canton	Fees.

INDEPENDENT PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Commissioner at Sandwich Islands	$3,000
Consuls at Woahoo, Otaheite, and Bay of Isl's,	Fees.

HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.

Commercial Agent at Port Republican, Aux Cayes, and Cape Haytien	Fees.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Charge d'Affaires, (Washington,)	$4,500
Consuls at Galveston, Matagorda, Sabine, Brazoria, and Velasco	Fees.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Mexico,)	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Mexico, Santa Fe, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Laguna, Campeche, Merida, Matamoras, Monteroy, Mazatlan, San Blas, San Francisco, Guaymas	Fees.
Central America—Consuls at Guatemala and Grenada	Fees.

NEW GRANADA.

Charge d'Affaires, (Bogota,)	$4,500
Consuls at Carthagena, Santa Martha, Panama,	Fees.

VENEZUELA.

Charge d'Affaires, (Caraccas.)	$4,500
Consuls at Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra	Fees.

BRAZIL.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary	$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Maranham, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, St. Catharine Island, Rio Grande, San Salvador	Fees.
Uruguay—Consul at Montevideo	Fees.
Buenos Ayres—Consul at Buenos Ayres	Fees,

CHILI.

Charge d'Affaires, (Sant Jago,)	Fees.
Consuls at Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Aquimbo	Fees.

PERU.

Charge d'Affaires, (Lima,)	$9,000
Agent to the Coast of Africa, under act of Congress of 3d of March, 1819—Liberia	$1,500
Special Agent to Austria, in relation to the Tobacco Trade	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY $6,000

Chief Clerk	$2,000	Four do. "	1,000
Clerk	1,800	Messenger	700
Four Clerks, each	1,600	Do.	650
Four do. "	1,400	Four Watch'n, each	365
Two do. "	1,150		

FIRST COMPTROLLER $3,500

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Five do. "	1,000
Four Clerks, each	1,400	Messenger	700
Five do. "	1,150	Ass't do.	700

SECOND COMPTROLLER $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Two do. "	1,000
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Two do. "	800
Three do. "	1,150	Messenger	700

FIRST AUDITOR $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	One do.	800
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Messenger	700
Six do. "	1,150	Ass't do.	350
Four do. "	1,000		

SECOND AUDITOR $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Six do. "	1,000
Two Clerks, each	1,400	One do. "	800
Six do. "	1,150	Messenger	700

THIRD ATDITOR $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Three do. "	800
Six Clerks, each	1,400	Messenger	700
Twelve do. "	1,150	Ass't do.	350
Eight do. "	1,000		

FOURTH AUDITOR $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Five do. each	1,150
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Five do. "	1,000
One do	1,200	Messenger	700

FIFTH AUDITOR $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Two do. "	1,000
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Tessenger	700
Four do. "	1,150		

TREASURER $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Four Clerks, each	1,000
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Messenger	700
Four do. "	1,200		

REGISTER $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,700	Three Clerks, each.	800
Five Clerks, each	1,400	Messenger	700
Four do. "	1,150	Ass't do.	350
Ten do. "	1,000		

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE $3,000

Solicitor	$2,000	Clerk	1,500
Recorder	2,000	Four Clerks, each	1,400
Principal Clerk Public Lands	1,800	Sixteen do. "	1,300
Principal Clerk Surveys	1,800	Twenty do. "	1,200
Principal Draughtsman	1,500	Five do. "	1,100
Ass't Draughtsman.	1,200	Twenty-three "	1,000
		Two Messengers, e'h	700
		Two Ass't do. "	350
		Two Packers, "	450

SOLICITOR $3,500

Chief Clerk	$1,150	Five Clerks. each	1,150
Clerk	1,500	Messenger	500

AUDITOR OF TREASURY FOR POST-FFICE DEPARTMENT $3,000

Chief Clerk	$2,000	Thirty-two Cl's, e'h	1,000
Four Clerks, each	1,600	Messenger	750
Twelve do. "	1,400	Ass't do.	350
Twenty-nine "	1,200		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Customs.

State of Maine.

Collector—*Eastport*	$3.000
Surveyor "	1,256
Four Dep. Col. and Insp.—*Eastport*, each	1,095
Deputy " " *Houlton*	1,033
" " " *Calais*	993
Two Dep. " " *Lubec*, each	1,095
Deputy " " *Fort Fairfield*	1,095
" " " *Robbinston*	730
Collector—*Machias*	575
Inspector "	750
" "	437
Collector—*Castine*	937
Dep. Col. and Insp.	1,095
" " occasional Insp.	600
Dep. Col. and Insp.—*Bucksport*	647
" " *Madawaska*	544
Collector—*Belfast*	1.904
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Belfast*	1,065
" " " *Frankfort*	1,056
" " " *Bangor*	966
Collector—*Waldboro'*	1,262
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Waldboro'*	950
" " " *Thomaston*	1.003
Insp. and Measurer, do.	927
" " *St. George*	720
Deputy Col and Insp.—*Nobleboro' & N. Castle*	725
Inspector—*Bristol*	625
Collector—*Bath*	1,646
Deputy Col. and Insp.	1,056
Inspector	918
Inspector—*Bath and Topsham*	891
" " *in Revenue Boat*	1,071
" *Georgetown*	936
" *Harpswell*	1.000
" *Gardiner*	1,095
" *Hallowell and Augusta*	1,095
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Canada Road*	1,095
Collector—*Portland*	
Deputy Col. and Clerk—*Portland*	909
Surveyor and Insp. "	768
Inspector "	1,095
Ten Inspectors " each $3 p. day	
Collector—*Saco*	383
Inspector " (*Outer Harbor*)	1,095
" *Scarborough*	1,095
Collector—*Kennebunkport*	300
Dep. Col. "	
Inspector "	500

☞ In addition to the above, there are from sixty to one hundred persons attached to the Customs in different parts of the State, some of them only temporary—compensation generally about $3 per day.

New-Hampshire.

Superintendent Light Houses—*Portsmouth*	$830
Deputy Col. and Insp. "	730
Four Dep. Col. and Insp. do. whose offices yield each, about	550
Eight Insp. Weighers, do. " less than	500
Insp. and Boarding Officer—*Kittery*	500
" " " *New Castle*	500
Dep. Col. and Insp. *Dover*	299
" " *Lancaster*	226
" " *Stewartstown*	267
Naval Officer *Portsmouth*	522
Clerk "	730
Surveyor "	517
Inspector *Hampton*	
Sundry Watchmen, Guagers, &c.	Fees.

Massachusetts.

☞ The salaries paid the following officers, are generally a per diem allowance for the time employed, which, during the last year, were as follows:

Collector—*Newburyport*	$1,493
Naval Officer "	409
Surveyor	496
Ten Insp. and Dep. Col., Measurers, &c. at Newburyport, at $3 per day — services amounting from $60 to $1000 per year.	
Collector—*Ipswich*	233
Inspector "	384
Collector—*Gloucester*	518
Surveyor "	172
Six Insp. at do. averaging each—some more, some less—about	250
Collector—*Marblehead*	264
Surveyor	160
Deputy Col. and Insp	365
Insp. and Measurer	453
" "	526
Three other Insp. and Weighers, av. each about	150
Collector—*Salem*	2,430
Deputy Col.	1,000
Clerk	920
Naval Officers	872
Surveyor	946
Weigher and Gauger	812
Two Guagers, each about	750
Inspector	1,095
Seven Inspectors, averaging each about	450
Four Insp, Meas. &c. "	250
Surveyor—*Beverly*	200
Inspector "	333

BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

Collector, and Sup. Light Houses	
Deputy Col.	
Cashier and Bookkeeper	1,800
Bond Accountant	1,009
Clearance Clerk	1,407
Debenture "	1,307
Impost "	1,257
Bond "	1,232
Marine "	1,182
Ten Weighers and Guagers, each	1,500
Six Measurers of Salt and Coal, each	1,5 0
Thirty-two Inspectors, each	1,095
Two Storekeepers, each	1,095
Marker of Spirits	1,091
Messenger	730
Arranging Custom House Papers	912
Naval Officer	5,000
Dep. "	1,500
Two Appraisers, each	1,500
Two Ass't Appraisers, each	1,200
Clerk	1,000
Three Measurers, each	800
Invoice Clerk	766
" Examiner	600
Six Laborers, each	468
Surveyor	5,000
Dep. "	1,500
Clerk	900
Inspector of Light Houses	500
Assistant Marker	942

☞ In addition to the above, the services of extra Clerks are occasionally required.

Collector—*Plymouth*	$641
Insp. and Dep. Col.—*Scituate*	625
" " *Marshfield*	160
" " *Duxbury*	800
" " *Kingston*	300
" " *Plymouth*	1,095
Measurer "	300
Collector—*Fall River*	1,119
Deputy Collector "	
Three Inspectors, Weighers and Measurers	
Collector—*Barnstable*	1,126
Deputy Collector and Clerk	200
Four Inspectors, &c. each about	250
Measurer—*Sandwich*	43
Deputy Collector—*Chatham*	250
Inspector "	50
Deputy Collector—*Wellfleet*	250
Inspector "	63
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Provincetown*	350
Deputy Col.—*Falmouth*	250
Collector—*New-Bedford*	
Dep. Col two Insp. Meas. and Clerk	
Insp. at *Dartmouth, Mattapoisett, Wareham, Sippican, Westport and Fairhaven*, salaries each about	125
Collector—*Edgartown*	250
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Holmes Hole*	600
" " *Edgartown*	500
Inspector—*Tarpaulin Cove*	500
Collector—*Nantucket*	539
Inspector "	630
Boatmen	144

Rhode Island.

COLLECTOR—*Providence*		$1,260
Dep. Col. and Meas. "		688
Naval Officer "		564
Surveyor "		622
Surveyor—*Pawtucket*		200
Eleven Insp at *Providence*, two Guagers, one Weigher, one Measurer, two Appraisers—compensation each, from $1000 downwards,		
Inspector—*Pawtucket*		540
COLLECTOR—*Bristol*		
Surveyor "	fees and	250
Four Insp. one Weigher, one Meas.—$3 p. day.		
Surveyor, Weigher, Guager, and three Insp at *Warren*—fees, or $3 per day		
COLLECTOR—*Newport*		
Naval Officer		$408
Surveyor—*Port of Newport*		362
" *East Greenwich*		250
" *North Kingston*		250
" *Tiverton*		200
Twelve Insp. Meas. &c.—compensation from $100 up to		1,000

Vermont.

COLLECTOR—*Burlington*—5 mos. services		$445
Dep. Col. and Insp.—*Windmill Point*—5 m. ser.		200
" " *Alburg*	3 "	90
" " *Swanton*	3 "	90
" " *Highgate*	5 "	150
" " *Franklin*	4 "	80
" " *Berkshire*	4 "	80
" " *Richford*	3 "	60
" " *Troy*	4 "	66
" " *Derby*	4 "	120
" " *Canaan*	4 "	80
" " *Burlington*	5 "	102
" " *Steamboats*	5 "	205
Master of Rev. Boat—*Windmill Point*,	5 "	115
" " *Alburg*	3½ "	145
Inspector—*St. Albans*	5 "	115
" *Hyde Park*	5 "	98
" *Westfield*	5 "	53
" *Derby*	4 "	166
" *Sutton*	4½ "	90
" *Montpelier*	4 "	80

Connecticut.

COLLECTOR—*Middletown*		$1,155
Dep. Col. Insp. Weigher and Meas	7 months	627
Surveyor and Keeper of Public Store	3 "	387
Surv. Weigher and Meas.—*Saybrook*.	3 "	305
" " *Hartford*.	3 "	162
Inspector "	5 "	471
Two Inspectors "		
Inspector—*Saybrook*	3 "	287
Keeper Rev. Boat, do	3 "	25
Inspector—*Middletown*	5½ "	437
Weigher and Meas. do	1½ "	127
COLLECTOR—*New London*	4 "	731
Surveyor "	12 "	315
Deputy Col	12 "	140
Two Inspectors, one $500, the other		600
Inspector—*Norwich*	4½ months	308
" *East Lyme*		
" *Lyme*		
COLLECTOR, Sup. Light House, and Agent Marine Hospital—*New Haven*		1,600
Surveyor, &c "		895
Insp. Weigher and Meas. "	4½ months	631
Guager and Weigher "	4½ "	338
" " "		881
Three Insp. do. each about		470
Inspector—*Guilford and Madison*		60
" *Branford and Sachem's Head*		72
" *Milford and Derby*		40
COLLECTOR—*Fairfield*		797
Inspector—*Bridgeport*	172 days	516
" *Stamford*	3 months	243
" *Norwalk*	1½ "	126
COLLECTOR—*Stonington*		250
Surveyor—*Pawcatuck, R. I.*	8½ months	106
Inspector—*Stonington*		309
" "		144
" *Groton*		279

New-York.

COLLECTOR—*Plattsburg*		$1,050
Deputy Col. and Insp—*Do. and Steamboat*		750
" " *Rouse's Point*		600
" " *Fort Covington*		450
" " *Champlain*		500
" " *Chateaugay*		400
" " *Trout River*		400
" " *Mooers*		400
" " *Hogansburg*		400
Inspector—*Rouse's Point*	7 months	266
" *Whitehall*		400
" *Plattsburg*		250
" *Fort Covington*		250
COLLECTOR—*Ogdensburg*		1,460
Deputy Col. and Insp. "		900
" " *Morristown*		708
" " *Waddington*		500
" " *Louisville*		250
" " *Massena*		400
" " *Ogdensburg*		400
" " *Hammond*		360
COLLECTOR—*Cape Vincent*	4 months	350
Deputy Col. and Insp. "		
" " *French Creek*	3½ mos.	162
" " *Alex'a Bay*	3½ "	159
COLLECTOR—*Sacketts Harbor*	5 "	300
Deputy Col. and Insp. "	5 "	300
" " *Dexter*	5 "	152
" " *Henderson*	4 "	183
" " *Pillar Point*		
COLLECTOR—*Oswego*	4 mos.	355
Deputy Col. "	4 "	265
Two Insp. do. each, for	4 "	260
Inspector—*Sodus Bay*		500
" *Little Sodus Bay*		300
" *Sandy Creek*		250
" *Utica*		400
" *Salmon Creek*		
" *Port Ontario*	3½ mos.	120
COLLECTOR—*Lewiston*		1,359
Deputy Col. and Insp. "		900
" " *Youngstown*		730
" " *Niagara Falls*		400
" " *18 Mile Creek*		200
" " *Oak Orchard Creek*		200
" " *Port of Lewiston*		730
COLLECTOR—*Buffalo*		1,954
Deputy Col. "		1,000
Two Inspectors. "		650
Deputy Col.—*Black Rock*		720
" " *Black Rock Dam*		500
" " *Tonawanda*		250
Inspector—*Sch osser*		400
Deputy Col.—*Silver Creek*		500
" " *Dunkirk*		250
" " *Portland Harbor*		250
COLLECTOR—*Sag Harbor*		890
Inspector "		150
" "	1½ mos.	120
" *Greenport*	5 "	100
COLLECTOR—*District of Genesee*		784
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Rochester*	1 month.	75
" " *Carthage*	1 "	75
" " *Charlotte*		
" " *Pultneyville*		80

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLLECTOR—*New-York*		$6,400
Ass't Collector		2,700
Four Deputy Col. each		1,500
Three Clerks, each		1,200
Auditor		3,000
Ass't Auditor		1,500
Cashier		2,200
Ass't Cashier		1,325
Naval Officer		5,000
Deputy Naval Officer		1,500
Auditing Deputy		1,250
Surveyor and Inspector		4,900
Deputy Inspector		1,500
24 Clerks, each		1,000
1 "		1,100
1 "		1,250
3 " each		1,000
1 "		975
17 " each		900

10 Clerks, each	800
4 " "	700
2 " "	675
3 " "	500
2 " "	1,150
Messenger	500
Porter and Messenger	600
83 Inspectors, each	1,095
68 Night Inspectors, each	547
17 Weighers "	1,500
7 Guagers "	1,031
17 Measurers "	1,250
4 Markers "	1,500
3 Appraisers "	2,000
4 Ass't Appraisers. "	1,500
1 Clerk to do. "	1,500
3 do do. "	1,000
Storekeeper	1,500
20 Clerks to Storekeepers, App. Stores, each	1,000
3 " " each	800
2 " " "	500
Porter	800
Ass't Collector—*Jersey City*	1,000
Deputy Col.—*Albany*	1,000
Inspector "	1,000
Deputy Col.—*Troy*	739
Surveyor—*Albany*	150
Measurer—*Saugerties*	Fees.

New-Jersey.

COLLECTOR—*Perth Amboy* Fees, and	270
Dep. Col. and Insp. "	600
Surveyor—*New Brunswick*	150
Two Inspectors—*Perth Amboy* Per day	3
" " *South Amboy* "	3
" " *Squam Beach* "	3
" " *New Brunswick* "	3
" " *Long Branch* "	3
COLLECTOR—*Burlington*	162
Deputy Col —*Mount Holly*	21
COLLECTOR—*Tuckerton* (Little Egg Harb.)	228
Dep. Col. and 2 Insp. the 3 in all, about	125
" Insp.—*Manahawkin*	360
COLLECTOR—*Egg Harbor*	360
Inspector	365
COLLECTOR—*Bridgeton*	379
Two Deputy Col. "	Fees.
" " *Cape May*	Fees.
" " *Port Elizabeth*	Fees.
COLLECTOR—*Camden*	1,000
COLLECTOR—*Newark*	2 0
Dep. Col. and Insp " 3 months	176
Inspector " 3½ "	152

Pennsylvania.

COLLECTOR—*Philadelphia* 6½ months.	$3,573
2 Deputy Col. each	1,500
Naval Officer 10½ months.	2,616
Dep. "	1,500
Surveyor	2,779
Dep. "	1,500
Weigher	1,500
Deputies and Laborers under Weigher	5,020
Clerk	1,020
2 Clerks, each	1,000
" "	900
2 " "	840
4 " "	720
2 " "	680
1 "	650
4 " "	600
1 "	672
1 "	511
1 "	550
Messenger	511
"	425
"	547
2 Appraisers, each	1,500
2 Ass't " "	1,200
Clerk	800
"	605
2 Laborers, each	470
2 Guagers, "	734
4 Measurers Salt, each	1,350
2 Markers "	1,500
Laborer to do	467
Storekeeper	1,095
Ass't "	800
Inspector—*Lazaretto*	1,095
33 Inspectors—*Delaware Wharves*—eac	1,095
1 " *Chester*	1,095
3 " *Schuylkill Wharves*—each	1,095
1 " *Revenue Barge*	1,095
1 " *Bristol*	720
2 " *Custom House*—each	1,095
1 " *Marcus Hook*	1,095
1 " *Richmond*	1,095
1 Night Insp.—*Schuylkill Wharves*	860
1 " *Delaware* "	860
21 " " each	456
3 " *Schuylkill* " "	456
1 " *Custom House*	550
COLLECTOR—*Presque Isle* (*Erie*)	376
Deputy Col. 8 months.	516
Surveyor and Insp.—*Pittsburg* 1½ "	43

Delaware.

COLLECTOR—*Wilmington*	$1,420
Inspector "	1,095
" *New Castle*	1,095
" *Port Penn*	1,095
" *Delaware City*	500
" *Lewes*	500
Measurer "	
" *Wilmington*	
Weigher "	

Maryland.

COLLECTOR—*Baltimore* Fees, and.	$1,259
Deputy Col "	1,500
Clerk "	1,400
" "	1,200
2 Clerks " each	600
Naval Officer " Fees, and	1,914
Clerk "	600
2 Appraisers " each	1,500
Clerk "	1,000
Ass't Appraiser "	600
Porter "	350
Surv. and Insp " Fees, and	1,360
Weigher "	1,445
Guager "	
Measurer "	1,500
20 Insp " each	1,095
Storekeeper "	1,095
" "	600
" *Lasseretto* (*near Balt.*)	
Marker—*Baltimore*	862
8 Night Insp. each	456
Surveyor—*Havre de Grace*	150
" *Chestertown*	150
COLLECTOR—*Annapolis*	232
Inspector "	1,095
Surveyor—*Nottingham* 5 months.	62
Inspector—*Drum Point* 4 "	64
COLLECTOR—*Oxford*	250
" *Vienna*	471
" *Snow Hill*	320
" *St. Mary's*	250
Surveyor—*Nanjemoy*	200
" *Llewellensburg*	200
Surv. and Col.—*Town Creek*	150

District of Columbia.

COLLECTOR—*Georgetown*	$716
Deputy Col. and Insp. "	800
" " *Washington City*	821
Inspector "	200
COLLECTOR—*Alexandria* 6½ months.	480
Surv. and Insp	516
3 Insp. each	1,095
Guager—received during the year, fees	12
Weigher " " "	
Measurer	544

Virginia.

COLLECTOR—*Rappahannock*	$545
Dep. Col. and Insp. "	300
2 Insp " "	
Surveyor—*Fredericksburg*	324
Measurer "	135
Surveyor—*Port Royal*	282
" *Urbanna* 3 months.	37
" *Carter's Creek*	258

Surveyor—*Dumfries* 150
COLLECTOR—*Richmond* .....about 1,500
Dep. Col. and Insp. " ..... " 1,000
" Clerk..... " 1,100
Ins. Weigher and Meas.—*Bermuda Hundred*.. 1,095
COLLECTOR—*Petersburg*..... 1,400
Clerk..... " ..... 8 months. 490
Inspector..... " ..... 9 " 819
Surveyor—*City Point* ..... 9 " 225
Weigher, Meas. and Guager, do..... 9 " 1,125
Inspector, do..... 9 " 819
Surveyor—*Geoconico*..... 215
Deputy Insp. " 150
COLLECTOR—*Folly Land'g*, (sal. $200) fees 263
Inspector..... " .....
COLLECTOR—*East River*..... 236
Surveyor..... " 210
COLLECTOR—*Yorktown* 300
Deputy Col..... " .....
COLLECTOR—*Cherry Stone Dist*..6½ mos. 130
Deputy Col..... " " .....
Surveyor—*Wheeling*..... 350
COLLECTOR—*Norfolk*..... 1,843
Sup. of Lights.. " 454
Agent for Marine Hospital, do.....
Naval Officer, do..... 630
Dep. do, do..... 608
Surveyor, do..... 420
3 Inspectors, each 1,095
" and Keeper Public Warehouse..... 1,095
Measurer..... " " 219
" " " 268
" " " 231
2 " each about..... 30
Weigher..... 368
4 Surveyors, each..... 250

North Carolina.

COLLECTOR—*Elizabeth City*.....Fees and $250
3 Insp. Weigher and Meas.....
COLLECTOR—*Edenton*.....Fees and 200
Surveyor—*Hertford*..... 200
" *Murfreesboro'* 200
3 Insp. and Meas.—*Edenton*.....
COLLECTOR, &c.—*Plymouth*..... 434
Agent Hospital, and Sup. of Lights, &c.....
Surveyor—*Windsor* 150
Insp. Weigher, Meas. &c.....1 month 150
COLLECTOR, &c.—*Washington*..... 453
Dep. " " 250
2 Meas. &c..... " .....
COLLECTOR—*Newbern*..... 725
Dep. " " .....
Inspector..... " 177
Guager..... " 22
Measurer..... " 179
Surveyor—*Swansborough*.....6 months 130
COLLECTOR—*Beaufort*..... 325
4 Inspectors..... " ..... Fees.
COLLECTOR—*Wilmington* .....
Naval Officer..... " 663
Surveyor..... " 586
2 Insp. each 600
Temporary Insp.....12 months. 673
2 " " each 167
Weigher and Guager 181

South Carolina.

COLLECTOR—*Charleston*.....$2,175
Debenture Clerk " 1,300
Bookkeeper..... " 1,000
Dep. Col. and Clerk " 800
Abstract Clerk.. " 400
Naval Officer.. " 1,788
Ass't " " 626
Surveyor 1,238
2 Appraisers, each..... 1,500
Measurer Foreign Goods 1,095
Storekeeper..... 1,095
Measurer 1,500
Weigher 1,500
Guager 455
2 Boarding Officers, each 1,095
11 Inspectors, each 1,095
9 Temporary Insp. &c. each averaging about.. 850
3 Night Inspectors, each..... 1,095
COLLECTOR—*Georgetown*..... 250
Dep. Col. and Insp. 125
COLLECTOR—*Beaufort*..... 250

Georgia.

COLLECTOR—*Savannah*.....5½ months $801
Deputy Col..... " .....5 " 475
Naval Officer... " 1,054
Survey 923
2 Appraisers, each..... 1,500
10 Inspectors, annual salary each 1,095
Storekeeper 800
Weigher and Gunger.....5 months 350
Dep. Col. and Insp. &c.—*Hardwick* 200
COLLECTOR—*Sunbury*..... 250
" *Brunswick*..... 250
Inspector..... " 500
COLLECTOR—*St. Mary's*..... 708
Inspector—*Jeffersonton* 200

Alabama.

COLLECTOR—*Mobile*.....
Dep. " " 1,500
Insp. and Imp. Clk " 1,500
" Genl. " " 1,500
Inspector..... " 1,095
Appraiser and Guager..... 209

Mississippi.

COLLECTOR—*Vicksburg*. (returns for 11 m.) $458
" *Pearlington*..... 269

Louisiana.

COLLECTOR—*New-Orleans*.....$6,400
Naval Officer..... " 5,000
Surveyor ..... " 4,500
" .....*Bayou St. John* 250
" .....*Port Ponchartrain*..... 250
" .....*Madisonville*..... 250
2 Dep. Col.—*New-Orleans*, each..... 1,500
Dep. Naval Officer " 1,500
Dep. Surveyor .... " 1,500
2 Appraisers..... " each 1,500
Weigher, Meas. and Guager, each..... 1,500
3 Clerks, each..... 1,500
Clerk..... 700
4 Clerks, each..... 1,200
Dep. Weigher and Guager, each..... 1,200
Dep. Measurer 900
Storekeeper..... 1,095
Dep. " " 730
2 Clerks, each 1,000
34 Inspectors, each 1,095
8 Night Insp. " .....Per day. 2
2 Clerks, each 1,095
COLLECTOR—*Franklin*.....7½ months 487
Dep. " *Vermillionville*.....

Tennessee.

Surveyor—*Nashville*..... $400

Kentucky.

Surveyor—*Louisville* $262

Ohio.

COLLECTOR—*Cleveland, Cuyahoga* $591
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Cleveland*..... 475
2 " " each..... 400
" " *Black Riv. Harb*..9 m. 180
" " *Grand River*.....9 " 180
" " *Ashtabula*.....9 " 180
" " *Conneaut*.....9 " 180
COLLECTOR—*Maumee City* 325
Deputy Col. and Insp. " 200
" " *Perrysburg*..... 200
" " *Manhattan* 200
" " *Toledo*.....5 months 81
Surv. and Insp.—*Cincinnati*—sal. fees and com. 712
COLLECTOR—*Sandusky* 409
Dep. " " 300
Inspector—*Huron*..... 300
" *Lower Sandusky*..... 200
" *Port Clinton* 200
" *Vermillion* 200

Missouri.

Surveyor and Inspector—*St. Louis*..... $350

Michigan.

COLLECTOR—*Detroit*	9 months	$1,213
Dep. " "	9 "	600
Inspector " "	9 "	270
Deputy Col.—*Port Huron*	9 "	270
" " *Chicago*	9 "	270
Inspector—*Detroit*	4 "	120
" *Spring Wells*	9 "	225
Deputy Col.—*St. Clair*	9 "	180
" " *St. Joseph*	5 "	100
Inspector—*River Rouge*	3 "	60
" *Detroit*		185
Deputy Col.—*Newport*	9 "	120
" " *Palmer*	3 "	40
Inspector—*Mount Clemens*	3 "	40
Deputy Col.—*Monroe*	9 "	120
Inspector—*Gibraltar*	9 "	120
" *Grass Point*	3 "	30
" *Brest*	9 "	75
" *Ecorse*	6 "	50
" *Grand Marais*	3 "	25
" *Milk River Point*	3 "	25
" *Saginaw*	3 "	25
" and Dep. Col	3 "	25
COLLECTOR—*Michilimacinac*	3 "	208
Inspector " "		
Deputy Col. and Insp.—*Sault Ste Marie*		400
" " *Milwaukie*		

Florida.

COLLECTOR—*Pensacola*	$654
Surveyor—*St. Andrews Bay*	300
Inspector—*Pensacola*	1,095
" *Jacksonville*	728
" *Fernandina*	300
COLLECTOR—*Apalachicola*—sal. fees, &c.	2,150
Dep. " " "	1,095
Weigher, Guager, and temp. Insp. do. fees, &c 97 days	1,087
4 Temporary Insp., Ac. do. per day	3
Deputy Col.—*St. Josephs*	1,095
COLLECTOR—*St. Augustine*	500
Deputy Col. and Insp. "	1,095
" " *Port of Tampa*	1,095
" " *Cedar Key*	1,095
COLLECTOR, &c.—*Key West*	2,392
Dep. " and Inspector	1,095
" " "	1,095
Weighers and Appraisers, appointed temporarily as occasion requires	Fees.

OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE AT DIFFERENT STATIONS.

20 Captains, each..	$350	20 2d Lieuts. each..	860
20 Lieuts. " ..	900	21 3d " " ..	790

NUMBER AND SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT SHIPS.

Maine.

21 Keepers, each...	$350	1 Keeper	600
2 " " ..	500	1 "	450
4 " " ..	400		

New-Hampshire.

3 Keepers, each....	$600	1 Keeper	$350

Massachusetts.

2 Keepers, each....	$450	3 Keepers, each....	$300
11 " "	400	1 Light Ship, K's s.	650
20 " "	350		

Rhode Island.

9 Keepers, each	$350

Vermont.

1 Keeper	$350

Connecticut.

20 Keepers, each....	$350	1 Light Ship, sal...	$500

New-York.

4 Keepers, each....	$600	27 " "	350
1 "	500	2 Light Ships, each	700
4 " each.....	400		

New-Jersey.

1 Keeper	350

Pennsylvania.

2 Keepers, each	350

Delaware.

2 Keepers, each....	450	2 Light Ships—ea..	$500
4 " "	400	1 "	700
4 " "	350		

Maryland.

1 Keeper	600	9 Keepers, each ...	350
3 " each.....	400	1 Light Ship	500

Virginia.

2 Keepers, each ...	500	3 Light Ships—ea..	$400
5 " " ...	400	5 " "	500
1 "	350		

North Carolina.

5 Keepers, each ...	400	9 Light Ships, each	500

South Carolina.

1 Keeper	600	2 Light Ships, each	430
1 Light Ship	500	1 "	400

Georgia.

4 Keepers, each ...	400	1 Light Ship	700
1 "	500		

Ohio.

2 Keepers, each....	450	8 Keepers, each....	350
1 "	400		

Louisiana.

7 Keepers, each....	600	6 Keepers, each....	500

Florida.

2 Keepers, each....	600	2 Keepers, each....	450
4 " "	500	2 Light Ships, each	700
3 " "	400		

Michigan.

2 Keepers, each....	400	1 Light Ship	500
18 " "	350		

Alabama.

4 Keepers, each	500

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

☞ Salary of Registers, $500 per annum, and 1 per cent. commissions—commissions not to exceed $2,500 per annum. They are allowed, also, for *expense labor*, mileage, and for attendance upon sales.

Registers' and Receivers' Offices are located at the following places:

Chillicothe and Upper Sandusky, *Ohio*. Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne and Winamac, *Indiana*. Shawneetown, Kaskaskia, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield, Danville, Quincy, Dixon and Chicago, *Illinois*. St. Louis, Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Clinton, Springfield and Plattsburg, *Missouri*. St. Stephens, Cahaba, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Sparta, Demopolis, Montgomery and Lebanon, *Alabama*. Washington, Augusta, Jackson, Grenada and Columbus, *Mississippi*. New Orleans, Opelousas, Ouchita, Baton Rouge and Natchitoches, *Louisiana*. Detroit, Kalamazoo, Genesee and Ionia, *Michigan*. Batesville, Little Rock, Washington, Fayetteville, Helena and Johnson C. H. *Arkansas*. Green Bay, Mineral Point and Milwaukie, *Wisconsin Territory*. Du Buque and Fairfield, *Iowa*. Tallahassee, St. Augustine and Newnansville, *Florida*.

SURVEYORS.

SURVEYOR GEN.—*Cincinnati, O.*	$2,000
Chief Clerk " "	1,500
2 Draughtsmen..... " each.....	1,000
4 Clerks, do..... " paid by 100 wds	
SURV. GEN.—*St. Louis*	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,000
Clerk	900
3 Draughtsmen, &c. paid by the piece	
5 Clerks to do. " 100 words	
SURV. GEN.—*Florence, Ala*	2,000
Clerk	1,000
Draughtsman	1,000
SURV. GEN.—*Donaldsville, La*	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,200
Clerk	1,000
Draughtsmen and 2 Clerks, paid by 100 words..	
SURV. GEN.—*Jackson, Miss*	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,200
Draughtsman	1,000
SURV. GEN.—*Little Rock, Ark*	2,000
2 Clerks at $800 each, and 1 at	1,000
2 Clerks, and 1 Draughtsman, by the piece	

SURV. GEN.—*Du Buque, Iowa*	1,500
Chief Clerk	1,200
Draughtsman $400, and Clerk by the piece	400
SURV. GEN.—*Tallahassee, Fla.*	2,000
Draughtsman	1,500
Clerk	1,500
Recorder of Land Titles—*St. Louis*	500

UNITED STATES MINT.

Philadelphia.

Director	$3,500	Engraver	2,000
Treasurer	2,000	Ass't Assayer	1,500
Chief Coiner	2,000	2 Clerks, each	1,000
Assayer	2,000	"	1,200
Melter and Refiner	2,000	Director Clerk	1,000

New-Orleans.

Superintendent	$2,500	Coiner	$2,000
Treasurer	2,000	Refiner	2,000
Assayer	2,000	2 Clerks, each	1,200

Dahlonega, Ga.

Superintendent	$2,000	Assayer	1,500
Coiner, Melter and Refiner	1,500	Clerk	1,000

Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent	$2,000	Coiner	1,500
Assayer	1,500	Clerk	1,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY—*Washington City*	$6,000		
3 Chief Clerks, each	$2,000	Ext. Cl'ks fm time to time, $3 per day	
3 Clerks "	1,600	Messenger	650
3 " "	1,400	"	400
1 "	1,200	"	144
4 " "	1,000		

Quartermaster General's Department.

Chief Clerk, *Wash.*	$1,600	Messenger	500
2 Clerks, each	1,200	"	144
5 Clerks, each	1,000		

Clothing Branch of the Department.

2 Clerks, *Phil.* ea	$1,500	Inspector	$800
2 " "	1,100	Insp. Boots, each	720
1 "	850	5 Clks to Mil. Storek's per m. ea. ab't.	100
Messenger	540		

Department at large at various Ports.

2 Clerks, ea. per m.	$100	5 Agents, "	60
1 " "	83	2 " "	50
11 " "	75	5 " "	25
8 " "	60	Sup. *Fort Smith*	80
13 " "	50	" *Fort Leav'w'h*	60
8 " "	40	Pilot & Agt, *Fla.*	100
6 " "	35	7 Mast. Steam's "	100
4 " "	30	5 " Transports, ea. from $35 to	80
8 " "	25	14 Mates Steamers	50
Clk and Sup. Workmen, *Plattsburg*	50	6 Engineers "	100
Agent, *Albany*	65	10 " "	75
19 Wagons and Forage Masters, each.	40	8 " "	50
		Engineer Saw-mill.	100

Engineer Department.

Chief Clerk, per annum	$1,200
Clerk	1,150
2 Clerks, each	1,000
2 " "	800
Messenger	500
Surgeon, Fort Monroe, per month	60
" Forts in Charleston Harbor, per day	2
37 Clerks at different ports, from $125 per month down to $1.50 per day	
Draughtsman, per day	2
Master Masons, from $2 to $5 per day	
" Carpenters, $2 to $3 "	
" Blacksmiths $2 to $3 "	
46 Overseers at different ports, fm $1.50 to $3 p. d	
28 Sub-Overseers, from $1.50 to $2.50 per day	
Chief Clerk Top. Eng. *Washington*, per ann	1,400
3 Clerks " each	1,000
Messenger	500
Agent, *Louisville, Ky.* per annum	2,000
30 Agents at different ports, from $1 to $3 p. day	
Chief Clerk, Ordnance Department, per annum.	1,200
7 Clerks, each	1,000
Messenger	500

Paymasters and Military Storekeepers, at

Washington City	$1,250	St. Augustine, Fla.	800
Watervliet, N. Y	1,200	Rock Island, Ill	800
Harpers Ferry	1,250	Pikesville, Md	800
Springfield, Mass	1,250	Chat'ahoochee, Fla.	800
Pittsburg, Pa	1,200	Memphis, Tenn	800
Vergennes, Vt	800	Frankfort, Pa	800
Augusta, Ga	800	New-York	1,200
Liberty, Mo	800	Detroit, Mich	1,200
Little Rock, Ark	800	Fayetteville	1,200
Watertown, Mass	800	Mount Vernon, Ala.	1,200
Rome, N. Y	800	Charleston, S C	1,200

Master Armorer—*Harpers Ferry*, fuel, quar's &	$1,200
" *Springfield, Mass.* "	1,200
Agent for U. S. Upper Miss. Lead Mines, New-York, and those near Lake Superior	2,000
Sup. to do. Galena, 15 per ct. on collections, and	1,200
Acting Special Agent, do	800
Ass't to " $4 per day	
Clerk at Galena	500
Clerk Subsistence Department—*Washington*	1,600
" " " "	1,200
2 " " " " each	1,000
Messenger	500
7 Clerks of Commissaries, ea. from $500 to	1,000
Clerk to Paymaster—*Washington*	1,700
" "	1,400
2 " " " each	1,150
1 " " "	1,000
Messenger	700
25 Clks to Paym'r, under act of July 5, 1838, each	500
Clerk in office Surgeon General, *Washington*	2,000
" " "	1,150
" " " "	1,000
Messenger	500
41 Private Physicians at different points, from $15 to $75 per month	

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—*Washington* $2,500

Chief Clerk	$1,600	3 Clerks, each	1,000
3 Clerks, each	1,400	1 "	800
2 " "	1,200	2 Messengers, each	500

COMMISSIONER, INDIAN DEP'T—*Wash'n* $3,000

Chief Clerk	$1,600	5 Clerks, each	1,000
2 Clerks, each	1,600	Messenger	700
4 " "	1,400	"	500
1 "	1,200		

SUPERINTEND'T—*Detroit, Mich.* paid as Agt.

Messenger	$365	Carpenter	600
Interpreter	300	Sub-Agt, *Gr'n Bay*	750
Agent—*Mackinaw*	1,500	Interpreter	300
Keeper "	600	Blacksmith	480
Interpreter	300	" *Up. Wis'n*	480
Carpenter	600	Ass't " "	240
Blacksmith	480	" " *Wahnek'h.*	240
Ass't "	240	Sub-Agt, *La Pointe*	750
Farmer—*Gd Tr B.*	500	Interpreter	300
Blacksmith, "	480	Farmer	600
Ass't " "	240	"	400
Carpenter	600	3 Blacksmiths, each	600
Ass't Farmer	300	3 Ass't " "	240
Act. Sub-Ag. *Sag'w*	750	Sub-Agt, *Iowa Ter.*	365
Farmer	500	Agent, *St. Peters*	1,500
Blacksmith	600	Interpreter "	300
Ass't "	240	Phys. *Fort Snelling*	240
Interpreter	300	Farmer, *St. Peters.*	600
Physician	100	" *Gr. Roads V.*	600
" *G'd Rapids*	100	" *Black Dogs*	600
Interp'r, *Th. Ap. R.*	300	" *Sioux Vil*	600
Gunsmith "	600	" *Little Crows.*	600
Ass't Far, *Grisw'dC*	400	" *Red Wings*	600
Farmer, *Black Riv.*	400	" *Wabashaw's.*	600
Sub-Ag. *S. St. Mar.*	750	Blacks'h, *St. Peters*	600
Interpreter	300	Ass't " "	240
Blacksmith "	480	Blacks'h, *Ft. L. Pep.*	600
Ass't " "	240	Ass't " "	240
Physician "	100	Agent, *Sac & Fox*	1,500
Farmer, *AncoQui'n*	500	Interp. *Raccoon Riv*	300
Blacksmith	600	2 Gunsmiths, each	600
Ass't "	240	2 Blacksmiths, "	600

2 Ass't Black's, ea..	240	2 Blacksm's " ea	480
Farmer, *Old. Ag F.*	600	2 Ass't " " "	240
Matron "	240	Interp. "	300
2 Laborers, each ...	240	2 " *Coun. Bluffs*	300
Sub-Agt. *TurkeyR.*	750	Blacksmith	480
4 Teachers, each....	480	Ass't "	240
Physician.....	1,000	Sub-Agent.....	750
Miller.....	600	Interpreter.....	300
Steward.....	240	Blacksmith	480
Cook	180	Ass't "	240
2 Blacks's, each....	480	Miller.....	600
2 Strikers, "	240	Sub-Agent, *Osage*.	750
10 Agricultur's, ea .	148	Interpreter.....	300
Interpreter.....	500	2 Blacksmiths, each	600
"	300	2 Ass't " "	225
Superin't, *St. Louis*	1,500	Sub-Agt, *Osage R.*	750
Clerk	1,200	Interpreter.....	300
Messenger.....	150	2 Blacksmiths, each	600
Agt, *Ft. Leavenw'h*	1,500	2 Ass't " "	225
2 Interp. " ea	300	Sup. *Western Ter.*	
3 Blacksm's " "	480	Clerk.....	1,000
2 Ass't " " "	240	Interpreter.....	300
Blacks'h, *Delaw's.*	480	Agent, *Choctaw*....	1,500
2 Ass't " " ea	240	Interpreter.....	300
Farmer "	600	3 Teachers. each ...	833
Agt, *Sioux Country*	1,500	6 " " ...	500
Interp. "	300	4 Blacksmiths, each	600
Agt, *Council Bluffs*	1,500	3 Ass't " "	240
4 Fur's, *PawneeV.* ea	600	2 Millwrights "	600
Teacher "	500		

Cherokee Agency.

Agent.....	$1,500	Wheelwright.....	600
Interpreter.....	300	Wagon Maker.....	600
4 Blacksmiths, each	840		

Chickasaw Agency.

Agent.....	$1,500	5 Ass't Blacksmiths.	240
4 Blacksmiths, each	600		

Creek Agency.

Agent.....	$1,500	4 Ass't Black's, ea .	240
Teacher and Wife..	800	2 Wagon Makers, ea	600
Teacher.....	600	Wheelwright.....	600
4 Blacksmiths, each	600	Interpreter.....	300

Neosho Sub-Agency.

Sub-Agent.....	$750	3 Blacksmiths, each	600
2 Interpreters, each.	150	3 Ass't " "	240
Farmer	600	Miller	600

Seminole Sub-Agency.

Sub-Agent.....	$750	Interpreter.....	300

Logansport Ia.

Sub-Agent.....	$750	Blacksmith.....	480
Miller....	680	Ass't "	240

Buffalo, N. Y.

Sub-Agent.....	$750	Interpreter.....	300

Sub-Agent West of Rocky Mountains	750
Disbursing Agent—*Florida*, per day	$5
Enrolling " *North Carolina*, per day....	4
Ass't " " " "	3
2 Com. to settle *Cherokees* claims, each per ann.	3,000
Secretary to do.....	1,500
Clerk to do.....	1,000
2 Commis. to settle with *Choctaws*, each.....	2,500
Secretary to do.....	1,500
Interpreter to do.....	1,500
Agent to collect testimony for do.....	2,500
Clerk to do. per day.....	5
Agent to locate lands for *Sacs and Foxes*. p.d..	6
Sup. War Dep. Buildings. *Washington City* ..	250
4 Watchmen. each	365
Clerk Com. Gen.'s Office, *Washington City*...	1,000
Messenger..... " ...	500
Clerk Adjutant-General's Office " ...	1,200
4 Clerks " " ..	1,000
1 " " " ..	1,150
1 " " " ..	800
Messenger..... ..	500

ARMY.

General Officers.

Major General,	Maj. Gen. by Brevet,
Brigadier General.	Brigadier General

Adjutant General's Department.

Col. and Adj. G. br. G.br.	4 Br. Capt. & "
2 Br. Maj. & Ass't Adj. G.	

Inspector General's Department.

2 Colonels,	Inspector General.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. G. & Q.M.G.M.G.b.	3 Maj. & Quartermast's,
2 Col. & Ass't Q.M.Gen.	28 Capts & Ass't "
2 Lt.Col.&Dep. "	

Subsistence Department.

Col.&Brig.G.br.Com.G S.	2 Maj. & Com. of Sub.
Lt.Col.Ass't "	4 Capts. & "

Medical Department.

21 Surgeon Generals,	50 Ass't Surg.

Pay Department.

Paymaster Generals,	2 Military Storekeepers.
15 Paymasters,	

Corps of Engineers.

Colonel,	12 Captains,
Lieut. Col. Colonel Brev.	12 1st Lieutenants,
Lieut Col.	12 2d "
4 Majors,	2 Brevet "

Topographical Engineers.

Colonel,	10 Captains,
Lieut. Colonel,	10 1st Lieuts.
Major Lieut. Col. Brevet,	10 2d "
3 Majors,	5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.

Ordnance Department.

Colonel,	6 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col.	6 2d "
4 Majors,	7 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

Regiment of Dragoons.

Cosonel,	11 1st Lts. (1 aid to Gen. Scott,)
Lieut. Col.	10 2d Lieuts.
Major,	5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
5 Captains,	
5 Ass't Quartermasters,	

First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel,	2 Ass't Q. M.
Lieut. Col.	20 1st Lieuts.
Major,	10 2d "
4 Capts. Maj. Brevet,	3 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
4 Capt. Ass't Q. M.	

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel	20 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col. Col. Brevet,	10 2d "
Major,	5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Col. Brig, Gen. Brevet,	20 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	6 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel	20 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	4 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

First Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel,	10 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	5 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

Second Regiment Infantry,
Third " "
Fourth " "
Fifth " "
Sixth " "
Seventh " "
Eighth " "
All the same as 1st Reg't.

Regiment of Riflemen.

Colonel,	11 1st Lieuts.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	3 Brevet 2d Lieuts.
10 Captains,	

14 Chaplains.

Military Academy.

Professor Engineering,
" Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
" Mathematics.
" Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology,
Chaplain, and Prof. Geography, History and Ethics,
2 Teachers of French,
" Drawing,
Instructor of Riding,
228 Cadets at West Point.

ARMY LIST—Pay of the Army.

Rank and Grade.	Per month	Rations, per day.	Horses	Servants
Major General	$200	15	7	4
Aid-de-Camp, in add. to pay, &c. of Lieut	24		2	
Brigadier General	104	12	5	3
Aid-de-Camp to do. in add. to pay of Lieut	20		2	
Adjutant General	90	6	5	2
Ass't " with rank of Major.	60	4	4	2
" " " Capt..	50	4	3	1
Inspector Gen	90	6	5	2
Quartermaster Gen	104	12	5	3
Ass't " "	90	6	5	2
Dep. " "	75	5	4	2
Quartermaster	60	4	4	2
Ass't "	50	4	3	1
Paymaster Gen.—$2,500 per annum..				
Paymaster	60	4	4	2
Commissary Gen. of Subsistence	90	6	5	2
Ass't " "	75	5	4	2
Commissary of Sub. with rank of Maj	60	4	4	2
" " " Capt	50	4	3	1
Ass't do. " in add. to pay Lt	20			
Surgeon Gen.—$2,500 per annum				
Surgeon of 10 years' service	60	8	4	2
" less than "	60	4	4	2
Ass't Surgeon of ten years' service	50	8	3	1
" " five "	50	4	3	1
Assst " less than "	33	4	2	1
Prof. Nat. and Exp. Philosophy	75	5	4	2
Ass't " "	50	4	3	1
Prof. Mathematics	60	4	4	2
Ass't "	50	4	3	1
Prof. Engineering	60	4	4	2
Ass't "	50	4	3	1
Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy & Geol.	60	4	4	2
Ass't " " "	50	4	3	1
Chaplain, and Prof. Ethics, &c	60	4	4	2
Ass't " " "	50	4	3	1
Commander Corps Cadets	60	4	4	2
Instructor of Cavalry & Art. Tactics.	50	4	3	1
Teacher French Language	50	4	3	1
Teacher of Drawing	50	4	3	1
Teacher of French Drawing	50	4	3	1
Master of the Sword	46	2		
Mil. Storek's at armories and Arsenals of Construction, $1.250 per an				
Do. do. at other Arsenals, $800 "				
Chaplain—not to exceed	40	4		
Col of Eng. Topog. Eng. Ord. or Drag	90	6	5	2
Lt. Col. " " "	75	5	4	2
Maj. " " "	60	4	4	2
Capt. " " "	50	4	3	1
Lieuts. (1st & 2d) " "	33	4	2	1
Adj. of Drag, in add. to pay of Lieut	10			
Sergeant-Major of Drag	17			
Q. M. Sergt. "	17			
Chief Bugler "	17			
First Sergeant "	16			
Sergeant "	13			
Corporal "	10			
Bugler "	9			
Farrier & Blacks'h "	11			
Private "	8			
Mast. Arm. Mast. Carriage Maker. Master Blacksmith of Ordnance	30			
Armorer of Ordnance	16			
Blacksmith "	16			
Carriage Mak. "	16			
Artificer "	13			
Laborer "	19			
Hosp. Steward of more than 4 Com's.	18			
" "	16			
Matron	6			

Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen.

Colonel	75	6	4	2
Lieut. Col	60	5	3	2
Major	50	4	3	2
Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieut	10		2	
Captain	40	4		1
First Lieut	30	4		1
Second Lieut	25	4		1
Cadet	16	2		
Sergeant-Major	17			
Quartermaster Sergeant	17			
Principal Musician of Infantry	17			
First Sergeant	16			
Ordnance Serg. in ad. to pay of Serg.	5			
Sergeant	13			
Corporal	9			
Artificer of Artillery	11			
Musician	8			
Private	7			

☞ Officers' subsistence is commuted at 20 cents per ration—forage at $8 per month for each horse—and for each servant they are entitled to the pay of a private soldier, $2 50 per month, clothing, and one ration per day. The Commanding Officer of a Company is entitled to $10 per month for responsibility of arms and clothing.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	$6,000
Chief Clerk	2,000
Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks	3,500
" " Ordnance	3,500
" " Construction and Repairs	3,000
" " Provisions and Clothing	3,000
" " Medicine and Surgery	2,500
Clerk $1,500	4 Clerks, each 800
4 Clerks, each 1,400	6 Messengers, each 700
6 " " 1,200	Civil Engineer 2,000
10 " " 1,000	3 Draughtsmen, ea. 1,000

NAVY LIST.—Grade and Pay.

67 *Captains.*

Sen. Capt. in service. $4,500	Capts. on other duty 3,500
" on leave.. 3,500	" off duty 2,500
Capt. of Squadrons. 4,000	

94 *Commanders.*

Com. in sen service. $2,500	" on leave 1,800
" N. Yds. or oth. du. 2,100	

324 *Lieutenants.*

Lieuts. Command'g. $1,800	Lieuts. Wtg orders. 1,200
" on oth. duty.. 1,500	

69 *Surgeons.*

Surg. 1st 5 yrs. after date of Com. $1,000	Do. do. in sea ser. 1,866
Do. do. at N. Yds. 1,250	Do. do. of Fleet.. 2,100
Do. do. in sea ser. 1,333	Do. 4th 5 years 1,600
Do. do. of Fleet... 1,500	Do. do. at N. Yds. 2,000
Do. 2d 5 years 1,200	Do. do. in sea ser. 2,133
Do. do. at N. Yds. 1,500	Do. do. of Fleet... 2,400
Do. do. in sea ser.. 1,600	Do. 20 yrs. & upw's 1,800
Do. do. of Fleet.. 1,800	Do. do. at N. Yds 2,250
Do. 3d 5 years .. 1,400	Do. do. in sea ser. 2,400
Do. do. at N. Yds. 1,750	Do. do. of Fleet... 2,700

9 *Passed Assistant Surgeons.*

At sea $1,200	Waiting orders 800
At Navy Yards. .. 1,150	

60 *Assistant Surgeons.*

Waiting orders $650	At Navy Yards 950
At sea 950	

64 Pursers.

Pursers of Ships of the Line	$3,500
" Frigates or Razees	3,000
" Sloops or Steamers of 1st class	2,000
" Brigs, Schrs. and Steam's less than do	1,500
" Navy Yards at Boston N. York, Norfolk and Pensacola	2,500
" " Portsmouth, Philad. and Wash'n	2 000
" Receiv. Ships at Bost N. Y. Norfolk	2,500
" " other places	1,500

22 Chaplains.

In service	$1,200	On leave	800

133 Passed Midshipmen.

On duty	$750	Waiting orders	600

410 Midshipmen.

In sea service	$400	On leave	300
On other duty	300		

31 Masters.

Of ship of line at sea	$1,100	On leave	750
On other duty	1,000		

7 Masters' Mates.

On duty	$450	On leave	300

23 Professors of Mathematics, (on duty,)	$1,200
3 Teachers at Naval Schools	500

37 Boatswains	Of a ship of the line.	750
40 Gunners	Of a frigate	600
38 Carpenters	On other duty	500
35 Sailmakers	On leave	360

Marine Corps.

Colonel Commandant, per month	$75	Rations 12
Lieut. Colonel	60	" 5
4 Majors	50	" 4
13 Captains	40	" 4
20 First Lieuts	30	" 4
20 Second Lieuts.	25	" 4
10 Navy Agents, com. per annum		$2,000

Engineers.

Engineer in Chief, per annum	$3,000
Chief Engineer in actual service	1,500
" waiting orders	1,200
First Ass't Engineer in actual service	900
" " waiting orders	700
Second " in actual service	700
" " waiting orders	500
Third " in actual service	500
" " waiting orders	350

VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Ships of the Line.

	Guns.		Guns.
Pennsylvania	120	Delaware	74
Franklin	74	Alabama	74
Washington	74	Vermont	74
Columbus	74	Virginia	74
Ohio	74	New-York	74
North Carolina	74	Independence, (Razee)	54

Frigates—1st Class.

	Guns.		Guns.
United States	44	Cumberland	44
Constitution	44	Savannah	44
Potomac	44	Santee	44
Brandywine	44	Sabine	44
Hudson	44	Raritan	44
Columbia	44	St. Lawrence	44
Congress	44		

Frigates—2d Class.

	Guns.		Guns.
Constellation	36	Macedonian	36

Sloops of War.

	Guns.		Guns.
Saratoga	20	Plymouth	20
John Adams	20	Albany	20
Boston	20	Germantown	20
Vincennes	20	St. Mary's	20
Warren	20	Jamestown	20
Falmouth	20	Ontario	20
Fairfield	20	Decatur	16
Vandalia	30	Preble	16
St. Louis	20	Yorktown	16
Cyane	20	Marion	16
Levant	20	Dale	16
Portsmouth	20		

Brgs.

	Guns.		Guns.
Dolphin	10	Perry	10
Porpoise	10	Lawrence	10
Somers	10	Consort	
Truxton	10	Oregon	
Bainbridge	10	Chipola	

Schooners.

	Guns.		Guns.
Shark	10	Flirt	
Enterprize	10	Wave	
Boxer	10	Phœnix	
Experiment		On-ka-hy-e	

Steamers.

Mississippi (10 Paix. guns.)		Union	
Missouri 10 " (burnt in Mediter.)		Poinsett	
		Princeton	
Fulton	4 guns.	Erie, (iron,) Pa.	

Store Ships.

Relief	6 guns.	Lexington	8 guns.
Erie	8 "		

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Master General			$6,000
2 Ass't P. M. G. ea.	$2,500	20 Clerks, each	1,200
Chief Clerk	2,000	9 " "	1,000
3 Clerks, each	1,600	Messenger	750
Topographer	1,600	3 Ass't " each	700
13 Clerks, each	1,400	2 Watchmen, each	600

☞ Special Agents—usually about six or eight on duty, at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 per annum.

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES—GROSS AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR ONE YEAR—AND AMOUNT PAID TO CONTRACTORS FOR TWO YEARS:

States	No. of P. Offices.	Gross am't of Postage.	Paid Contractors for 2 y's.
Maine	574	$108,266	$131.484 74
N. Hampshire	330	64,073	92,570 93
Vermont	333	66,538	97,931 88
Massachusetts	515	342,364	246,945 87
Rhode Island	49	42,331	13,522 00
Connecticut	296	113,203	96,845 37
New-York	2001	973,113	661,694 76
New-Jersey	309	68,097	124,416 85
Pennsylvania	1415	455,867	385,544 30
Delaware	51	15,498	16,854 79
Maryland	283	157,747	266,405 50
Dist. Columbia	3	42,407	

States.	No. P. O.	Gr'm't Postage.	Paid Con's.
Virginia	1043	223,973	391,933 [illegible]
N. Carolina	639	75,504	291,320 91
S. Carolina	370	116,153	249,273 60
Georgia	524	144,075	367,328 22
Florida	52	21,134	81,678 72
Alabama	414	121,862	467,942 35
Mississippi	244	78,186	217,871 39
Louisiana	116	132,135	65,430 35
Arkansas	163	19,712	119,544 3[illegible]
Tennessee	584	94,589	194,8[illegible]0 89
Ohio	1286	283,815	362,565 26
Michigan	387	65,970	91,957 71
Indiana	581	77,993	147,288 60
Kentucky	4[illegible]5	121,538	205,022 95
Illinois	593	91,899	274,429 48
Missouri	382	90,511	129,204 [illegible]8
Wisconsin	106	22,785	32,215 07
Iowa	94	14,055	16,112 20

☞ In addition to the above, there was $79,183 paid to steamboats for carrying the Mails on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Also, the sum of $28,174 to Agents employed to accompany the Mail in Railroad cars and on board of steamboats. Also, the sum of $55,158 to Agents temporarily employed, fees to Attorneys, witnesses, &c. for the trial and conviction for Mail depredations. Also, $80,333 47 for printing.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL	$4,000
Clerk	1,000
Messenger	500
Chief Justice	5,000
8 Assistant Justices, each	4,500
Reporter	1,200
Clerk and Deputy Clerk	Fees.

United States District Judges.

Maine	$1,800	New-Jersey	1,500
New Hampshire	1,000	Penn'a, East. Dis.	2,500
Massachusetts	2,500	Delaware	1,500
Rhode Island	1,500	Maryland	2,000
Vermont	1,200	Virg'n, East. Dis.	1,800
N. York, North. Dis.	2,000	Virginia, West. D.	1,600
" South. Dis.	3,500	North Carolina	2,000
South Carolina	2,500	Illinois	1,000
Georgia	2,500	Missouri	1,200
Ala. North. Dis.	2,500	Arkansas	2,000
" South Dis.	2,500	Michigan	1,500
Miss. North. Dis.	2,000	Florida, East. Dis.	2,200
" South. Dis.	2,000	" Middle Dis.	1,800
Louis'a, East. Dis.	3,000	" West. Dis.	1,800
" West. Dis.	3,000	" South. Dis.	2,300
Tenn. East. Dis.	1,500	" Apalp. Dis.	1,800
" Middle Dis.	1,500	Wisconsin	1,800
Tenn. West. Dis.	1,500	Iowa, Sup. Court	1,800
Kentucky	1,500	Dist. of Columbia	2,700
Ohio	1,000	" " 2 Ass't Judges, each	2,500
Indiana	1,000		

☞ District Attorneys and Marshals, with one or two exceptions, in each State receive $200 a year salary, and fees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor of Florida	$2,500
Secretary "	1,500
Governor of Iowa	2,500
Secretary "	1,200
Governor of Wisconsin	2,500
Secretary "	1,200
Commissioner of Public Buildings	2,000
Secretary for signing Land Patents	1,500

☞ In the District of Columbia there are numerous officers, some fees and others salary officers, but their duties concern only the District, and they are therefore omitted.

Coast Surveyor	$6,000	4 Coast Surveyors	1,500
3 " "	3,500	5 " "	1,000
3 " "	2,000	4 " "	300

Superintendent of Weights and Measures	2,500
Public Gardener	1,200

PUBLIC PRINTING.—*Department of State—From October 1, 1841, to 30th September, 1843.*

Blair & Rives—For printing Blanks, &c. for Census and Returns, and copies Compendium	$149,792 61
Thomas Allen—Lists of Judicial Officers, and 20,000 copies Compendium	18,459 89
Sundry Printers for Advertising, &c	19,436 41
" " Treasury Department	25,872 18
" " War Department	
" " Navy Department	

Printers to Congress.

Thomas Allen	$40,791 49	Gales & Seaton	$243,511 26

Printing Supreme Court Records, per ann	$3,000

Senators and Members of Congress.

Each $8 per day, and an allowance of $8 for every 20 miles in going to and returning from the Seat of Government.

Secretary of the Senate, per annum	$3,000
Clerk " "	1,800
6 Clerks " " each	1,000
Messenger " per day	3
Clerk House of Representatives, per annum	3,000
Chief Clerk of Office "	1,800
11 Clerks, each "	1,500
Messengers, each, per day	$2.50
12 Boys as Pages, " each	2

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	*Seats of Government.*	*Times of holding Elections.*	*Do. Presidential Election.*
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in September,	Second Monday in November.
New-Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in September.	Second Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in November.
Rhode Island	Providence & Newport	1st Wednesday in April.	First Monday in November.
Connecticut	Hartford & New-Haven	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New-York	Albany	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey	Trenton	2d Tuesday in October,	First Tues. in Nov. & next day
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in October.	* Friday next to 1st Nov.
Delaware	Dover	2d Tuesday in November,	Second Tuesday in November.
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Wednesday in October,	First Monday in November.
Virginia	Richmond	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina	Raleigh	1st Thursday in August,	First Monday in November.
South Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in October,	By Legislature about Dec. 1st.
Georgia	Milledgeville	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	1st Monday in July,	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Ohio	Columbus	2d Tuesday in October,	*Friday next to 1st Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Illinois	Springfield	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan	Detroit	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Arkansas	Little Rock	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

* The Friday fifth preceding the first Monday in December.

TARIFF OF DUTIES,

ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

Passed by Congress in August, 1842.

Absynthe .....gal	60
Acid acetous ....per ct	20
do Benzoic	20
do citric.	20
do muri. & nitric	20
do ox. & pyrolig.	20
do tartaric.....	20
do boracic	5
Adzes.....	30
Agates.....	7
Alabaster, or man. of.	30
do busts or casts of, specially imported....free	
Alba canella.....	20
Ale, beer and porter, in bo tles.....gal	20
do do other-wise than in bottles..	15
Allspice.....lb	5
Almonds.....	3
Aloes.....free	
Alum	1½
Amber .....per ct	20
Ambergris	20
Ammoniac, gum.....	20
Anatomical prepara ..free	
Annatto.....	20
Anchors & parts of..lb	2½
Anchovies .....per ct	20
Angora goats' wool or hair .....lb	1
Angora Gloves..per ct	25
Animal im. for breed..free	
do not for breed..	20
Aniseed.....	20
Antimony. regul is of.	20
do crude.....free	
Anvils .....lb	2½
Apparel, wearing.....free	
Aquafortis	20
Arrack.....gal	60
Armenian bole..per ct	20
Arrow root.....	20
Arsenic	20
Articles, all, not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty	20
Artificial feathers.....	25
do flowers	25
Asphaltes	20
Asafœtida.....free	
Asses skin.....	25
Avn root.....free	
Awls and hafts.....	30
Axes.....	30
Bacon.....lb	3
Bags made of cot. p.c.	30
do do hemp..	20
do do flax....	25
Bags, gunny....sq.yd.	5
Baizes and bockings...	14
Balm of Gilead...p.c.	20
Balsam of Tolu.....	25
Balsams, other.....	25
Bamboos, unmanufac.free	
Bananas from W.Ind.free	
Barilla .....free	
Barley.....bush	20
do pearl.....lb	2
Barytes.....per ct	20
do sulphate of....lb	½
Baskets, ozier or willow, grass or straw.p.c	25
do wood	30
do palm leaf.....	25
Bay rum, or water....	25
Bayonets.....	30
Beads.....	25
Beans, Vanilla.....	20
Beans, other kinds....	20
Bed-quilts, of cotton..	30
Bed-ticking, cotton ...	30
do flax.....	25
do hemp.	20
Beef.....lb	2
Beer, in bottles.....gal	20
do not in bottles.....	15
Beeswax.....per ct	15
Bellows, if any leather	25
Bell metal, manuf, of.	30
Bells, new.....	30
do old, and bell metal, old, &chimes of do.free	
Belts, sword	35
do with silk, gold or silver thread, done w'h needle.....	40
Berries, used for dyeing free	
Bergamot, oil or ess. of	25
Binders' bds, paper..lb	3
Bindings.....per ct	30
Birds	20
Bismuth.....	20
Bitumen	20
Black, ivory or bone.lb	¾
do lamp.....per ct	20
Black lead	20
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges.....lb	2½
Blacking.....per ct	20
Bladders	20
Blankets, woolen. val. not exc. 75 cts each ..	15
do all oth. of wool..	25
do of goats or moh'r	20
Blue vitriol.....lb	4
Board, planks&staves, rough .....per ct	20
do planed& wrought	30
Bobbin.....	30
Bobbinet lace.....	20
Bockings and baizes per.....sq. yd.	14
Bodkins.....pr ct	20
Bolts, copper&rods..lb	4
Bombazetts .....per ct	30
Bombazines.....	30
Bone, whale, of American fisheries .....free	
Bones, (tips, 5,) other	20
Bone, manuf. of.....	20
Bonnets, linen or mus.	50
do fur or leather...	35
do silk or satin, each	$2
do wool.....per ct	30
do all oth. rea. made	50
Books, printed in English, or of which Eng. forms the text, when bound.....lb	30
Books, printed in English, or of which Eng. forms the text, when in sheets or boards....	20
Books, printed in Latin or Greek, or of which either language forms the text, bound.....	15
do do unbound	13
do printed in Heb. bd	10
do do unbound	8
do printed in foreign languages, exc. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, bd or in boards....vol	5
do do in sheets..lb	15
Book in English lang. printed 40 years prior to importation....vol	5
do polyglots, lexicons and dictionaries....lb	5
do of engravings or plates .....per ct	20
do maps and charts.	20
do do specially imported for societies, colleges, academies, and schools .....free	
Books, and personal household effects of citizens dying abroad.free	
Boots & bootees, silk or satin, for women or men.....pair	75
do do children.....	25
do do for men, of leather 1	25
do do women do ..	50
do do children do..	15
do do prunella, and all others.....per ct	50
Boot web, flax.....	25
do hemp	20
do cotton	30
Borax, or tincal.....	25
Botany, specimens in..free	
Bottles, glass, bl'k and green, exc. 8 oz. not exc a quart.....gross	$3
do do exc. a quart.	$4
do with wicker work round them, (demijohns or carboys,) half gal. or less.....each	15
do do not ex. 3 gal.	30
do do ex. 3 gal.....	50
Box boards, paper...lb	3
Boxes, shell or paper, Japanned or not, and all fancy paper boxes	25
do Japan, tin or wood	30
do gold or silver.....	30
Bracelets, gold or silv.	20
do gilt.....	25
do hair.....	25
Braces, or suspenders, all materials except India rubber.....	35
do India rubber, minimum $2 per doz...	30
Braces and bits, for carpenters.....	30
Brads, not exc. 16 oz. to the 1,000.....M	5
do exc. 16 do lb	5
Brandy.....gal	$1
Brass, sheet&rolled p c.	30
do kettles.....lb	12
do manuf. of, not otherwise spe...per ct	30
do in pigs and bars..free	
do old, fit only for remanufacture.....free	
Brass screws .....lb	30
Braziers' rods.....	2½
do copper..per ct	30
Brazilletto	20
Bricks.....	25
Bridles	35
Bridle bits.....	30
Brimstone, roll.....	25
do flower of, or sulp..free	
Bristol boards.....lb..12	
Bristles.....	1
Bronze, busts & casts of.....per ct	30
do powder & liquor.	20
do manuf. of.....	30
Brooms, of grass, ozier and palm leaf.....	30
Brushes of all kinds...	30
Buckles, gold or silver.	20
do copper, brass, steel, lead, pewter or tin...	30
Buckram.....	25
Bullion.....free	
Buntings.....	30
Burgundy pitch.....	20
Burlaps	20
Burr-stones, unwr't...free	
do wrought....	20
Butter.....lb	5
Button moulds..per ct	25
Buttons, metal, all kds	30
do all other.....	25
do exc. in value $1 per gross, shall be valued at $1 per gross, and pay duty accor'y	
Cabinet wares	30
Cables&cordage, tar.lb	5
do do untarred.	4½
Cables, iron chains, or parts thereof.....	2½
Calminaris lapis.per ct	20
Cameos	7½
Camomile flowers.....	20
Calomel.....	25
Camel's hair, unman. and uncleaned.....	10
do manuf. of.....	20
Camlets, goat or mohr	20
Camphor, crude....lb	5
do refined.....	20
Camwood.....free	
Candles, tallow.....lb	4
do sperm. or wax..	8
do wax tapers.per c.	30
Canes, walking.....	30
Cannon, brass	30
do iron.....	30
Canvass, linen, (see Duck).....	25
do cotton	30
Caps for women, silk or wool.....	30
do leather.....	35
do fur.....	35
do other materials..	50
Capes, lace, sewed....	40
do do not do	20
Cards, playing...pack	25
do visiting .....lb	12
do blank, for print'g.	12
do for wool or cot.p.c	30
Carmine.....	20
Carpeting, Wil'n, Saxony, Aubusson, and treble ingrain...sq.yd.	65
do. Ven'n & ingrain	30
do Brussels & Tur'y.	55
do all others of wool, hemp, flax or cot...p.c	30
do mats or matting..	25
do hearth rugs.....	40
Carpet bindings.....	30
Carriages & parts of..	30
Cascarilla, bark of....	20
Casement rods .....lb	2½
Cashmere of Thibet.pc	20
do do goats' hair lb	1
do cloth, part wool.pc	40
Cassimere, (See wool's)	40
Castanas, or chesn's.lb	1
Castings, iron. not spe. (See iron).....	1
Catsup..... per ct	30
Caulking mallets.....	30
Caustic.....	20
Cement, Roman.....	20

Chafing dishes, iron or copper 30
Chains, iron and oth. exc. gold and silver .. 30
do. gold or silver.... 20
Chain, or warp of tow. 25
Chalk.....free
Charts and maps..... 27
Cheese .....lb 9
Chemical preparations not specified....per ct 20
China ware 30
Chinese cassia.....lb 5
Chip hats & bonnets.pc 35
Chisels, all..... 30
Chocolate.....lb 4
Chromate of lead..... 4
Chromic, yellow..p. c 20
Chronometers..... 20
Cider..... 20
Cigars.....lb 40
Cinnabar.....per ct 20
Cinnamon.....lb 20
Clay, unmanuf.....free
Clonks .....per ct 50
Clocks 25
Clothing, ready made. 50
Cloves .....lb 8
Coach furniture of all descriptions ....per ct 30
Coaches, and parts of. 30
Coal.....ton $1 75
Coal hods, iron or copper .....per ct 30
Cochineal.....free
Cocoa.....lb 1
Cobalt.....per ct 20
Cocoa nuts and shells.free
Cocculus indicus..... 20
Coffee, in Am. vessels from place of growth.free
do in foreign vessels, or from other places.. 20
Coffee mills 30
Coins, gold or silver...free
do copper..... 30
Coke or cinder.....bush 5
Colocynthe.....per ct 20
Colombo root..... 20
Cologne water 25
Colored glass 30
Colors, water, for paints 25
Combs for the hair.... 25
Comforters, of wool .. 40
Comfits..... 25
Compasses..... 30
Composit'n bolts, nails, rods and spikes..... 30
Composition beads.... 20
Coney wool or hair, unmanuf..... 10
Confectionery not otherwise specified..... 25
Copper, imp. for Mint, in pigs, bars, plates, sheets, and old .....free
do bottoms, cut round and turned up at the edge, and all manuf. of copper not otherwise specified 30
Copperas.....lb 2
Copal gum.....per ct 15
Coral..... 20
Cordage, untarred ..lb 4½
Cordials, all kinds..gal 60
Corks.....per ct 30
Cork, bark of, manuf.free
do manuf. of..... 25
Corn fans..... 30
Cornelian, or carnelian 7
Cosmetics. 25
Cotton, unmanuf.. lb 3
do all manuf. of, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not oth. spec...per ct 30
do twist, yarn, and thread, unbleh'd and uncol'd, minimum 60 cts per lb..... 25
do do bleached or colored, minimum 75 cts per lb..... 25
do twist, yarn or thread, all other, on spools or otherwise... 30
do lace, exc. coach lace, (See lace) .. 20
do gloves, mits and stockings..... 30
do bagging..s.q.yd 4
Counters, bone, ivory, rice or pearl per ct.. 20
Court plaster..... 20
Cowage or Cowitch .. 20
Cowries (shells)..... 20
Cranks, mill, of wro't iron .....lb 4
Crash, linen.....per ct 25
Crayons 25
do pencils of lead... 25
Crocus 20
Crucibles..... 20
Crystals, watch..gross $2
Cubebs.....per ct 20
Curls or braids..... 25
Currants .....lb 3
Cutlery, all kinds, not oth. spec .....per ct 30
Cyanide of iodine, zinc, &c..... 20
Dates.....lb 1
Delph ware.....per ct 30
Delphine 20
Diamonds 7½
do glaziers, when set 25
Diapers, linen 25
do hemp 20
do cotton 30
Dice, ivory or bone ... 20
Down of all kinds..... 25
Drawers & shirts, silk. 40
do do worsted.... 30
Drawings & paintings. 20
Dri lings, linen 25
do hemp..... 20
do cotton 30
Drugs for dyeing, not en 20
do medicine, not en. 20
Duck, sail..... sq.yd 7
Dutch metal in leaf.p.c 25
Dye woods of all kinds in stick.....free
do ground..... 20
Dyeing, berries, nuts & vegetables used in....free
Earth, brown, red, blue, or yellow, dry, considered as ochre.....lb 1
do ground in oil, do. 1½
Earthenware....per ct 30
Ebony.....free
do manuf. of..... 30
Embroidery, with gold or silver thread..... 20
Emery .....free
Epaulets and wings of gold or silver.....free
do of worsted..... 30
do plated or gilt.... 25
Essences, used as perfumes or otherwise... 25
Estopillas, linen..... 25
Ether. 20
Extracts, not specified. 25
Fans of all kinds..... 35
Feathers for beds..... 25
Felt, adhesive, for vessel sheathing .....free
Fiddles..... 30
Fifes 30
Figs.....lb 2
Filberts..... 1
Filtering stones..per ct 20
Fire arms, other than muskets and rifles.... 30
Fire crackers and fireworks..... 20
Fish, for. caught, dried or smoked.....112 lb $1
do pickled salmon.bbl $2
do do or salted mackerel or herrings..... $1 50
do do all other..... $1
do pickled, all other, not spec'd and not in bbls or hf bbls..per ct 20
do preserved in oil... 20
Fish, of fisheries of the U. S.....free
Fishing lines of hemp, flax or grass.....lb 6
do nets or seines, do. 7
Fish hooks..... per ct 30
Flageolets, of wood... 30
Flannels, of wool or other material except cotton .....sq.yd 14
do cotton, (minimum 35 cts].....per ct 30
Flasks, of copper, tin, or Japan 30
do horn..... 20
Flat irons.....lb 2¼
Flax, unmanuf.....ton $20
do all manuf. of, not oth. specified...per ct 25
Flaxseed or linseed.... 5
Flints & ground flint..free
Floor cloths, oil, stamped printed or painted.....sq.yd 35
Floor mattings..per ct 25
Florence and Florentines, silk.....lb $3 50
Flour, wheat....112 lb 70
do other grain.per ct 20
Floss, silk or tram..... 25
Flowers, natural .....free
Fushings..... 40
Flutes..... 30
Forks, gold or silver... 30
Fossil or crude mineral salt..... 20
Fossils .....free
Frames for pictures or paintings..... 30
do or sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sun shades 30
do for hats (see felt)
Fringes, cotton..... 30
do worsted..... 30
do silk.....lb $2 50
do do mixed with gold or silver...per ct 30
Fruits, preserved in brandy or sugar..... 25
do green or ripe, from W. Ind. in bulk.....free
do not specified..... 20
Frying pans wrought. 30
do cast....lb 1½
Fullers' boards..... 3
Furniture, coach and harness.....per ct. 30
do oil cloth on cotton flannel, per sq.yd. 16c.
other.....sq.yd. 10
Furs, undressed, of all kinds, on the skin..p.c 5
do dressed, & all hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin..... 25
do manuf. of, not spec. 35
Fustic.....free
Gamboge..... 25
Garden seeds.....free
Garnets, prec's stones.. 7
Garters..... 30
Gauze 30
Gelatine..... 30
Gems 7
Gentian..... 20
German silver..... 30
Gilt ware, or im. jew'y 25
Gimlets 30
Gimps, silk..... 30
do all other..... 30
Gin, 1st & 2d proofs.gal 60
3d proof..... 65
4th do 70
5th do 75
above 5th proof.... 90
Gin cases.....per ct 30
Ginger, ground.....lb 4
do root, not preserved. 2
do in root, pres'd..p.c 25
Ginseng..... 20
Glasses, hour..... 25
Glass, cylinder or broad window, not exc. 8 by 10 inches .....sq.ft. 2
do above that and not over 10 by 12 in..... 2½
do above that and not over 14 by 10 in..... 3½
do above that and not over 16 by 11 in..... 4
do above that and not over 18 by 12 in..... 5
do above 18 by 12 in.. 6
do crown window, not exc. 10 by 8 in..... 3½
do above that and not over 10 by 12 in..... 5
do above that and not over 14 by 10 in..... 6
do above that and not over 16 by 11 in..... 7
do above that and not over 18 by 12 in..... 8
do all over 18 by 12 in. 10
do polished plate, not silvered, not over 12 by 8 inches..... 5
do above that and not over 14 by 10 in..... 7
do above that and not over 16 by 11 in..... 8
do above that and not over 18 by 12 in..... 10
do above that and not over 22 by 14 in..... 12
do all over 22 by 14 p.c. 30
(If silvered, an addition of 20 per cent. shall be made to the duty—if framed, a duty of 30 per ct. ad valorem.)
Glass, porcelain, col'd 30
Glass, cut, chandliers, candlesticks, lustres, lenses, lamps, prisms.lb 45
do drops, icicles, spangles, & ornaments used for mountings .. . 45
do plain, moulded or pressed, articles weighing over 8 oz..... 10
do weigh'g 8 oz or under, except tumblers .. 12
do plain, moulded or pressed tumblers..... 10
do apothecaries' vials, not exc. 6 oz....gross. $1 75
do exc. 6 oz. and not exc. 16 oz. each.....$2 25
do perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, and not exc. 4 oz. $2 50
do exc. 4 oz. and not exc. 16 oz. each $3 00
do bottles and jars, blk or green, over 8 oz. & and not exc. 1 qt.....$3 00

do exc. 1 qt.....$4 00
do demijohns or carboys, hf gal or less ea. 15
do fm hf gal to 3 gal.. 30
do over 3 gal..... 50
Globes.....per ct 30
Gloves, Angora, goats' and other hair..... 25
do leath. for men.doz$1 25
do do habit for wom.$1 00
do do do for children.. 50
do do extra and demi length, for women....$150
do do do children 75
do linen.....per ct 25
do hemp..... 20
do wool 30
do cotton or silk..... 30
Glue .....lb 5
Goats' hair..... 1
do manuf. of. per ct 20
Goats' skins, undress'd 5
do tan'd&dres'd .doz$250
do do not dressed....$1 00
Gold leaf .... per ct 20
Gold & silver services, vessels and wares..... 30
Grain—barley ....bush 20
do pearl barley..lb 2
do maize.....bush 10
do rye..... 15
do oats 10
do wheat 25
Other grain.....per ct 20
Grapes not dried..... 20
Grape vines .....free
Grass, Manilla or other .....ton $25
do cables or cordage lb4½
do cloth ... .per ct 25
do mats or floor cloths 25
do hats,.bonnets, flats or braids 35
do bags or bagg'g.sq.y 5
do baskets.....per ct 25
Gridirons 30
Grindstones.....free
Guava jelly 30
Guernsey frocks..... 30
Guitars..... 30
Gum arabic, do senegal and do tragacanth....free
Gums, other, not specified, crude..... 15
do do not crude 25
Guns, exc. muskets & rifles..... 30
Hair, unmanuf..... 10
do of Angora goat .lb 1
do bracelets, ringlets, belts, chains, curls and braids..... 25
do brooms..... 30
do gloves..... 25
do human, unmanuf. 25
do head dresses..... 25
Halters, of Sisal grass, for horses.....lb 4½
do chain.....per ct 30
do leather..... 35
Hammers 30
Hams .....lb 3
Hardware, not otherwise specified ..per ct 30
Harps & harpsichords. 30
Hartshorn..... 20
Hatchets..... 30
Hat bodies of fur, not in form or trimmed 25
Hat bodies, hats or felts of wool.....each 18
Hats or bonnets of Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass .....per ct 35
do fur or leather..... 35
do silk or satin, for women.....each $2

do silk, for men..... $1
do for men, women & children, of palm leaf, rattan, willow, or any other substance, hair or whalebone .....per ct 35
do linings of cotton... 30
Hemlock..... 20
Hempseed 20
Hemp, unmanuf...ton $40
do Manilla, Sunn and other India..... $25
do all manuf. of, exc. yarn and cordage, not oth. specified ....per ct 20
Henbane 20
Hessians, hemp..... 20
Hides and skins, raw.. 5
Hoes..... 30
Hinges, wrought iron, brass or copper..... 30
do cast iron butts...lb 2½
Hollands, brown...p.c 25
Hones..... 20
Honey & honey water. 20
Hooks, reap'g &sickles 30
Hooks and eyes, except gold or silver..... 30
do gold or silver..... 20
Hoops, iron, ready made 30
Hops..... 20
Horns of all kinds..... 5
Horse hair 10
Hosiery, cotton, wool or worsted 30
do silk, exc. shirts and drawers..... 30
Hose, leather 35
Hungary water 25
Hydrometers, glass.... 25
Implements & tools of trade, of persons arriving in the U. S.....free
India rubber, unmanuf.free
do oil cloth, or other manuf. of..... 30
do braces or suspende s, (min. $2 per doz.). 30
Indigo .....lb 5
Ink & ink powder..p.c 25
Inkstands, earthen and wedgewood..... 30
do wood or metal 30
Iodine..... 20
Ipecacuanha..... 20
Iron in pigs.....ton $9
do in bars or bolts, not manuf. in whole or in part by rolling..... $17
do in slabs, blooms, loops or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig, exc. castings not rolled..... $17
do bars or bolts, made wholly or in part by rolling $25
do casting, vessels of, not oth. spec.....lb 1½
do do malleable..... 4
do do all oth. castings not specified..... 1
do castings, glazed, or tin hollow ware 2½
do boiler plates..... 2½
do nail do 2½
do round or square, or braziers' rods, of 3-16 to 10-16 inch diameter.... 2½
do nail or spike roes, or nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered..... 2½
do in sheets, exc. taggers' iron, hoop iron, and iron slit, rolled or hammered, for band

iron, scroll iron, or casement rods 2½
do chain cables, or parts thereof, manuf. in whole or in part. ... 2½
do chain, other than chain cables..... 4
do all other chainsof, the links of greater length than those in cables, not oth. spec ..p.c 30
do scrap and old ton $10
do manuf. or of which iron is a compon't part, not oth. specified...p.c 30
Irons, mill, and mill cranks of wr't iron..lb 4
Iron, hatters' & tailors' pressing irons, & cast iron butts or hinges... 2¼
do wr ught, for ships, locomotives and steam engines, and malleable iron..... 4
do steam, gas or water tubes or pipes, made of band or rolled iron 5
do mill saws, ⋊ cut saws & pit saws..each $1
do tacks, brads and sprigs, not exc. 16 oz. to the thousand.....M 5
do do exc. 16 oz....lb 5
do for railroads...ton $25
do can'n shot, weights and kentledge .....lb 1
do square wire for umbrellas, in pieces ..p c 12½
do screws, called wood screws..... ..lb 12
do all other not specified.....per ct 30
Iron, sulphate of..... 20
Ivory, unmanuf.....free
do manuf. of....per ct 20
Jack screws..... 30
Jalap 20
Japanned wares..... 30
Japanica terra 20
Jellies..... 30
Jerked beef ..... lb 2
Jet.....per ct 20
Jewelry of gold, silver or platina 20
do gilt, plated or im'n 25
Juice, lemon, lime or orange 20
Jujube paste 30
Juniper berries..... 20
Junk, old.....free
Kaleidoscopes..... 30
Kelp .....free
Kendall cottons, made of wool.....per ct 40
Kerseys & kerseymeres 40
Kermes..... ..... free
Kettles, cast iron, common .....lb 1½
do do glazed or tin hollow ware 2½
do cast iron, drop handles of wrought iron, tinned inside, japanned outside. sheet iron lid, brass knobs.....per ct 30
Keys of iron, so called 30
Keys, watch, gold or sil 20
do do gilt or plated.. 25
do do steel..... 30
Kirschenwasser....gal 60
Knitting pins or needles .....per ct 20
Knives, cutting, for bay or straw..... 20
do drawing 30
do all other of steel or iron 20

do forks do..... 30
do do of silver..... 30
Knobs, of metal..... 30
Lac dye.....free
Lace, gold and silver.. 15
Lace, coach 35
do thread & insertings 15
do bobbinet, cotton .. 20
do cotton, quillings & insertings, called trimming laces 20
do veils, shades and shawls of silk 30
do thread or bobbinet 40
do collars, capes, hdkfs caps, &c..... 40
do collars, capes, &c. silk..... 30
do of silk generally... 30
Lancets..... 30
Lant'rns, horn pl'tes for do..... 20
Lard.....per lb 3
Lasting or prunella, for shoes and buttons, pr ct 5
Laudanum..... 25
Lavender..... 25
Lawn, cotton..... 30
do linen..... 25
Lead, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, or of which lead is a component material 30
do old and scrap, pr lb 1½
do in pigs and bars... 3
Lead.....pr lb 4
Lead types or stereotype.....pr ct 25
do pencils, bl'k or red 25
do red or white, dry or ground in oil.....lb 4
do sugar of..... 4
do nitrate of.....pr ct 20
Leather, sole or bend, lb 6
do upper not otherwise specified, (see skins.)... 8
Leather, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 35
Leeches.....free
Leghorn hats, flats and bon'ts, braids&plaits pc 35
Lemon, oil of..... 20
do essence of..... 25
Lime..... 20
do chloride of.....lb 1
Limes, in cks or bxs ct 20
do in bulk, from W. I.free
Linens, bleached and unbleached,.....pr ct 25
do or all manuf. of flax not otherwise specified 25
Linsey Woolsey..... 40
Liquors or cordials, gal 60
Liquorice.....pr ct 20
do extract of..... 25
Litharge .....lb 4
Lozenges.....per ct 20
Logwood.....free
Looking Glasses, frm'd 30
Maccaroni 30
Macassar Oil..... 25
Mace.....lb 50
Machinery, models of..free
Madder & madder root.free
Magnesia.....pr ct 20
Mahogany, unmanuf... 15
do (see cabinet wares) 30
Malt 20
Manganese..... 20
Manna..... 20
Marble, unmanuf..... 25
do manuf. of, including busts and statuary 30
do busts and statuary specially imported.....free
Marmalade.....pr ct 30

Marrow, grease&other soap stocks and stuffs. 10
Mastic, crude..... 15
do not crude..... 25
Matches..... 20
Mathematical instruments, of gold, silver, ivory or bone..... 20
do of wood, brass,iron or steel..... 30
Matting or mats, made of flags or oth. material 25
Mattresses, hair or moss 20
do hair or moss for.... 10
Meal, Indian.....112 lb 20
Medals, spe imported.free
do not specially imp'd 20
Mercury, or quicksilver 5
do preparations of.... 25
Merino cloth, wool.... 40
do worsted..... 30
do fringe..... 30
Mica, or isinglass..... 28
Milk of Roses..... 25
Millstones (except burr stone unwro't, which are free)..... 20
Millinery, made up of all kinds except silk... 40
do do of silk..... 30
Mineral salt, crude.... 20
Mitts, wool or worsted 30
do Angora..... 20
do leather..... 35
do silk..... 30
Mohair, unmanuf. lb.. 1
do manuf. of pr ct.... 20
Molasses, 4½ mills lb..
Morphine.....pr ct 25
Mortars, brass, composition, and wood..... 30
Mosaics..... 30
Mother of pearl.....free
Mouse traps..... 30
Muffs, fur..... 35
do silk..... 30
Music, engravings, or printed sheets or books 20
Musical instruments... 30
Mask..... 25
Muskets per stand.....1 50
do barrels .....pr ct 30
Mustard..... 25
do seed..... 5
Myrrh, gum, crude, 15 per ct. not crude..... 25
Nail rods & plates...lb 2½
Nails, iron, cut..... 3
do wrought..... 4
do copper and spikes and bolts..... 4
do brass or composition.....pr ct 30
do zinc..... 30
Nankeens..... 30
Napkins, linen..... 25
do cotton..... 30
Needles, of all kinds.. 20
Nests, birds'..... 20
Nets, silk, as millinery 30
Nickel.....free
Nippers.....pr ct 30
Nitrate of potash..... 20
Nitre, refined.....lb 2
do partially refined... ¼
do crude.....free
Nutmegs.....lb. 30
Nutria skins.....pr ct 5
Nux vomica.....free
Oatmeal..... 20
Ochre, ground in oil lb 1½
Oil of almonds, sweet. 9
do of cloves..... 30
do of aniseed....pr ct 20
do of juniper..... 20
do olive, in casks.gal 20
do in bottles.....pr ct 30
do do all other..... 20
do Harlaem..... 20
do hempseed and linseed and rapeseed..gal 25
do whale and other, not sperm, of foreign fisheries..... 15
do castor..... 40
Oils, not specified.pr ct 20
Oil cakes..... 20
do cloth furniture, on cotton flannel.....yard 16
do all other furniture. 10
do silk, linen, and all other.....12½
do stones.....pr ct 20
Old brass, copper, pewter, silver or gold.....free
Olibanum, or frankincense, crude.....pr ct 15
do do not crude..... 25
Olives 30
Onions..... 20
Opium ....lb 75
do extract of.....pr ct 25
Oranges and lemons... 20
do in bulk from W. I.free
Orange, mineral..pr ct 20
Orchelle, or orchelli... 20
Ore, specimens of.....free
do not specimens..... 20
Organs..... 30
Ornaments, for head dresses 30
Orris or iris root..... 20
Osnaburghs..... 20
Oxen..... 20
Oysters..... 20
Pack Thread.....lb 6
Padding, linen...pr ct 25
do woolen 40
Painters' colours..... 20
Paintings on glass..... 30
Paintings and statuary by American artists...free
Paints, not enumerated 20
Palm leaf, unmanuf...free
do other manuf. of.... 25
do oil.....free
Pans, warming,copper 30
Pantaloons..... 50
Paper hangings..... 35
do folio & quarto post &letter&blank note lb. 17
do foolscap, writing and drawing. 15
do antiquarian,demy, medium, imperial,pot, pith. royal, elephant, double eleph. sup.royal 15
do blotting, copperplate, col'd for labels, or colored for needles, marble or fancy col'd, copying, glass, morocco,pressing board,sand and tissue pasteboard, gold or silver paper....12½
do col'd copperplate, printing and stainers'.. 10
do fullers' b'ds, pasteboards and paper makers' boards, binders' boards, boxboards,mill boards,sheathing,wrapping and cartridge.... 3
do all other,notenum. 15
do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd billet doux, or fancy note, of less size than letter paper..... 30
do music, with lines, and paper gilt or cov'd with metal other than gold and silver .. pr ct 25
do for screens..... 35
do rags, waste, or shoddy.....lb ¼
Parasols and sunshades of silk.....per ct 30
do sticks or frames for 30
do wire stretchers for.12½
Parchment,vellum and imitations..... 25
Paris white, dry.....lb 1
do ground in oil..... 1½
do plaster of ungroundfree
Pasteboard.....12½
Paste, imitation of precious stones.....pr ct 7½
Paste work, set in gold and silver..... 7½
Paste, almond. 25
Pearls of all kinds, not set.(imitations 7½p.c.) 7
Pearl, manufactures of not specified..... 20
Peas.....pr ct 20
Pebble, Brazil,for spectacles, not set...gross.2 00
Pelerines, silk.....pr ct 30
do lace..... 40
Pelts, salted..... 5
Pencils, camels' hair.. 20
Pencils, slate..... 25
Pencil cases, gold or silver..... 20
do gilt or plated..... 25
Penknives..... 20
Pens, metallic..... 25
do of quills..... 25
Pepper, black.....lb 5
do Cayenne, African or Cinli..... 10
Peppers, pickled..pr ct 30
Pepper sauce..... 30
Percussion caps..... 30
Perfumery..... 25
Perry.....gal 10
Peruvian bark.....free
Pewter, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....pr ct 30
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported free
do not specially imported.....pr ct 30
Phosphorus..... 20
Pianofortes..... 30
Pickles, capers, and sauces..... 30
Pimento.....lb 5
Pins, package, not exceeding 5000 to the p'k of 12 papers,(& in same proportion for less quantity).....pack 40
Pins, pound.....lb 20
Pine apples from West Indies, in bulk.....free
do preserved.....pr ct 25
Pipes, clay, for smok'g 30
do lead.....lb 4
do cast iron..... 1
Pistols.....pr ct 30
Plains, of wool..... 40
Plaits for hats or bon'ts 35
Plants,shrubs and trees free
Plantains,in bulk,from West Indies.....free
do not do do....pr ct 20
Plaster of Paris.....free
Plane irons and planes 30
Plated metal in sheets.. 30
Plate, silver wares..... 30
Plated wares of all kind not otherwise specified 30
do copper..... 30
do boiler&nail iron, lb 2½
Plaiana, unmanuf.....free
Ploughs.....pr ct 30
do castings for.....lb 1
Plumes.....pr ct 25
Plums, preserved..... 25
Plums, dry..... 20
Plush, worsted..... 30
do silk.....lb.2 50
do cotton, or if any cotton.....pr ct 30
do hair..... 20
Pocket books, leather. 35
do paper..... 20
Pocket lights..... 20
Porcelain ware and porcelain glass..... 30
Pork.....lb 2
Porter, in casks....gal 15
Potatoes.....bushel 10
Potash, bichromate of } do chromate of..... } 20
do prussiate of. pr ct }
Pounce..... 20
Poultry, in cases..... 25
Powder, bleaching, lb 1
do gun..... 8
do hair & tooth, pr ct 20
Printed music..... 20
Prints, on paper..... 20
Printing types..... 25
Prunes.....lb 3
Prunella for shoes, buttons, or bootees, (in strips or patterns,) pr ct 5
do not for do..... 30
Prussian blue..... 20
Putty.....lb 1½
Pyrolignate of lead,pr c 20
Quadrants and sext'nts 30
Quality binding..... 20
Queen's ware..... 30
Quills, prepared..... 25
do unmanufactured.. 15
Rags, waste.....lb ¼
Railroad iron.....ton.25 00
Raisins, in bxs or jar, (Muscatel or bloom) lb 3
do all other..... 2
Rakes.....pr ct 30
Rape seed..... 20
do do oil.....gal 25
Rasps and files....pr ct 30
Ratafia (a liquor)...gal 60
Rattans, unmanuf.....free
Ravens duck.....sq yd 7
Razors.....pr ct 30
Red chalk..... 20
Red precipitate...pr ct 25
Reeds, unmanufact'd.free
do manufactured..... 20
do weavers'..... 30
Resin..... 15
Resinous substances & gums, not specified, in a crude state..... 15
do not a crude state'. 25
Rhubarb.....free
Ribbons, silk.....lb.2 50
Rice.....pr ct 20
Rifles.....each,2 50
Rings, brass, ir. or st... 30
Rivets do do do.... 30
Roots,not otherwise sp.free
Rose water..... 25
Roses, otto of..... 25
Rotten stone.....free
Rouge..... 20
Rubies..... 7
Rugs, hearth and horse 40
Rules bone, ivory..... 20
do brass,wood,iron,&c 30
Rum, 1st and second proof .....gal 60
do 3d do..... 65
do 4th do..... 70
do 5th do..... 75
do above 5th..... 90
do cherry..... 60
Russia diaper.....pr ct 20
do sheetings, brown and white..... 25

do duck.....sq yd 7
Saddlery, japanned & tinned.....pr ct 20
do plated, brass and polished steel..... 30
Saddles..... 30
Sad irons.....lb 2½
Saffron.....free
Sago.....pr ct 20
Sal soda..... 20
Salmon, pickled...bbl.2 00
Salt, 8c. pr bu. of 56 lbs do fossil or crude mineral.....pr ct 20
Saltpetre, crude.....free
do partially refin'd.lb ¼
do refined..... 2
Salts, Epsom....pr ct 20
do Glauber..... 20
do Rochelle..... 20
do all other, and all preparations of salts not enumerated..... 20
Sandal wood.....free
Sardines and other fish preserved in oil..... 20
Sarsaparilla.....free
Sarsanets, silk.....lb.2 50
Sassafras.....pr ct 20
Satin, silk.....lb.2 50
Sattinets.....pr ct 40
Saucepans, copper, wrought iron or tin.... 30
do cast iron, glazed or tinned.....lb. 2½
Sausages, Bologna, &c other.....pr ct 25
Saws, mill, cross-cut and pit.....each,1 00
do all other.....pr ct 30
Scagliola table tops... 30
Scale-beams..... 30
Sculpture, specimens of specially imported,....free
Scythes.....pr ct 30
Seating or hair cloth.. 25
Sealing wax..... 25
Seed, anise, coriander cummin, and canary.. 20
Seines..... 7
Seneca root.....pr ct 20
Senna..... 20
Seppia..... 20
Serge, woolen..... 40
Sewing silk or twist, average.....lb.2 00
Shawls, merino, of wool.....per ct. 40
do of worsted...do. 40
do of silk.....do. 30
do of cotton (see Cotton,).....per ct. 40
do of all kinds, made ready for use....per ct. 40
Sheet brass..... do. 30
do iron.....lb. 2½
Shellac.....free
Shells (exc. pearl) p.c. 20
do manuf. of.... do 20
Shell or fancy boxes, not otherwise spec..p.c 25
Shoes, India rub...do. 30
do and pumps, men's of leather.....pair 30
do doub. soled pumps and welts, women's pr 40
do or slippers, wom's. (except silk).....pair 25
do children's boots and bootees..... pair 15
do women's or men's silk or satin, and slippers.....pair 30
do children's do. do.. 15
Shoes for horses, iron. 30
Shoe binding, wool... 30
do do leather.... 35
do do silk..... 30
Shot, lead.....lb. 4
do cast iron..... 1
Shovels and tongs.p.c. 30
Shrub.....gal. 60
Sieves, hair....per ct. 20
do wire..... 30
Silk, raw, comprehending all ingum.....lb. 50
do bolting cloths..p.c 20
do floss, pu ified from the gum..... 25
do manuf. of, not otherwise specified....lb.2 50
do do and cotton..p.c 30
do do and wool..... 40
do do and worsted... 30
do do mix'd with gold or silver..... 30
do pongee and plain white silk for printing or coloring.....lb.1 50
do other articles of, made up by hand, in whole or in part, and not oth.....pr ct. 30
Silver leaf..... 20
do manufactures of.. 30
do watches and parts 7½
Sisal grass ton.25 00
Skins, calf and seal, tanned & dress'd.doz.5 00
do sheep, or skivers,.2 00
do goat or morocco.2 50
do kid or morocco...1 50
do tanned and not dressed, goat or sheep.1 00
do kid and lamb, tanned and not dressed... 75
do tanned and dressed otherwise than in color viz; fawn, kid & lamb, known as chamois....1 00
do raw or undressed, dried or salted...per ct. 5
do pickled & in casks, not specified..... 20
Slates of all kinds .. . 25
Smaltz.....per ct. 20
Snuff.....lb. 12
Snuff boxes, paper, japanned or not jap.p.c. 25
Soap, perfumed or Windsor of all kinds.. 30
do all others.....lb. 4
do soft.....bbl. 50
Soap stocks and soap stuffs.....per ct. 10
Soda ash..... 5
do all carbonates of, except soda ash, carilla and kelp..... 20
do powders..... 30
Spades 30
Spanish brown, dry.lb 1
do ground in oil..... 1½
Spanish flies.....free
Spar and alabaster ornaments.....per ct. 30
Spectacles, gold, silver or shell, mounted.p.c. 20
do others..... 30
do glasses or pebbles, when not set....gross.2 00
Spelter.....per ct. 10
Spermaceti oil, of foreign fisheries.....gal. 25
Spikes, iron.....lb. 3
Spirits, distilled from grain or oth. materials
1st and 2d proof..gal 60
3d proof..... 65
4th do 70
5th do 75
above 5th proof..... 90
Sponges.....per ct. 20
Spoons, silver or gold. 30
do plated, iron, or other metal..... 30
Spunk 20
Spy glasses..... 30
Squares, of ir'n or steel 30
do of brass or wood.. 30
Starch.....lb. 2
Steel, cast, sheer, and German, in bars.112lb 1 50
do all other in bars...2 50
do manuf. of, not otherwise specified, or of which steel is a component part.....per ct. 30
Steel yards..... 30
Stereotype plates..... 25
Stockings, cot'n, woolen, worted..... 30
do Angora..... 20
do silk, made by hand in whole or in part.... 30
do linen..... 25
Stockinetts..... 30
Stone ware..... 30
Stones, precious, set or not set.....per ct. 7
do polishing.....free
Straw bonnets and hats.....per ct. 35
do carpeting, or Chinese matting 25
do manufactured, for hats and bonnets..... 35
Strings, for musical instruments..... 15
Stuff goods, (worsted) 30
Sublimate, corrosive.. 25
Sugar, brown, in the raw state, syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane.lb 2½
do brown, clayed.... 2½
do all other, advanced beyond the raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or otherw'e and not yet refined.... 4
do refined, whether loaf, lump, crushed, pulv. or adulterated & on sugar candy..... 6
do syrup of..... 2½
Sulph. of quin'e.oz.av 40
do of copper, or blue vitriol.....lb. 4
do of magnesia.pr. ct. 20
Sulphuric acid.....lb. 1
Sumac .....free
Sweetmeats of all kinds preserved in molasses, sugar or brandy ..pr.ct 25
Swords and blades.... 30
Syrup of sugar cane.lb 2½
Tacks, tinned..per ct. 30
Taggers' iron..... 5
Tailors' irons.....lb. 2½
Talc.....per ct. 20
Tallow .....lb. 1
Tamarinds.....per ct. 25
Tapers, wax..... 30
Tapes, linen..... 25
do cotton..... 30
Tapioca..... 25
Tar 15
Tarred cordage and cables.....lb. 5
Tartar, crude & cream.free
do emetic.....per ct. 20
Teas imported from China, or other places, where grown, in American vessels.....free
do from other places, or in for'n. vessels.p.c. 20
Teazles..... 20
Teeth, elephants', and other animals, not manufactured, suitable for buttons exclusively. 5
do or ivory, unmanuf.free
Telescopes.....per ct. 30
Tenenague.....free
Thermometers..per ct. 30
Thibet shawls, &c. real, made up for use.. 40
do of wool..... 40
Thread, linen..... 25
do cotton..... 30
Ticking, hemp..... 20
do flax..... 25
do cotton (see cotton) 30
Ticklenburgs..... 20
Tiles (except marble) and bricks for paving. 25
Tin, pigs, bars, blocks 1
Tin foil, tin in sheets or plates, terne plates and taggers' tin 2½
Tin, all manufactures of, not otherw. spec'd. 30
Tinctures, not otherwise enumerated..... 25
Tips, of bone or horn.. 5
Tobacco, manuf. other than snuff or cigars.lb. 10
do unmanufactured, in leaf.....per ct. 20
Tongues and sounds.. 20
Lucar, or Canary, in c'ks or bottles.....gal. 60
Tools of trade of persons arriving in U. S..free
Tooth brushes..per ct. 30
Tortoise shell..... 5
Topaz..... 7
Tow.....ton.20 00
Tow cloth of hemp.p.c 20
do of flax 25
Toys and dolls of every description..... 30
Trace chains, iron..lb. 4
Turpentine, sp. of..gal 10
Turmeric.....free
Turtles.....per ct. 20
Twine, tarred.....lb. 5
do untar. or cleaned. 6
Twist mohair or silk & mohair 2 00
do cotton(see cot).p.c. 30
Umbrellas and parasols 30
do stretchers of iron or steel, square wire...12½
Valencias of wool..... 40
do of worsted, or silk and worsted. 30
Varnishes of all kinds. 20
Vegetables, used principally in dyeing.....free
do of all kinds, not used in dyeing, and not enumerated....per ct. 20
Veils, lace, made up.. 50
Velvet, silk.....lb.2 50
do cotton, (minimum 35 cts. sq. yd.)....pr.c. 30
Venison, hams.....lb. 3
do silver or plated.p.c 30
do brass or copper.... 25
do cap or bonnet, covered with silk.....lb. 12
Verdigris. .. ?.per ct. 20
Vermicelli, and all similar prep's. not spec'd. 30
Vermillion 20
Vessels of copper..... 30
do of cast iron, common .....lb. 1½
do glazed or tin 2½
do of silv. or g'ld..p.c 30
Vices 30
Vinegar .....gal 8
Vitriol, white...pr. ct. 20
Volatile and essential oils, not oth. spec.p.c. 20
Wafers..... 25

Wagon boxes .....lb.	1
Wares of all kinds, of gold or silver, not oth erwise specified.... ..	30
Watches, and parts of watches, & watch materials, not oth. spec...	7½
Water Colors.....	20
Wax, shoemakers'....	15
Wax, amber, or composition leads.....	25
Weld.....free	
Whalebone, of foreign fisheries.....12½	
Wheat .....bush.	25
Whips.....per ct.	35
Whiting . .....lb.	1
Wigs.....per ct.	25
Wine, Mad. Sherry, San Lucar, or Canary . gal.	60
do Champagne	40
do Port, Burgundy & Claret, in bottles.....	35
do Port in casks.....	15
do Burg'y. in casks..	15
do Ten'ffe, in c. or b.	20
do Claret, in casks...	6
do White, not enum. of Fr'ce, Austria, Prussia, Sard'a, P'tug'l, & pos.	7½
do do in bottles.....	20
do red, not enumerated, of same countries in casks, 6 cts. per gal.	
in bottles	20
do white and red, of Spain, Germany & the Mediterran'n. in c'ks..12½	
do do in bottles.....	20
do Sicily Maderia, or Marsala, in c'ks. or b.	25
do other wines of Sicily, in casks or bot...	15
do all other, not enumerated, & other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and of Portugal and its poss'ns. when in bot's.	65
do do when in casks.	25
Wire, iron or steel, not exceeding No. 14...lb.	5
do do over No. 14 & not exceeding No. 25..	8
do do over No. 25....	11
do do cotton thread ..	8
do square for umbrellas..... ... pr.c.	12½
Woad, or pastel...lb.	1
Wood. all manuf. of, not othw. specified. p.c	30
do unmanuf'd. of all kinds, not oth'w. spec. do	
do rose, satin, mahogany and cedar..per ct.	15
do for fuel, and timber for b'ld'g wharves, and lumber, in rough..	20
Wool, unmanuf'd. the value whereof at the port of export'n. shall not exceed 7 c. per lb.	5
do all other descrip's. of, a duty of the three cents per pound, and.	30
do all manuf. of, except carpetings. flannels, bockings, baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hos'y, mitts, caps, gloves and bindings, (which see).....	40
Woolen yarn.....	30
Worsted yarn.....	30
do do or stuff goods.	30
Yams.....	20
Yarn, woolen.....	30
do flax.....lb.	6
Zinc, in sheets....p. c.	10
do manufactures of..	30

KENTUCKY—HENRY CLAY.

The Kentucky Electors for President and Vice President met at Frankfort on the 4th day of December, 1844; and after closing their official business, appointed a Committee to prepare an address and to wait upon Mr. Clay the next day at Ashland. Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. UNDERWOOD on behalf of the Committee, read the address and was replied to by Mr. Clay as follows:—

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

I am greatly obliged, Gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky and some of my fellow-citizens in private life. And I thank you, Sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the People of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the seat of the State Government, at the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has proved unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, Sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event, which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest, just terminated; but, unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former purity of the General Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and to contribute to, their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wrapt in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express any opinion with the greatest diffidence.—The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success.—The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquillity, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	1844. Clay.	Pres't. Polk.	Birney.	1840. Har'n.	V. B.
Aroostook	298	907	21	289	480
Cumberland	4483	6367	695	6790	6438
Franklin	1132	1609	392	1848	2058
Hancock	1849	2608	105	2434	2519
Kennebec	5393	3 35	561	6905	3521
Lincoln	4566	5354	461	6286	5188
Oxford	1887	4395	397	2932	4800
Penobscot	3376	4895	695	4333	4445
Piscataquis	1074	1136	228	1275	1134
Somerset	2849	2530	435	2684	2397
Waldo	1826	4661	316	2594	5069
Washington	2329	2605	77	2357	2235
York	3216	5117	453	4785	5725
Total	34,378	45,719	4,836	46,612	46,201

Polk's majority over Clay, 11,341; over all, 6,505.—Maj. for Harrison, 411.

Aggregate vote of 1840	92,813
" " 1844	84,902
Decrease in four years	7,911

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	1840. Harrison.	V. B.
Belknap	864	1701	248	1531	2252
Carroll	783	1816	233	1494	2450
Cheshire	2558	2070	374	3634	2310
Coos	348	1364	168	532	1343
Grafton	2566	4046	631	3097	4909
Hillsborough	3124	4583	675	4086	5091
Merrimack	1589	3821	628	2754	5050
Rockingham	2830	4007	584	4115	4983
Strafford	1702	1808	330	2356	2054
Sullivan	1553	1944	350	2098	2299
Total	17,866	27,160	4,161	26,297	32,801

Polk over Clay, 9,294; Polk over all, 5,095.

Aggregate vote of 1840	59,098
" " 1844	49,228
Decrease in four years	9,870

VERMONT.

Counties.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	1840. Har'n.	V. B.
Addison	2527	772	312	2806	916
Bennington	1656	1450	158	1796	1423
Caledonia	1762	1730	184	2025	1713
Chittenden	1924	1444	386	2286	1381
Essex	392	331	18	448	303
Franklin	1872	1438	261	2186	1191
Grand Isle	339	165	.....	363	162
Lamoile	485	759	411	907	888
Orange	2076	1910	412	2874	2216
Orleans	1192	833	245	1297	745
Rutland	3584	1578	333	4114	1551
Washington	1650	2085	301	2057	1984
Windham	2642	1703	385	3472	1715
Windsor	4669	1843	538	5817	1821
Total	26,770	18,041	3,954	32,443	18,019

Majority for Clay, 8,729. Harrison's do, 14,424.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Co's.	President. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.	1844. Governor. Br'gs.	B'n'ft.	S'll.
Suffolk	8778	4659	509	8778	4659	609
Essex	8415	5259	1837	8870	6351	1757
Middlesex	9681	9124	1713	9814	9243	1454
Worcester	9359	7562	2147	9874	7996	1852
Hampshire	3725	1605	626	3828	1676	525
Hampden	3416	3193	451	3470	3025	413
Franklin	2725	2647	423	2796	2107	344
Berkshire	3676	3885	401	3607	3750	376
Norfolk	5217	4287	888	5264	4583	765
Bristol	4872	4903	644	4987	5155	555
Plymouth	4449	3315	805	4603	3505	702
Barnstable	2290	1415	251	2298	1412	243
Dukes	302	255	24	306	261	27
Nantucket	633	237	41	643	256	39
Total	67,418	52,846	10,860	69,038	54,189	9,664

Clay's majority over Polk 14,572—Majority over both Polk and Birney, 3,712.

Brigg's majority over Bancroft 14 849—Majority over both Bancroft and Sewall (Ab,) 5,185.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	1840. Harrison.	V. Buren.
Bristol	589	109	476	136
Kent	589	381	669	373
Newport	1229	473	914	417
Providence	3751	3192	2481	1711
Washington	967	712	737	665
Total	7,322	4,867	5,277	3,302

Clay's maj. 2,455; Harrison's, 1,975. Whig gain, 494.

CONNECTICUT.

Dist.	President, Nov. 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Governor, Apr. Bald.	Cleve.	Ab.
I.						
Hartford	6239	5624	287	6006	5376	288
Tolland	1964	1950	120	1860	1893	114
Total	8,223	7,574	407	7,866	7,249	402
II.						
New-Haven	5546	4726	229	5065	4650	231
Middlesex	2324	2354	130	2124	2282	148
Total	7,870	7,080	359	7,189	6,932	379
III.						
New-London	4081	3709	304	3539	3564	257
Windham	2620	2544	363	2296	2420	426
Total	6,701	6,253	667	5,835	5,984	683
IV.						
Litchfield	4668	4335	368	4393	4251	384
Fairfield	5368	4599	142	4805	4400	143
Total	10,036	8,934	510	9,203	8,681	527
Entire vote	32,832	29,841	1,943	30,093	28,846	1,980

Clay over Polk, 2,991; over Polk and Birney, 1,048. Baldwin over Cleveland in April, 1,247; Cleveland and Abolition over Baldwin, 742.

☞ It will be seen that at the Presidential Election there was a Clay majority in each Congressional District of Connecticut.

NEW-YORK.

Counties.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Born'y.	President, 1840. Har.	V. B.	B'n.
Albany	7109	6916	124	6372	5944	45
Allegany	3913	3640	425	4132	3982	79
Broome	2661	2508	106	2395	2131	21
Cattaraugus	2743	2634	487	2966	2485	64
Cayuga	4908	5202	376	5164	4864	73
Chautauque	5612	3407	314	3995	3345	23
Chemung	1791	2592	106	1653	2296	9
Chenango	4215	4495	243	4386	3905	25
Clinton	1919	2218	410	2023	1828	31
Columbia	4322	4691	11	4287	4478	5
Cortland	2378	2958	543	2364	2229	44
Delaware	3071	4230	205	2983	3847	42
Dutchess	5767	5627	37	5355	5362	16
Erie	6905	5050	415	6784	3691	36
Essex	2612	1998	143	2617	1789	1
Franklin	1524	1501	93	1449	1110	6
Fulton and Hamilton	2107	2192	100	1964	1645	29
				123	222	
Genesee	3604	2105	298	7057	3809	156
Greene	2968	3488	30	2991	3258	7
Herkimer	2868	4346	608	3118	4359	70
Jefferson	5576	6291	712	6257	5630	59
Kings	5107	4642	77	3293	3157	24
Lewis	1640	2073	154	1718	1755	37
Livingston	3773	2709	210	3916	2634	52
Madison	3683	3848	1311	4266	4114	240
Monroe	6873	5611	430	6468	4834	77
Montgomery	2849	3278	85	2828	3298	9
New-York	26385	28296	117	20958	21935	153
Niagara	3100	2589	310	2964	2219	72
Oneida	6983	7717	1144	7156	7768	393
Onondaga	6495	6878	732	6557	6563	105
Ontario	4568	3650	435	4828	3451	152
Orange	4626	5303	37	4371	4845	3
Orleans	2600	2311	276	2606	2027	77
Oswego	3771	4384	851	4192	3907	166
Otsego	4743	6050	413	4856	5581	60
Putnam	979	1731		920	1583	
Queens	2547	2751		2522	2550	2
Rensselaer	6360	5618	181	5752	5424	33
Richmond	1049	1063	1	903	851	
Rockland	794	1679	1	637	1657	
St. Lawrence	4672	6008	468	4803	4751	41
Saratoga	4550	4200	119	4416	3873	16
Schenectady	1814	1679	31	1752	1577	5
Schoharie	2986	3523	111	2895	3345	26
Seneca	2327	2569	124	2466	2472	13
Steuben	4385	5512	243	4081	4820	42
Suffolk	2487	3375	14	2415	3484	
Sullivan	1739	1964	30	1475	1679	9
Tioga	1999	2545	90	1925	2180	5
Tompkins	3845	4013	322	3989	3558	32
Ulster	4804	4783	12	4491	4280	2
Warren	1330	1791	118	1306	1411	5
Washington	5024	3270	338	5071	3024	23
Wayne	3953	4046	563	4300	3997	36
Westchester	4258	4412	19	4083	4354	9
Wyoming	2754	2103	442	(with Genesee.)		
Yates	2356	2110	207	2072	2087	44
Total	232,482	237,588	15,812	225,817	212,527	2,808

Majority for Polk, 5,106; do. for Harrison, 13,290.

Dist's.	Congress. Cogswell.	Lawr'e.	1844. Governor. Fillm'e.	Wr't.	Stew't.
I.					
Queens	2506	2744	2504	2797	1
Suffolk	2429	3388	2476	3397	9
Total	4,935	6,132	4,980	6,194	10
II. *Seaman. Murphy. Whiting.					
Kings	5105	4650	5029	4781	63
Richmond	1059	1036	1044	1071	1
Total	6,164	5,686	6,064	5,852	64
NEW-YORK CITY.					
III. *Miller. Nicoll. Phœnix.					
I. Ward	1246	1026	1235	1080	1
II. "	961	584	922	639	5
III. "	1039	930	1638	997	11
IV. "	1072	1520	1057	1606	3
V. "	1695	1328	1613	1456	11
Total	6,613	5,388	6,465	5,778	31
IV. *Lawrence. Maclay. W'ms.					
VI. Ward	853	1624	664	1709	1
VII. "	2251	1895	2057	2222	19
X. "	1793	1711	1664	2020	5
XIII. "	1531	1553	1326	1881	5
Total	6,428	6,783	5,911	7,832	30
V. *Woodruff. Leonard. Scoles.					
VIII. Ward	2487	2189	2377	2475	6
IX. "	2544	2122	2375	2490	2
XIV. "	1183	1608	1172	1841	3
Total	6,214	6,000	5,824	6,786	11
VI. *Campbell. Moore. Fish.					
XI. Ward	1844	2017	1167	2269	
XII. "	567	764	515	853	1
XV. "	1995	924	2037	1101	6
XVI. "	2014	2131	2008	2306	1
XVII. "	1936	1914	1815	2177	6
Total	7,856	7,750	7,542	8,706	14
VII. Barretto. Anderson. Jay.					
Rockland	696	1678	790	1682	1
Westchester	4111	4420	4231	4468	18
Total	4,807	6,098	5,021	6,151	19
VIII Rankin. Wood'h. Knevels.					
Dutchess	5726	5601	5698	5735	33
Putnam	974	1739	972	1743	
Total	6,710	7,340	6,670	7,478	33
IX. Hasbrouck. Niven. Scofield.					
Orange	4703	5284	4604	5354	34
Sullivan	1771	1878	1745	1983	23
Total	6,474	7,162	6,349	7,337	57
X. Gould. Gordon. Wat'y.					
Delaware	3314	3828	3922	4307	184
Ulster	4807	4817	4787	4839	10
Total	8,121	8,645	7,819	9,136	194
XI. Sanford. Collin.					
Columbia	4295	4725	4294	4736	11
Greene	2959	3501	2935	3529	31
Total	7,254	8,226	7,229	8,265	42
XII Herrick. Seymour. Griffith.					
Rensselaer	6,242	5,632	175	6,263	5,756	177
XIII. Wheaton. Wood. Barker.					
Albany	6,967	7,058	98	7,044	7,019	101
XIV. Culver. Bishop. Corliss.					
Essex	2586	2029	148	2590	2032	148
Washington	4926	3368	326	4979	3342	327
Total	7,512	5,397	474	7,569	5,374	475
XV. Moore. Russell. Board'n.					
Clinton	1903	2230	423	1864	2262	431
Franklin	1519	1517	86	1518	1521	86
L. Lake. Ham. Co.	10	...				
Warren	1328	1694	97	1317	1737	100
Total	4,750	5,441	606	4,699	5,520	617
XVI. White. Ellis. Smith.						
Fulton	1971	1941	106	2103	2207	103
Hamilton†	150	229				
Saratoga	4520	4252	116	4499	4296	120
Schenectady	1782	1702	30	1779	1711	30
Total	8,423	8,124	252	8,381	8,214	253
XVII. Alex'r. Benton. Clisbe.						
Herkimer	2872	4401	572	2877	4418	560
Montgomery	2834	3290	91	2840	3296	82
Total	5,706	7,691	663	5,717	7,714	642
XVIII. Hopkins. King. Mitchell.						
Lewis	1654	2079	153	1655	2080	153
St. Lawrence	4641	6066	459	4625	6114	443
Total	6,295	8,145	612	6,280	8,194	596
XIX. Bradley. Hung'd. Porter.						
Jefferson	5,587	6,304	717	5,571	6,341	717
XX. White. Jenkins. Allen.						
Oneida‡	7,094	7,617	1,086	6,982	7,893	1,061

* Natives.
† Except Long Lake township, included in 15th Dist
‡ Levi D. Carpenter was also elected to serve out the unexpired term of Samuel Beardsley, resigned.

XXI. *Danforth.*	*Goody'r.*	*North.*				
Otsego	4703	6105	424	4703	6121	409
Schoharie	3263	3193	102	2886	3545	104
Total	7,966	9,298	526	7,589	9,666	513
XXII. *Sweet.*	*Strong.*	*Avery.*				
Broome	2647	2534	106	2649	2536	106
Chenango	4187	4550	238	4183	4556	237
Tioga	1984	2524	95	1994	2562	95
Total	8,818	9,608	439	8,826	9,654	438
XXIII. *Ledy'd.*	*Hough.*	*Brown.*				
Madison	3701	3714	1404	3654	3891	1371
Oswego	3725	4414	864	3731	4445	846
Total	7,426	8,128	2,268	7,385	8,336	2,217
XXIV. *Noxon.*	*Wheat.*	*Sweet.*				
Onondaga	6,495	6,961	696	6,476	6,988	691
XXV. *Rich'son.*	*Rath'n.*	*Stayles.*				
Cayuga	4849	5130	372	4856	5189	367
Cortland	2281	2381	549	2360	2390	542
Total	7,130	7,511	921	7,216	7,579	909
XXVI. *Judd.*	*Ellsw'th.*	*Hamlin.*				
Chemung	1786	2611	97	1790	2613	97
Tompkins	3829	4044	317	3831	4051	310
Yates	2047	2108	194	2024	2158	182
Total	7,662	8,763	608	7,655	8,822	599
XXVII. *Holley.*	*DeMott.*	*Gaylord.*				
Seneca	2392	2475	117	2316	2600	122
Wayne	3995	4106	517	3970	4151	507
Total	6,387	6,581	634	6,286	6,751	629
XXVIII. *Holmes.*	*Selden.*	*Sperry.*				
Monroe	6,807	5,722	395	6,831	5,730	387
XXIX. *Carroll.*	*Wads'th.*	*Pitts.*				
Livingston	3768	2754	295	3783	2754	193
Ontario	4542	3711	429	4560	3718	412
Total	8,310	6,465	634	8,343	6,472	605
XXX. *Cady.*	*Grover.*					
Allegany	4370	3539		4098	3544	365
Steuben	4593	5576		4361	5603	243
Total	8,893	9,115		8,459	9,147	608
XXXI. *Lewis.*	*Campbell.*	*Allen.*				
Cattaraugus	2729		1785	2791	2664	454
Chautauque	5570	3446	329	5587	3463	314
Total	8,299	3,446	2,114	8,378	6,127	768
XXXII. *Mosely.*	*Stevens.*	*Phelps.*				
Erie	6,910	5,081	406	6,926	5,084	377
XXXIII. *Smith.*	*Chand.*	*McKay.*				
Genesee	3592	2117	298	3590	2138	295
Wyoming	2774	2098	438	2797	2112	408
Total	6,366	4,215	736	6,387	4,250	703
XXXIV *Hunt.*	*Piper.*	*Hutch'n.*				
Niagara	3133	2592	2 9	3129	2603	300
Orleans	2600	2356	253	2609	2359	249
Total	5,733	4,948	552	5,738	4,962	549
Ent. vote	234,354	232,430	15,831	231,057	241,690	15,136

Whig maj. on Congress, 1,924; Wright's maj. 10,033.

DELAWARE.

	1844.				1840.
	President.		Governor.		President.
Co's.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Stock'n.*	*Thorp.*	*Har'n. V. B.*
Kent	1573	1416	1498	1487	1593 1096
Newcastle	2816	2678	2840	2675	2321 2195
Sussex	1869	1877	1802	1933	2053 1593
Total	6,258	5,971	6,140	6,095	5,967 4,884

Maj. for Clay, 287; do. for Stockton, 45; do. for Harrison, 1,083.

CONGRESS.

	(W.) 1844.	(L.)	(W.) 1842.	(L.)
	Houston.	*Biddle.*	*Rodney.*	*Jones.*
Kent	1560	1435	1476	1346
Newcastle	2803	2720	2224	2423
Sussex	1858	1888	1767	1689
Total	6,221	6,043	5,467	5,458

Majority for Houston, 178; do. for Rodney, 9.

NEW-JERSEY—1844.

Dist's.	President.	Governor.	Congress.	
I.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Strat'n.*	*Th'n Ham'n. El'r.*
Cape May	780	314	750	285 779 315
Cumberland	1549	1371	1567	1337 1543 1372
Salem	1775	1493	1791	1501 1780 1496
Atlantic	493	848	426	755 493 848
Gloucester	1411	902	1484	811 1407 910
Camden	1448	1208	1502	1126 1438 1112
Total	7456	6136	7520	5815 7440 6053
II.				*S.G. Wright. Sykes.*
Burlington	3730	3017	3675	2977 3667 3092
Monmouth	3221	3434	3209	3531 3252 3411
Total	6951	6451	6884	6508 6919 6503
III.				*Runk. Farlee.*
Mercer	1883	1577	1830	1599 1894 1573
Middlesex	2321	2023	2320	1962 2319 2027
Somerset	2139	1978	2145	1927 2143 1975
Hunterdon	2544	3386	2545	3251 2650 3287
Total	8887	8964	8840	8733 9006 8862
IV.				*Rob'n. Edsall.*
Morris	2903	2466	2832	2520 2908 2464
Sussex	1295	3490	1294	3421 1294 3422
Warren	1645	2899	1604	2780 1646 2893
Total	5843	8855	5710	8721 5848 8779
V.				*W. Wright.*
Essex	5471	3655	5385	3611 6358 No
Hudson	1129	703	1102	637 1073 opp.
Passaic	1602	1291	1534	1195 1586
Bergen	979	1440	974	1371 979
Total	9181	7089	8995	6814 9996

TOTAL IN EACH DISTRICT.

Dist's.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Strat'n.*	*Th'n.*	*W.*	*L.*
I.	7456	6136	7520	5815	7440	6053
II.	6951	6451	6884	6508	6919	6503
III.	8887	8964	8840	8733	9006	8862
IV.	5843	8855	5710	8721	5848	8779
V.	9181	7089	8995	6814	9996	
Total	38,318	37,495	37,949	36,591		

Clay's majority, 823—Stratton's do. 1,358—Hampton's, (W.) 1,387—S. G. Wright's, (W.) 416—Runk's, (W.) 144—Edsall's, (L.) 2,921. Birney's Vote 131.

PENNSYLVANIA—1844.

Dist's.	President, Nov.	Governor, Oct.		
I.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Bi'ey.*	*M'kle. Sh'k.*
CedarW'd,Phil	1177	474	9	1140 468
New Market	519	374	5	526 346
Passayunk	102	181	.....	117 180
Southw'k, W 1	516	353	.....	572 308
" 2	492	331	.....	580 294
" 3	273	328	.....	294 319
" 4	503	288	.....	521 352
" 5	518	315	7	600 250
Moyam'g,W 1	170	350	.....	175 341
" 2	350	333	.....	366 319
" 3	284	157	.....	364 161
" 4	129	96	4	163 82
Total	5133	3680	25	5413 3420
II.				
Up. Del. W'd.	464	474	19	479 473
Low. " "	646	366	12	635 375
High-st. " "	410	255	7	417 242
Chesnut-st " "	346	208	.....	338 210
Walnut " "	284	175	3	295 171
Dock " "	519	263	6	511 269
Pine " "	459	257	4	468 242
N. Murb. " "	865	527	11	887 504
S. " "	687	379	18	691 376
North " "	936	540	10	925 515
South " "	635	348	4	611 350
Middle " "	595	274	3	571 270
Locust " "	772	454	8	788 454
Total	7618	4520	96	7616 4451

III.					
N. Lib. W'd 1,	266	319	.....	285	303
" 2,	325	272	.....	319	262
" 3,	330	431	.....	330	416
" 4,	486	265	.....	491	221
" 5,	462	500	.....	484	538
" 6,	439	602	.....	448	556
" 7,	494	719	46	509	701
Sp'g Gar. W 1,	646	508	.....	643	486
" 2,	781	678	.....	933	716
" 3,	576	566	.....	576	518
" 4,	857	589	34.....	461	559
Total.....	5662	5509	80.....	5479	5296
IV.					
Kens'n, W'd 1,	247	268	.....	277	241
" 2,	352	255	.....	359	285
" 3,	427	525	.....	438	513
" 4,	422	368	.....	433	308
" 5,	336	438	7.....	384	410
Germ'n, Up.W.	190	267	4.....	190	279
" Lower "	388	177	4.....	375	175
Kingsessing....	68	153	.....	71	149
Blockley ..	293	294	2.....	292	269
West Philad...	165	153	1.....	145	167
Roxborough...	386	353	.....	407	477
North Penn ...	72	164	2.....	78	165
South Penn ...	153	203	2	155	204
Bristol	160	157	3.....	161	144
Oxford	484	340	1.....	467	332
Lower Dublin.	317	338	1.....	313	294
Byberry.....	132	62	.....	137	69
Moreland .	29	65	.....	31	65
Uninc. N. Lib.	247	338	.....	242	367
Total.....	4868	4918	27.....	4955	4913
V.					
Delaware.....	2090	1466	15.....	2069	1493
Montgomery...	4491	5596	49.....	4341	5394
Total.....	6581	7062	64.....	6410	6887
VI.					
Bucks.....	4862	5251	27.....	4804	5106
Lehigh	2553	2811	0.....	2443	2680
Total.....	7415	8062	27.....	7247	7786
VII.					
Chester.....	6070	5550	106.....	6139	5475
VIII.					
Lancaster	10295	5943	21.....	9513	5532
IX.					
Berks.....	4000	8674	3.....	3840	8316
X.					
North'ton.....	2776	3870	0.....	2455	3466
Monroe.....	414	1806	1.....	377	1601
Wayne.....	899	1657	15.....	811	1553
Pike	151	769	0.....	142	643
Carbon	581	905	0.....	453	784
Total.....	4771	9007	16.....	4238	8047
XI.					
Columbia.....	1738	3370	1.....	1593	3199
Luzerne.....	2699	3950	29.....	2561	3649
Wyoming.....	814	899	13.....	754	808
Total.....	5251	8219	43.....	4908	7656
XII.					
Bradford.....	3235	3568	63.....	2967	3525
Susquehanna..	1502	2697	93.....	1595	2468
Tioga.....	1169	2193	23.....	1049	1975
Total.....	6206	8458	179.....	5611	7968
XIII.					
Lycoming	2012	2629	19.....	1945	2600
North'land	1547	2446	7.....	1498	2384
Union	2788	1765	18.....	2721	1777
Clinton.....	788	875	0.....	1807	925
Elk.....	101	128	9.....	103	132
Total.....	7235	7843	54.....	7174	7818
XIV.					
Dauphin.....	3285	2401	16.....	3213	2352
Lebanon.....	2636	1791	0.....	2478	1748
Schuylkill.....	2571	3404	3.....	2390	3217
Total	8492	7596	19.....	8081	7317
XV.					
York.....	4237	5071	1.....	3802	4691
Adams.....	2609	1891	6.....	2485	1848
Total.....	6846	6962	7.....	6287	6539
XVI.					
Cumberland...	3092	3155	5.....	2971	3008
Perry.....	1370	2321	0.....	1316	2246
Franklin.....	2901	3298	0.....	3797	3211
Total.....	8363	8774	5.....	8084	8465
XVII.					
Huntingdon ...	4086	2575	0.....	4022	2630
Centre.....	1860	2425	7.....	1786	2384
Juniata.....	1089	1260	0.....	1685	1188
Mifflin.....	1518	1519	9.....	1506	1585
Total.....	8553	7779	16.....	8399	7787
XVIII.					
Greene	1418	2354	18.....	1425	2255
Somerset	2660	1035	6.....	2450	922
Fayette.....	2804	3429	35.....	2836	3304
Total.....	6882	6818	59.....	6711	6481
XIX.					
West'land.....	2673	4978	71.....	2778	4704
Bedford.....	3147	2989	5.....	3045	2884
Cambria.....	996	1123	2.....	969	1129
Total.....	6815	9090	78.....	6792	8717
XX.					
Beaver.....	2792	2172	270.....	2730	2093
Washington...	3872	3973	296.....	3901	3958
Total.....	6664	6145	566.....	6631	6051
XXI.					
Allegheny.....	8083	5743	435.....	8105	5863
XXII.					
Venango.....	966	1377	65.....	873	1230
Crawford.....	2636	3384	139.....	2410	2920
Mercer.....	2840	2869	604.....	2765	2744
Total.....	6442	7580	808.....	6048	6894
XXIII.					
Erie.....	3621	2226	74.....	3501	2207
Warren	899	1149	17.....	843	1107
McKean.....	340	419	0.....	307	416
Clarion	814	1883	7.....	793	1889
Potter	240	554	50.....	202	527
Jefferson.....	591	731	5.....	617	727
Total.....	6505	6962	153.....	6263	6873
XXIV.					
Armstrong.....	1473	1983	38.....	1407	1986
Butler	2247	2112	135.....	2197	2054
Indiana.....	2200	1448	80.....	2098	1417
Clearfield.....	544	874	0.....	611	1009
Total.....	6444	6417	253.....	6313	6466
Ent. vote.....	161,208	167,535	3,138 ..	156,562	160,759

Majority for Polk, 6,332. Do. for Shunk, 4,397.

MARYLAND.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, November. 1844. *Clay.*	*Polk.*	GOVERNOR, October. *Pratt.*	*Carroll.*
Allegany.....	1424	1491	1433	1520
Anne Arundel.....	1777	1503	1730	1650
Baltimore City.....	8413	8886	7968	9190
Baltimore County.	2301	2716	2153	2902
Calvert.....	451	344	462	395
Caroline.....	680	552	659	649
Carroll.....	1784	1694	1831	1731
Cecil.....	1527	1504	1526	1555
Charles.....	785	519	561	560
Dorchester.....	1377	903	1328	976
Frederick.....	3190	2994	3122	3104
Hartford	1317	1247	1490	1414
Kent	718	527	701	544
Montgomery	1124	852	1085	905
Prince George's....	1054	666	1027	749
Queen Anne's.....	749	722	759	745
Somerset	1449	902	1335	1031
St. Mary's.....	783	468	764	491
Talbot	795	712	778	745
Washington.....	2633	2565	2632	2576
Worcester.....	1453	909	1487	1043
Total.....	35,984	32,676	35,040	34,492

Majority for Clay...3 308; Do. for Pratt .548.

VIRGINIA.

Dist.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Harrison.	1840. V. B.
I.				
Isle of Wight	93	470	89	533
Nansemond	361	244	383	259
Princess Anne	329	251	402	274
Norfolk Co.	627	590	561	478
Norfolk Borough	634	403	529	298
Sussex	124	325	109	347
Southampton	325	390	378	372
Surry	118	168	95	195
Total	2,611	2,841	2,546	2,756
II.				
Nottoway	187	182	132	190
Greensville	83	146	110	156
Mecklenburg	276	618	319	561
Brunswick	194	408	261	380
Amelia	159	274	166	240
Dinwiddie	270	318	302	235
Petersburg	376	336	245	262
Prince George	139	226	124	237
Total	1,684	2,508	1,659	2,261
III				
Pittsylvania	838	635	876	616
Henry	306	258	311	191
Patrick	369	386	342	274
Franklin	619	674	569	515
Halifax	344	1041	422	964
Total	2,476	2,994	2,520	2,560
IV.				
Campbell	823	656	718	487
Buckingham	548	596	475	520
Charlotte	337	346	318	327
Prince Edward	264	377	268	361
Cumberland	274	207	262	228
Fluvanna	305	241	334	153
Lunenburgh	196	333	228	302
Total	2,757	2,759	2,603	2,378
V.				
Albemarle	913	702	714	517
Nelson	443	291	404	237
Bedford	941	639	919	578
Greene	66	300	62	230
Orange	239	288	231	235
Amherst	451	461	372	324
Madison	65	512	53	532
Total	3,117	3,193	2,754	2,638
VI.				
Henrico	578	405	445	398
Richmond City	847	282	580	176
Chesterfield	338	604	298	580
Powhattan	215	210	176	210
Hanover	558	482	450	462
Louisa	364	425	375	475
Goochland*	.	153	120	333
Total	2,900	2,661	2,444	2,634
VII.				
York	113	109	192	12
Accomac	566	472	739	259
Northampton	240	116	334	24
Elizabeth City	133	123	141	85
Warwick	67	24	92	3
James City	103	39	141	9
New-Kent*	20		198	156
Charles City	202	43	173	30
Mathews	172	222	180	220
Gloucester	233	220	247	179
Lancaster	139	94	170	87
Northumberland	185	276	183	300
Williamsburgh	66	50	84	7
Total	2,239	1,793	2,873	1,351
VIII.				
Essex	229	186	241	125
Middlesex	131	118	101	123
King and Queen	250	328	282	305
Richmond Co.	202	154	177	151
Westmoreland	305	67	286	81
Caroline	476	463	399	467
Spottsylvania	438	442	358	368
King George	165	117	168	129
King William	109	337	115	304
Total	2,305	2,212	2,127	2,055
IX.				
Fauquier	761	607	683	583
Stafford	233	346	265	295
Rappahannock	359	314	318	300
Prince William	159	457	167	383
Fairfax	410	391	366	321
Loudoun	1505	474	1269	381
Culpeper	396	298	351	295
Total	3,823	2,887	3,419	2,518
X.				
Frederick	805	887	755	743
Hampshire	675	694	729	605
Morgan	183	216	179	145
Berkley	663	539	599	372
Jefferson	725	624	667	592
Clark	199	220	174	191
Warren	126	321	110	300
Page	50	628	45	528
Total	3,426	4,129	3,258	3,476
XI.				
Rockingham	290	1716	256	1444
Rockbridge	697	543	635	528
Augusta	1398	665	1204	454
Pendleton	409	552	389	468
Hardy	533	272	497	230
Shenandoah	170	1372	102	1218
Total	3,497	5,120	3,083	4,342
XII.				
Monroe	425	460	408	420
Botetourt	394	695	407	575
Roanoke	177	279	159	255
Montgomery	364	345	338	261
Pulaski	166	174	142	161
Floyd	124	297	143	279
Giles	267	350	226	293
Mercer	173	177	146	124
Greenbrier	709	351	568	308
Pocahontas	81	227	107	210
Logan	123	177	136	189
Bath	196	250	203	218
Alleghany	114	180	84	171
Total	3,313	3,962	3,067	3,464
XIII.				
Washington	371	723	264	625
Lee	237	578	275	489
Scott	276	531	284	441
Russell	414	416	264	293
Smyth	275	371	259	305
Wythe	309	553	279	474
Grayson	150	331	455	587
Carroll	121	268	(New Co.)	
Tazewell	100	627	113	486
Total	2,253	4,398	2,293	3,702
XIV.				
Ritchie	104	254	(New Co.)	
Kanawha	983	442	827	324
Jackson*		62	258	211
Mason	415	363	405	304
Cabell	287	346	481	436
Wayne	190	184	(New Co.)	
Lewis	329	684	386	616
Harrison	479	760	828	1341
Braxton	186	156	202	109
Wood	533	330	513	392
Fayette	249	163	199	183
Nicholas*	23		173	120
Total	2,888	3,744	4,272	4,026
XV.				
Barbour†	221	468	(New Co.)	
Monongalia	393	780	631	1236
Brooke	427	543	350	516
Ohio	897	402	922	287
Marshall*		26	458	462
Tyler	441	511	325	458
Randolph	207	199	450	521
Marion	286	677	(New Co.)	
Preston	382	504	396	464
Total	3,033	3,642	3,582	3,724
Entire vote	43,677	49,570	42,501	43.893

Maj. for Polk, 5,893: do. for Van Buren, 1,392.

* Unofficial.

† A small part of Barbour votes with the XIVth District.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist's.	1844 Pres't. Clay.	1844 Nov. Polk.	1844 Gov. Gra'm.	1844 Aug. Hoke.	1842 Gov'r. More'd.	1842 H'y
I.						
Buncombe	961	412	875	496	930	410
Burke	1234	228	1263	369	1514	399
Caldwell	598	219	544	260	fm Miller & W)	
Cherokee	390	225	383	241	368	203
Cleveland	266	624	336	720	(fm Lin. & R.)	
Haywood	342	267	370	328	465	216
Henderson	555	141	565	206	520	88
Macon	374	224	371	285	424	160
McDowell	(with Burke.)					
Rutherford	1310	296	1402	435	1366	173
Yancey	338	427	310	615	292	493
Total	6468	3073	6419	3895	4979	2142
II.						
Cabarras	718	374	751	477	610	302
Catawba	(with Lincoln.)					
Davie	529	272	508	354	450	317
Iredell	1582	330	1527	379	1479	252
Lincoln	790	1736	911	1773	679	1579
Mecklenburg	909	1201	808	1242	764	1182
Rowan	833	586	809	736	1190	914
Total	5361	4499	5057	4961	4895	4298
III.						
Ashe	522	477	561	499	473	527
Caswell	283	1182	277	1088	244	1109
Rockingham	430	1022	449	981	383	954
Stokes	1084	1153	1105	1165	1129	1180
Surry	996	880	1032	1023	984	950
Wilkes	1203	181	1333	167	1323	103
Total	4518	4895	4757	4923	4546	4829
IV.						
Anson	1012	481	1073	506	995	372
Davidson	1091	610	911	658	1220	484
Guilford	2130	515	1920	463	1615	418
Montgomery	658	139	586	107	511	101
Randolph	1171	312	1082	318	1154	309
Richmond	802	117	678	113	655	92
Stanly	530	48	541	81	595	64
Total	7394	2222	6791	2246	6745	1840
V.						
Chatham	1136	729	1153	794	992	707
Cumberland	703	1101	603	1071	558	886
Johnston	595	650	639	585	557	580
Moore	549	500	584	513	521	504
Wake	1044	1374	1073	1271	953	1185
Wayne	254	911	217	846	216	680
Total	4272	5265	4269	5079	3797	4542
VI.						
Bladin	280	486	271	499	301	438
Brunswick	351	283	335	311	283	209
Columbus	135	363	180	342	120	351
Duplin	223	936	246	866	182	801
Jones	203	142	195	153	213	126
Lenoir	225	356	198	356	216	379
New Hanover	382	1122	283	1101	201	885
Onslow	194	717	178	553	187	581
Robeson	559	591	559	599	534	557
Sampson	533	878	461	727	385	603
Total	3085	5874	2906	5507	2631	5033
VII.						
Franklin	336	760	361	710	353	646
Granville	936	942	976	985	901	858
Halifax	592	456	569	378	567	419
Orange	1686	1589	1756	1555	1576	1472
Person	275	649	287	622	310	545
Warren	128	810	127	716	113	730
Total	3953	5206	4076	4966	3819	4663
VIII.						
Beaufort	932	527	887	489	750	593
Carteret	434	315	454	332	283	242
Craven	654	628	681	622	549	656
Edgecomb	126	1503	118	1410	74	1185
Greene	303	276	253	199	274	198
Hyde	318	164	401	189	382	161
Nash	74	894	70	796	80	765
Pitt	634	476	607	441	572	379
Tyrrell	283	92	311	137	288	106
Washington	329	124	368	136	364	58
Total	4086	4999	4150	4751	2616	4334
IX.						
Bertie	475	439	507	409	400	474
Camden	556	101	518	94	453	77
Chowan	305	166	286	188	243	221
Curr tuck	157	551	137	485	73	367
Gates	355	355	359	281	313	427
Hertford	309	253	308	259	292	231
Martin	310	580	316	523	226	577
Northampton	519	364	514	362	532	430
Pasquotank	663	282	593	177	631	144
Perquimons	441	223	366	217	352	94
Total	4090	3264	3904	3105	3516	3042
Ent. vote	43,232	39,287	42,586	39,483	39,586	24,994

Maj. Clay, 3945; do. Graham, 3153; Moreh'd, 4592.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	1844 Clay.	1844 Polk.	1840 Harrison.	1840 V. B.
I.				
Baldwin	149	120	137	118
Butler	666	405	710	274
Clarke	232	631	230	596
Conecuh	441	277	541	209
Marengo	726	634	842	595
Mobile	1403	1347	1481	1121
Monroe	567	359	645	561
Washington	273	279	263	277
Wilcox	525	629	778	437
Total	5,042	4,681	5,628	3,988
II.				
Barbour	1113	860	1028	642
Coffee	142	315	(with Dale.)	
Covington	148	139	188	65
Dale	209	616	367	672
Henry	367	546	225	391
Macon	1087	623	731	326
Montgomery	1016	836	1134	811
Pike	863	768	635	627
Russell	736	624	691	404
Total	5,680	5,330	5,117	3,950
III.				
Autauga	475	633	591	574
Bibb	450	596	583	478
Coosa	400	796	316	539
Dallas	864	722	1024	689
Jefferson	264	585	315	582
Lowndes	710	678	896	522
Perry	169	849	973	825
Shelby	511	472	573	407
Total	3,843	5,331	5,271	4,616
IV.				
Fayette	153	796	203	819
Greene	1090	819	1366	788
Pickens	892	967	1062	779
Sumter	927	1061	1308	1180
Tuscaloosa	902	964	1276	928
Total	3,964	4,607	5,215	4,504
V.				
Franklin	498	1079	637	903
Lauderdale	474	919	645	987
Lawrence	469	783	649	783
Limestone	325	965	356	8 7
Marion	120	628	196	575
Morgan	271	682	358	804
Walker	170	442	244	367
Total	2,327	5,508	3,085	5,275
VI.				
Blount	84	774	105	720
De Kalb	207	700	157	771
Jackson	87	1751	57	2147
Madison	357	1720	393	1985
Marshall	162	875	142	924
St. Clair	46	644	42	679
Total	943	6,464	896	7,226
VII.				
Benton	373	1382	482	1248
Chambers	1158	936	1039	678
Cherokee	356	955	877	759
Randolph	288	747	279	524
Talladega	633	851	669	788
Tallapoosa	728	705	412	436
Total	3,536	5,576	3,258	4,433
Total vote	26,084	37,740	28,471	33,991

Majority for Polk, 11,656; do. for Van Buren, 5,520.

GEORGIA.

Dist.	President. 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Congress. King.	Spald'g.
I				
Camden	104	218	99	212
Glynn	92	23	86	19
Ware	187	125	138	149
Wayne	138	95	111	102
Appling	152	142	124	138
McIntosh	127	114	138	142
Liberty	179	190	194	172
Bryan	103	72	82	77
Chatham	817	835	616	626
Effingham	193	86	194	94
Bulloch	17	410	13	387
Tatnal	328	64	301	70
Montgomery	238	34	201	28
Laurens	686	15	500	20
Emanuel	107	231	107	160
Thomas	348	267	372	168
Telfair	177	198	176	176
Lowndes	427	362	376	336
Total	4,430	3,481	3,808	3,074
II.		Crawford.		Jones.
Decatur	383	346	357	321
Early	211	419	212	409
Baker	223	506	209	439
Randolph	606	735	580	655
Lee	335	121	293	127
Stewart	892	813	863	775
Sumter	650	444	602	427
Macon	331	245	354	252
Marion	417	256	448	288
Dooley	269	507	282	459
Houston	659	723	651	729
Muscogee	1190	980	1075	919
Irwin	21	223	25	224
Pulaski	247	457	232	426
Total	6,434	6,775	6,182	6,460
III.		Pac.		Chappell.
Bibb	706	862	607	730
Twiggs	389	467	331	431
Crawford	377	454	288	428
Upson	643	384	629	375
Talbot	855	912	782	808
Harris	845	463	865	481
Pike	659	877	593	891
Monroe	798	708	757	726
Total	5,272	5,127	4,952	4,813
IV.		Floyd.		Haralson.
Troup	1055	487	973	478
Heard	293	436	288	429
Coweta	777	644	743	732
Fayette	412	705	381	665
Henry	858	819	780	797
Meriwether	688	926	643	898
Carroll	355	768	314	684
Campbell	205	543	190	555
Newton	1025	553	902	527
Total	5,668	5,881	5,214	5,771
V.		Miller.		Lumpkin.
Dade	46	247	47	209
Walker	447	686	401	599
Chattooga	284	824	265	291
Floyd	350	425	327	421
Cass	655	1139	552	1043
Paulding	218	394	200	347
Murray	303	669	244	583
Gilmer	219	511	158	372
Cherokee	517	813	484	799
Cobb	658	943	639	874
De Kalb	580	967	545	845
Gwinnett	779	763	624	688
Forsyth	451	731	403	649
Total	5,507	8,602	4,889	7,720
VI.		Underwood.		Cobb.
Union	237	554	211	476
Lumpkin	665	1254	531	1033
Habersham	322	964	289	886
Rabun	34	253	44	191
Franklin	376	1058	303	953
Hall	489	696	426	643
Jackson	492	664	442	617
Madison	347	327	306	326
Elbert	999	186	902	152
Clark	596	420	508	390
Walton	555	763	462	702
Total	5,112	7,139	4,424	6,269
VII.		Stephens.		Janes.
Morgan	442	348	396	313
Greene	780	132	725	138
Taliaferro	394	67	406	54
Putnam	430	351	417	326
Jasper	428	536	437	509
Butts	244	495	235	404
Jones	397	455	401	405
Baldwin	324	307	280	258
Wilkinson	387	560	330	536
Oglethorpe	636	241	575	209
Total	4,462	3,432	4,202	3,152
VIII.		Toombs.		Black.
Wilkes	430	389	418	349
Lincoln	286	179	269	174
Columbia	482	307	460	264
Richmond	903	647	825	616
Burke	556	411	490	358
Scriven	256	278	237	267
Jefferson	579	108	477	98
Warren	641	368	538	336
Hancock	515	330	436	327
Washington	629	595	525	520
Total	5,287	3,612	4,665	3,309
Entire vote	42,100	44,147	40,672	38 3 2

Maj. for Polk, 2,147. Loco maj. on Congress, 2,340.

LOUISIANA.

President, 1844. Governor, 1842.

Parishes.	Clay.	Polk.	Johnson.	Mouton.
Ascension	239	264	127	120
Assumption	285	279	162	278
Avoyelles	189	364	247	387
Bossier	59	103	(New Parish)	
Carroll	190	221	98	174
Concordia	188	95	154	91
Caldwell	69	194	maj.	81
Catahoula	243	204	"	5
Claiborne	196	375	"	121
Caddo	210	155	"	178
De Soto	52	150	(New Parish)	
East Baton Rouge	325	309	325	374
East Feliciana	329	419	311	408
Franklin	134	158	(New Parish)	
Iberville	253	235	maj.	54
Jefferson	434	403	278	141
Lafayette	193	399	249	463
Lafourche Interior	471	137	387	84
Livingston	100	229	64	224
Madison	206	198	152	135
Morehouse	107	31	(New Parish)	
New-Orleans	3936	2612	1228	977
Natchitoches	452	650	maj.	258
Ouachita	106	206	"	12
Plaquemines	37	1007	93	179
Point Coupee	174	175	78	203
Rapides	419	586	418	490
Sabine	255	383	(New Parish)	
St. Bernard	185	84	85	76
St. Charles	96	42	10 maj.	
St. James	351	181	51 "	
St. John Baptist	142	113	4 "	
St. Helena	154	222	98	214
St. Landry & Calcas.	831	534	646	679
St. Martin	479	303	126	373
St. Mary	352	142	248	162
St. Tammany	169	199	139	228
Tensas	157	108	(New Parish)	
Terrebonne	265	164	189	27
Union	206	213	maj.	57
Vermillion	176	104	(New Parish)	
West Baton Rouge	209	104	176	121
West Feliciana	243	308	176	268
Washington	127	230	56	286
Total	13,683	13,782	6,375	7,932

Majority for Polk, 699. Do. for Mouton, 1,557.

TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Dist.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Governor, 1843. Jones.	Polk.
I.				
Johnson	370	79	348	86
Carter	739	177	714	153
Sullivan	350	1533	353	1251
Washington	851	1225	840	1088
Hawkins	1173	1388	1130	1296
Greene	1031	1701	978	1524
Cocke	844	187	820	160
Total	5,383	6,240	5,183	5,558
II.				
Jefferson	1563	247	1610	256
Grainger	998	548	1018	572
Claiborne	578	857	598	813
Campbell	337	318	383	379
Anderson	620	325	594	288
Morgan	211	232	183	162
Sevier	738	78	820	61
Blount	1046	735	1054	790
Monroe	859	1086	860	1023
Total	6,950	4,426	7,120	4,284
III.				
Knox	2015	507	1911	454
Roane	900	735	888	671
Bledsoe	529	259	528	236
Rhea	232	368	213	359
Meigs	120	620	124	576
McMinn	873	1061	879	1025
Polk	200	488	225	419
Bradley	572	958	483	873
Hamilton	644	624	628	621
Marion	503	381	470	355
Total	6,648	6,001	6,349	5,589

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

IV.				
Fentress	60	456	111	410
Overton	336	1145	291	1048
Jackson	1211	807	1117	717
White	857	468	932	456
DeKalb	488	491	518	464
Van Buren	116	190	149	179
Warren	335	1190	312	1168
Coffee	280	1000	339	935
Total	3,683	5,747	3,799	5,377
V.				
Franklin	358	1123	417	1039
Lincoln	658	2494	689	2314
Bedford	1455	1526	1510	1479
Marshall	635	1398	697	1337
Total	3,106	6,541	3,313	6,169
VI				
Hickman	255	1034	277	913
Maury	1292	1988	1421	1800
Giles	1301	1387	1307	1226
Lawrence	489	547	474	469
Wayne	665	446	676	343
Hardin	505	732	582	665
Total	4,497	6,134	4,737	5,416
VII.				
Wilson	2607	1042	2427	1079
Rutherford	1730	1500	1586	1267
Cannon	318	761	354	690
Williamson	1986	859	1936	861
Total	6,641	4,162	6,303	3,901
VIII.				
Smith	2328	788	2101	719
Sumner	881	2017	816	1782
Davidson	2266	1683	2064	1481
Total	5,475	4,488	4,981	3,976
IX.				
Robertson	1193	871	1190	764
Montgomery	1271	1029	1242	911
Stewart	519	704	470	662
Dickson	339	706	340	612
Humphreys	305	523	313	489

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	292	481	300	410
Henry	835	1312	783	1167
Total	4,754	5,626	4,652	5,015
X.				
McNairy	773	741	781	643
Hardeman	689	1077	618	915
Fayette	1205	1151	1072	1060
Shelby	1625	1352	1352	1026
Tipton	360	502	357	464
Haywood	756	668	695	640
Lauderdale	286	211	281	215
Dyer	355	272	360	238
Total	6,050	4,622	5,516	5,206
XI.				
Perry	744	513	723	450
Henderson	1209	492	1105	429
Madison	1357	768	1185	656
Carroll	1356	521	1274	467
Gibson	1330	611	1159	576
Weakley	560	1084	592	900
Obion	282	536	313	477
Total	6,828	4,528	6,354	3,895

RECAPITULATION.

	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
East Tennessee	18,986	16,717	18,651	15,429
Middle Tennessee	27,039	30,905	26,701	28,367
West Tennessee	14,005	12,295	12,955	10,678
Total	60,030	59,917	58,307	54,474

Maj. for Clay. 113; do. for Jones, 3,833.

OHIO.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's.	Pres't, Nov. 1844. *Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Birney.*	Gov'r, Oct. 1844. *Bart'y.*	*Tod.*	*King*
I						
Hamilton	7201	8983	208	6951	8836	372
II.						
Butler	2158	3546	61	2138	3486	59
Darke	1408	1409	25	1405	1399	38
Preble	2262	1526	70	2233	1544	75
Total	5828	6481	156	5776	6429	172
III.						
Clinton	1736	1137	172	1588	1165	218
Greene	2422	1380	128	2279	1328	123
Montgomery	3388	3101	83	3273	3212	104
Warren	2822	1795	85	2722	1800	94
Total	10368	7413	445	10862	7505	539
IV.						
Champaign	2069	1409	32	1975	1386	35
Clark	2477	1155	43	2321	1129	62
Logan	1625	1015	93	1565	977	83
Madison	1269	643	8	1202	624	17
Miami	2572	1657	113	2452	1603	116
Union	1009	710	32	966	704	35
Total	11021	6589	321	10481	6433	348
V.						
Allen	779	1062	9	691	1061	9
Hardin	510	495	6	465	469	6
Henry	229	245		209	239	
Lucas	1167	881	12	1069	789	12
Mercer	423	812	4	369	709	4
Paulding	63	192			140	
Putnam	451	697	2	422	620	4
Shelby	1026	1014	26	1023	1035	28
Van Wert	158	270		110	232	
Williams	583	673		488	623	3
Total	5359	6341	59	4846	5917	66
VI.						
Crawford	1197	1734	8	1123	1671	4
Hancock	907	1247	2	870	1214	3
Ottawa	241	233	9	189	225	1
Sandusky	997	1214	12	951	1198	5
Seneca	1727	2316	41	1582	2213	37
Wood	576	570	1	539	526	3
Total	5645	7314	73	5254	7047	53
VII.						
Brown	1798	2342	130	1706	2315	172
Clermont	2189	2627	105	2123	2646	114
Highland	2148	2164	114	2108	2118	
Total	6135	7133	349	5937	7079	286

VIII.						
Adams	1252	1611	87	1213	1605	88
Hocking	719	1289	2	636	1181	5
Jackson	908	1046	13	876	1028	13
Pike	800	836	16	757	859	17
Ross	3321	2380	90	3128	2435	102
Total	7000	7162	208	6610	7108	225
IX.						
Fairfield	2542	3637	15	2402	3584	9
Fayette	1229	878	67	1183	852	77
Pickaway	2219	2012	10	2137	2060	20
Total	5990	6527	92	5722	6496	106
X.						
Franklin	2965	2498	72	2851	2461	78
Knox	2746	3324	134	2696	3289	150
Licking	3500	3840	238	3443	3856	299
Total	9211	9662	424	8990	9606	527
XI.						
Delaware	2548	2017	118	2406	2022	159
Marion	1425	1480	88	1433	1415	86
Richland	3443	5574	111	3303	5433	100
Total	7415	9071	317	7202	8870	345
XII.						
Athens	2050	1425	220	1742	1267	266
Gallia	1484	957	31	1376	848	45
Lawrence	1140	658	3	944	601	2
Meigs	1341	880	41	1256	737	37
Scioto	1519	1095		1451	1087	
Total	7534	5015	295	6769	4540	350
XIII.						
Morgan	2071	2077	64	1987	2031	96
Perry	1527	2273	3	1448	2187	1
Washington	2194	1686	151	2003	1653	221
Total	5772	6034	218	5438	5871	318
XIV.						
Guernsey	2746	2628	218	2700	2651	277
Muskingum	4489	3196	86	4263	3147	83
Total	7235	5824	304	6963	5798	360
XV.						
Belmont	3140	2821	184	3081	2867	222
Harrison	2039	1750	195	2001	1796	216
Monroe	1210	2548	114	1028	2258	133
Total	6389	7119	493	6110	6921	571
XVI.						
Coshocton	1885	2281	60	1749	2156	52
Holmes	1142	2317	5	1043	2219	4
Tuscarawas	2696	2358	35	2572	2301	21
Total	5723	6956	100	5364	6676	77
XVII.						
Carroll	1701	1584	140	1651	1590	
Columbiana	3416	3743	217	3187	3729	246
Jefferson	2385	2354	95	2388	2413	115
Totol	7502	7681	452	7226	7732	361
XVIII.						
Stark	2952	3575	76	2830	3412	87
Wayne	2759	3765	75	2609	3616	76
Total	5711	7340	151	5439	7028	163
XIX.						
Portage	2510	2247	244	2467	2360	234
Summit	2841	2056	184	2622	1939	174
Trumbull	3837	3544	738	3696	3611	745
Total	9188	7847	1166	8785	7970	1153
XX.						
Ash abula	3283	1123	537	3210	1086	581
Cuyahoga	3331	2388	312	3172	2277	
Geauga	2274	1101	233	2077	1042	282
Lake	1818	901	109	1727	884	114
Total	10806	5513	1191	10186	5289	977
XXI.						
Erie	1458	1261	65	1388	1318	73
Huron	2564	2136	138	2445	2149	181
Loraine	1956	1793	473	1929	1860	462
Medina	2045	1920	221	2022	1940	220
Total	8023	7110	897	7784	7267	936
Entire vote	155,057	149,117	8,050	147,738	146,461	8,411

Maj. for Clay, 5,940; do. for Bartley, 1,277.

MISSOURI.

	1844. President.		1844. Governor.		1840. President.	
Co's.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Allen.*	*Edw's.*	*Har.*	*V.B.*
Adair	204	450	245	417	(New Co.)	
Andrew	384	941	368	895	"	"
Audrain	175	163	179	193	131	122
Barry	142	478	107	442	88	436
Bates	206	307	222	302	(New Co.)	
Buchanan	599	1162	546	8.9	340	1118
Benton	252	664	317	597	150	501
Boone	1190	602	1030	572	1112	500
Calloway	940	793	812	701	881	626
Camden	70	247	76	284	(New Co.)	
Caldwell	129	212	137	180	133	154
C. Girardeau	518	914	489	903	455	764
Carroll	242	311	210	286	112	182
Chariton	371	602	340	523	246	391
Clark	225	220	222	221	240	206
Clay	765	552	982	94	457	649
Clinton	310	567	405	406	127	268
Cole	418	1122	369	1106	348	962
Cooper	901	783	872	786	778	694
Crawford	237	367	293	294	240	264
Dade	255	690	307	603	(New Co.)	
Davies	318	446	312	494	170	264
Decatur	57	208	193	54	(New Co.)	
Franklin	386	796	383	745	355	552
Gasconade	71	326	71	392	136	626
Green	351	817	429	694	279	452
Grundy	346	365	344	308	(New Co.)	
Henry	280	283	267	253	291	421
Holt	185	378	156	414	(New Co.)	
Howard	1013	969	908	981	753	901
Jackson	614	852	573	811	457	711
Jasper	155	242	201	288	(New Co.)	
Jefferson	327	349	114	420	298	321
Johnson	367	511	279	507	255	374
Lafayette	820	576	685	440	500	475
Lewis	380	403	400	399	542	602
Lincoln	578	683	593	566	462	543
Linn	269	494	335	428	93	235
Livingston	198	351	211	348	249	487
Macon	327	457	326	379	374	500
Madison	183	399	165	423	152	275
Marion	1017	721	853	689	827	534
Miller	74	369	48	411	21	317
Monroe	792	578	717	520	815	618
Montgomery	359	232	353	240	334	262
Morgan	262	544	220	550	167	494
New Madrid	298	208	220	88	363	194
Newton	189	663	119	692	178	630
Niangua	76	345	197	294	(New Co.)	
Osage	120	434	175	475	"	"
Platte	900	1385	769	1270	459	968
Perry	385	463	319	388	319	339
Pettis	228	319	215	326	156	262
Pike	861	809	779	678	732	746
Polk	273	636	342	594	241	860
Pulaski	86	325	153	375	196	724
Rails	422	222	419	362	400	335
Randolph	596	571	589	601	515	405
Ray	599	734	524	755	432	563
Ripley	31	266	117	176	15	325
St. Charles	480	503	602	581	586	459
St. Clair	177	342	161	335	(New Co.)	
St. Francois	301	234	202	226	221	199
St. Genevieve	193	245	208	302	170	223
St. Louis	3688	3329	4172	1962	2515	1874
Saline	591	446	498	415	375	322
Scotland	317	442	277	386	(New Co.)	
Scott	258	480	434	349	2-4	500
Shannon	57	271	76	275	(New Co.)	
Shelby	244	209	173	245	233	226
Stoddard	115	323	138	243	69	308
Taney	36	297	105	2 8	41	258
Van Buren	257	443	245	477	208	360
Warren	364	341	259	279	342	348
Washington	613	5-8	608	472	479	514
Wayne	86	366	88	388	57	211
Wright	97	486	199	378	(New Co.)	
Total	31,251	41,369	31,357	37,008	22,972	29,760

Maj. for Polk..10,118; Edwards,5,651; V. B..6,788.

KENTUCKY.

Dist.	President, November, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Governor, October. Owsley.	Butler.
I.				
Hickman	304	740	264	729
Ballard	282	400	252	380
Graves	386	884	207	854
McCracken	256	195	294	234
Marshall	94	600	96	585
Calloway	204	772	177	734
Twigg	557	651	521	614
Caldwell	780	966	786	952
Crittenden	284	399	243	419
Union	507	584	459	576
Livingston	424	327	335	331
Hopkins	701	814	735	919
Total	4,779	7,332	4,494	7,318
II.				
Christian	1122	825	1064	838
Muhlenburg	657	489	642	457
Henderson	719	638	697	691
Daviess	808	623	773	594
Ohio	601	513	497	471
Butler	351	290	313	293
Hancock	277	213	231	208
Breckenridge	924	454	739	440
Grayson	432	386	334	446
Edmonson	174	251	184	251
Meade	650	223	629	234
Total	6,715	4,913	6,103	4,923
III.				
Todd	784	406	691	461
Logan	1407	374	1249	389
Simpson	455	418	409	415
Warren	1132	687	888	442
Allen	401	635	313	542
Barren	1306	1108	1220	1100
Monroe	451	473	452	448
Hart	579	558	546	579
Total	6,515	4,659	5,748	4,376
IV.				
Cumberland	590	167	555	163
Clinton	262	315	228	323
Wayne	535	342	621	451
Pulaski	727	708	842	862
Russell	431	178	437	179
Adair	548	639	589	666
Greene	847	1042	789	1157
Casey	468	214	450	247
Lincoln	769	335	852	349
Boyle	617	352	667	424
Total	5,774	4,292	6,031	4,821
V.				
Hardin	1095	702	959	812
Larue	382	338	317	420
Nelson	1326	608	1134	594
Bullitt	528	426	503	421
Spencer	469	508	434	472
Washington	660	709	711	849
Marion	715	737	676	854
Anderson	281	552	284	601
Mercer	557	985	592	1118
Total	6,013	5,570	5,615	6,102
VI.				
Garrard	1128	229	1123	345
Madison	1203	633	1284	722
Rockcastle	451	73	550	88
Laurel	384	124	438	145
Knox	589	164	665	272
Estill	392	218	441	328
Owsley	165	129	151	216
Clay	335	92	383	232
Perry	113	84	205	148
Letcher	29	161		maj. 125
Whitley	431	99	547	160
Harlan	334	75	390	128
Pike	251	238	248	254
Floyd	199	340	228	361
Johnson	85	252	54	330
Total	6,079	2,909	6,708	3,854
VII.				
Louisville City	2425	1662	2186	1512
Jefferson	1092	1042	1170	1022
Shelby	1441	786	1428	814
Henry	708	1044	700	1066
Oldham	426	625	460	564
Trimble	268	507	269	587
Carroll	382	370	362	418
Total	6,752	6,046	6,575	6,019
VIII.				
Bourbon	1208	521	1175	531
Fayette	1695	824	1563	843
Jessamine	616	469	657	516
Woodford	750	473	789	445
Scott	893	934	824	1018
Franklin	816	634	736	653
Owen	485	937	471	969
Total	6,373	4,796	6,206	4,985
IX.				
Clark	996	374	1053	422
Montgomery	673	597	657	575
Bath	601	783	690	911
Morgan	247	512	309	605
Fleming	1143	771	1152	840
Carter	148	508	171	483
Greenup	593	385	516	456
Lewis	506	543	528	544
Lawrence	347	345	305	341
Breathitt	120	231	151	250
Total	5,384	4,989	5,532	5,457
X.				
Mason	1608	799	1571	856
Nicholas	678	703	716	842
Bracken	753	443	683	434
Pendleton	297	539	271	580
Campbell	358	618	347	685
Kenton	687	920	605	944
Grant	396	493	404	521
Boone	888	712	875	848
Gallatin	348	351	353	383
Harrison	859	975	900	1082
Total	6,862	6,544	6,770	7,178
Entire vote	61,255	51,988	59,680	55,056

Majority for Clay, 9,267; do. for Owsley, 4,624.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	President, 1840. Birney.	Harrison.	V.B.
Allegan	223	243	11	257	174
Barry	228	249	16	128	165
Berrien	713	828	35	549	543
Branch	644	888	89	543	616
Calhoun	1357	1528	226	1143	1168
Cass	760	715	59	670	527
Chippewa	14			22	40
Clinton	255	283	19	221	144
Eaton	410	376	61	337	229
Genesee	723	676	183	512	580
Hillsdale	958	1084	212	843	721
Ingham	432	441	45	254	251
Ionia	418	398	59	296	219
Jackson	1312	1389	475	1504	1121
Kalamazoo	932	828	276	954	744
Kent	476	564	33	319	320
Lapeer	399	502	88	491	413
Lenawee	2177	2272	228	2118	1865
Livingston	687	1030	108	700	842
Macomb	963	1359	140	982	1124
Mackinaw	43	100		85	79
Monroe	870	1283	48	939	1023
Oakland	2225	2833	377	2372	2306
Ottowa	42	116	17	81	88
Saginaw	107	104	2	89	100
Shiawassee	300	269	96	283	151
St. Clair	569	607	27	517	446
St. Joseph	935	976	84	800	761
Van Buren	273	350	46	182	251
Washtenaw	2247	2549	386	2246	2057
Wayne	2345	2737	192	2526	2237
Total	24,337	27,703	3,692	22,933	21,131

Majority for Polk, 3,466: do. for Harrison....1,802.

INDIANA.

Dist.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Governor, 1843. Bigger.	Whit.	Ab.
I.						
Crawford	462	397	....	408	381	
Dubois	229	501	....	224	363	
Gibson	796	810	8	710	707	
Harrison	1252	1144	....	1091	976	
Orange	707	1036	3	642	925	
Perry	504	334	....	468	264	
Pike	459	491	....	390	421	
Posey	673	1154	....	709	933	
Spencer	586	496	....	522	380	
Vandenburgh	675	556	1	556	488	1
Warrick	394	850	....	330	781	
Total	5,797	7,769	12	6,050	6,619	1
II.						
Clarke	1132	1417	....	1031	1310	
Floyd	956	981	....	990	911	
Jackson	662	1048	1	585	870	
Jefferson	1835	1427	50	1576	1289	17
Jennings	872	669	14	854	543	4
Scott	481	441	1	429	432	
Washington	1149	1660	5	1005	1471	
Total	7,087	7,643	71	6,380	6,826	21
III.						
Dearborn	1616	1971	50	1503	1769	25
Decatur	1275	1091	68	1174	945	63
Franklin	1325	1583	8	1055	1290	7
Ohio	193	168	....	(With Dearborn.)		
Ripley	1060	908	89	925	637	62
Rush	1580	1362	42	1350	1147	24
Switzerland	961	1006	8	906	574	2
Total	8,010	8,089	265	6,913	6,762	183
IV.						
Fayette	1051	968	17	923	789	4
Henry	1458	1005	188	1110	902	191
Union	682	672	60	560	588	59
Wayne	2321	1426	318	1807	1282	418
Total	5,512	4,021	583	4,400	3,561	672
V.						
Bartholomew	1035	1068	13	899	905	9
Brown	59	432	....	50	414	
Hamilton	859	766	139	815	761	130
Hancock	719	736	2	685	690	
Johnson	659	1150	15	628	1066	8
Madison	813	854	20	790	774	
Marion	1715	1634	25	1583	1523	20
Shelby	1107	1342	7	960	1159	
Total	6,966	7,982	212	6,410	7,292	167
VI.						
Daviess	807	764	....	769	592	
Greene	762	909	....	672	744	
Knox	1079	821	1	934	628	
Lawrence	1019	1085	3	905	908	
Martin	276	516	....	287	348	2
Monroe	721	1118	12	696	956	13
Morgan	1023	1078	24	808	1003	10
Owen	754	888	1	641	818	1
Sullivan	464	1221	1	413	1144	
Total	6,905	8,400	42	6,125	7,141	26
VII.						
Clay	429	662	....	256	514	
Hendricks	1262	844	26	1098	777	3
Parke	1377	1329	12	1295	1088	
Putnam	1540	1667	9	1329	1362	4
Vermillion	787	762	....	607	692	
Vigo	1515	856	....	1274	762	
Total	6,910	5,829	47	5,790	5,195	7
VIII.						
Boone	816	871	8	716	764	2
Carroll	712	965	8	616	825	6
Clinton	645	944	12	522	793	11
Fountain	947	1387	....	799	1231	2
Montgomery	1450	1521	8	1315	1275	1
Richardville	129	133	14	(New County.)		
Tippecanoe	1550	1551	37	1266	1361	39
Warren	779	470	10	715	382	1
Total	7,038	7,842	147	5,949	6,631	62
IX.						
Benton	40	69	1	26	27	
Cass	768	671	18	668	550	9
Elkhart	758	964	1	668	843	4
Fulton	344	308	6	272	215	
Jasper	128	175	8	123	179	2
Kosciusko	623	553	5	493	451	
Lake	114	206	5	102	193	4
Laporte	1009	831	53	834	699	54
Marshall	199	276	54	169	229	32
Miami	569	517	....	481	451	
Porter	311	305	14	233	249	9
Pulaski	123	124	1	99	95	
St. Joseph	863	683	33	776	606	27
Wabash	601	575	19	495	477	5
White	259	218	....	203	173	
Total	6,709	6,446	218	5,649	5,437	146
X.						
Adams	198	296	....	227	236	
Allen	861	849	....	720	674	
Blackford	81	205	3	70	212	
De Kalb	269	327	6	212	290	4
Delaware	940	732	3	808	693	
Grant	353	423	197	336	475	160
Huntington	277	316	8	206	279	1
Jay	381	352	42	355	353	
Lagrange	590	457	38	486	383	12
Noble	390	438	....	277	340	
Randolph	818	809	206	768	701	183
Steuben	328	303	42	230	219	40
Tipton	100	119	....	(New County.)		
Wells	185	306	3	173	239	
Whitley	222	237	2	139	156	
Total	5,843	6,199	550	5,007	5,250	400
Entire vote	67,867	70,181	2,106	58,701	60,714	1,684

Maj. for Polk, 2,314; do. for Whitcomb, 2,013.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Governor, 1843. Clayton.	Brown.	Wms.
Adams	755	452	679	341	81
Amite	429	351	263	293	34
Attala	276	305	191	433	4
Bolivar	55	61	92	143	1
Carroll	678	743	671	591	35
Chickasaw	336	632	308	423	89
Choctaw	426	644	399	469	44
Claiborne	434	429	409	428	4
Clarke	115	353	63	275	4
Coahoma	143	162	138	121	
Copiah	447	649	255	729	
Covington	98	308	95	222	17
De Soto	maj.	37	559	577	10
Franklin	172	220	154	210	14
Greene	62	175	43	137	
Hancock	57	127	69	237	8
Harrison	103	169	48	134	1
Hinds	1199	915	939	781	40
Holmes	578	498	558	479	17
Itawamba	368	825	334	634	114
Jackson	17	216	4	188	2
Jasper	210	403	214	337	3
Jefferson	364	383	283	217	51
Jones	72	117	57	105	1
Kemper	291	515	299	443	23
Lafayette	542	632	501	561	8
Lauderdale	256	631	296	538	33
Lawrence	94	545	75	548	6
Leake	190	235	165	171	3
Lowndes	644	850	687	658	31
Madison	612	486	580	380	7
Marion	68	254	45	201	6
Marshall	1035	1184	935	948	12
Monroe	549	911	451	697	57
Neshobe	156	296	127	170	10
Newton	143	270	113	239	
Noxubee	519	577	483	384	35
Oktibbeha	241	326	255	222	8
Perry	125	71	107	97	3
Pike	232	444	173	345	16
Panola	459	408	423	349	3
Pontotoc	584	709	284	424	168
Rankin	311	406	301	261	
Scott	112	259	73	228	
Simpson	178	300	100	291	2
Smith	94	249	64	258	3

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Clayton.	Brown.	Wms.
Sunflower	7	14			
Tallahatchie	179	218	208	173	1
Tippah	692	1170	664	1016	35
Tishemingo	480	1004	379	773	73
Tunica	36	24	51	34	
Warren	922	507	751	496	19
Washington	209	108	155	87	5
Wayne	102	95			
Wilkinson	441	355	477	79	153
Winston	291	475	270	394	5
Yallabusha	719	895	585	661	43
Yazoo	578	530	471	377	10
Total	19,206	25,125	17,322	21,035	1,343

Polk's majority... 5,920. Brown's do.....3,713.

ILLINOIS.—[*Unofficial*]

Dist.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Duncan.	Governor. Ford.	Hun'r.
I.					
Alexander	81	138	274	165	
Bond	564	622	592	423	4
Clinton	334	327	278	466	
Jackson	182	347	429	215	
Madison	1657	1496	1539	1006	13
Monroe	304	740	299	636	
Perry	219	477	259	293	1
Pulaski	90	208			
Randolph	713	771	601	564	65
St. Clair	1042	1945	776	1576	
Union	94	617	219	446	
Washington	254	565	205	513	
Total,	5,534	8,253	5,471	6,308	83
II. Edwards	385	185	271	122	
Franklin	102	634	96	522	
Gallatin	406	1115	441	1160	
Hamilton	125	573	145	555	
Hardin	136	165	200	21	
Jefferson	227	863	233	780	
Johnson	32	382	156	377	
Marion	182	722	192	581	
Massac	165	398			
Pope	201	348	524	90	
Wabash	479	315	426	275	
Wayne	265	637	199	447	
White	736	748	605	538	
Williamson	179	766	115	532	
Total	3,620	7,851	3,603	6,000	
III. Christian	182	216	178	196	
Clark	625	756	547	579	6
Clay	186	448	267	204	
Coles	776	582	1002	685	
Crawford	425	496	389	353	
Cumberland	191	189			
De Witt	317	361	261	270	
Edgar	701	884	679	741	
Effingham	82	364	56	293	
Fayette	414	653	388	611	
Jasper	143	276	95	174	
Lawrence	427	611	400	403	
Macon	221	328	185	380	
Moultrie	196	204			
Montgomery	355	661	387	362	
Pratt	81	120	49	89	
Richland	289	322	212	201	
Shelby	315	683	288	773	
Total	5,926	8,154	5,413	6,414	6
IV. Boone	375	398	249	257	4
Bureau	362	378	337	289	72
Champaign	178	191	145	121	
Cook	625	756	625	1328	7
De Kalb	142	242	151	225	7
Du Page	372	551	335	467	9
Grundy			28	162	1
Iroquois	204	281	143	167	
Kane	748	1046	457	750	32
Kendall	354	479	268	429	34
Lake	386	620	203	387	
La Salle		558	428	1128	49
Livingston	66	109	53	99	
McHenry	488	668	347	398	17
McLean	586	477	509	424	5
Vermillion	869	768	968	455	
Will		300	465	756	76
Total	5,755	7,822	5,721	7,837	313
V. Adams	1280	1495	1524	1421	119
Brown	329	551	322	447	
Calhoun	247	268	192	171	
Fulton	1434	1537	1011	1193	58
Greene	800	1246	746	1065	
Jersey	555	458	513	415	17
Macoupin	641	974	649	758	
Marquette	247	149			
Peoria	846	1169	767	950	9
Pike	1411	1456	1073	1085	
Schuyler	610	743	555	576	4
Total	8,400	10,046	7,352	8,081	207
VI. Carroll	221	178	173	98	
Hancock	747	1399	711	1748	2
Henderson	428	284	254	227	
Henry	147	166	156	174	6
Jo Daviess	1514	1585	895	914	
Knox	746	689	519	593	84
Lee	244	315	238	237	7
McDonough	458	493	506	487	
Mercer	410	321	284	225	
Ogle	595	483	479	278	3
Rock Island	465	397	313	254	
Stark	187	206	152	189	2
Stephenson	483	465	279	285	
Warren	500	503	455	383	2
Whiteside	384	289	232	293	28
Winnebago	546	368	548	414	48
Total	8,076	8,351	6,174	6,799	182
VII. Cass	176	95	348	321	
Logan	310	251	289	198	
Marshall	237	263	168	278	8
Mason	255	254	169	181	
Menard	397	378	354	233	
Morgan	1443	1421	1375	1162	8
Putnam	287	228	170	187	53
Sangamon	1837	1371	1188	1217	
Scott	670	610	627	552	
Tazewell	1011	628	811	500	16
Woodford	159	322	160	287	7
Total	6,782	5,921	6,057	5,116	92
Entire vote	45,528	57,920	38,304	45,608	909

Maj. for Polk, 12,392; do. for Ford, 7,304.

ARKANSAS.

We have not yet received the full vote of this State, but, judging from the few returns we have received, Polk's majority, in proportion to the number of votes cast, is greater in Arkansas than in any other State in the Union.

Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay maj.	Polk.
Maine	34,378	45,719	4,836		11,341
N. Hamp.	27,866	37,160	4,161		9,294
Vermont	26,770	18,041	3,954	8,729	
Mass.	67,418	52,846	10,860	14,572	
R. Island	7,322	4,867		2,455	
Conn.	32,832	29,841	1,943	2,991	
New-York	232,482	237,588	15,812		5,106
N. Jersey	38,318	37,495		823	
Penn.	161,208	167,535	3,138		6,332
Delaware	6,258	5,971		287	
Maryland	35,984	32,676		3,308	
Virginia	42,677	49,570			5,893
Ohio	155,057	149,117	8,050	5,940	
Kentucky	61,255	51,988		9,267	
N. Carolina	43,232	39,287		3,945	
S. Carolina. (By Legislature.)					
Georgia	42,100	44,147			2,147
Alabama	26,084	37,740			11,656
Indiana	67,867	70,181	2,106		2,214
Illinois	45,528	57,920			12,392
Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,632		3,466
Mississippi	19,206	25,126			5,920
Tennessee	60,030	59,917		113	
Louisiana	13,083	13,782			699
Missouri	31,251	41,309			10,118
Arkansas	say maj.	4,090			4,000
Total	1,299,443	1,331,586	58,594	52,430	90,578

Majority for Polk, 38,143.

THE WHIG ALMANAC

THE WHIG PARTY,

Barely beaten in 1844 by a fraudulent evasion of Issues and equally fraudulent polling and return of Illegal Votes;*

Triumphant in the argument, in the number of Legal Voters, and in the manly frankness of its avowals;

Maintains to-day the ground on which it was treacherously foiled, never fairly overthrown;

AVOWING ITSELF

Steadfastly and earnestly in favor of the PROTECTION OF HOME LABOR, against Foreign Arts as well as Foreign Arms;

In favor of a beneficent System of National Policy, which shall encourage, extend and diversify AMERICAN INDUSTRY in all its branches to the greatest practicable extent;

In favor of a SOUND CURRENCY, which shall be of uniform value throughout the Nation;

Opposed to the violence done to our Constitution and our National Faith in grasping the territory of *Texas*, wrested from a weak and distracted ally by the arms of adventurers from this country;

Opposed to the entanglement of our Federal Government in a web of indefensible Foreign Policy and Aggression, of which the real and partially avowed object is clearly the extension and perpetuation of Human Bondage.

Opposed to the *Sub-Treasury*, and all kindred devices to secure a distinctively Specie Currency to the Federal Office-Holders, by means which tend to reduce the People to a Currency of Irredeemable Paper;

In favor of Equal Rights; of the Constitution; of the Supremacy of Law, and of Human Progress by means not incompatible with Public Order and General Peace—

STANDS READY,

When the frauds by which its opponents in 1844 masked their position on the Tariff and Texas questions, so as to win votes by thousands from both sides of each, shall have been dispelled (as they speedily must be) by the resistless march of time—

TO RENEW THE GLORIOUS STRUGGLE

For Freedom and Order, for Peace and Prosperity; bating no jot of heart or hope; but strong in its convictions of the Justice of its Cause, and confident that Truth must eventually triumph.

---

*Aside from the enormous Plaquemine Frauds in Louisiana, and the gross corruptions practiced in illegal Naturalizations almost every where; the unprecedented vote polled for Polk in the border Counties of Georgia, &c &c. it has recently been judicially established that in the little town of Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co. Pa., there were *forty* votes polled by unnaturalized Foreigners, with the connivance of the Inspectors. By virtue of such frauds Polk is now President.

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1846

GREELEY & McELRATH
NEW YORK

Latest Election Returns.

GEORGIA.

	Governor—1845. Crawford.	McAllister.	President—1844. Clay.	Polk.
Appling	148	166	152	142
Baker	204	457	223	506
Baldwin	315	268	324	307
Bibb	651	722	706	862
Bryan	16 maj.		103	72
Bulloch	27	412	17	410
Burke	549	332	556	411
Butts	252	375	243	434
Camden	110	214	104	218
Campbell	214	474	205	543
Carroll	394	655	355	767
Cass	641	945	655	1139
Chatham	700	715	817	835
Chattooga	300	330	284	324
Cherokee	533	740	517	813
Clark	538	399	596	420
Cobb	634	823	658	943
Columbia	522	277	492	307
Coweta	808	689	777	744
Crawford		33 maj.	377	454
Dade	44	240	46	274
Decatur	403	322	383	346
De Kalb	577	762	580	967
Dooly		168 maj.	269	507
Early	151	292	211	419
Effingham	246	111	193	87
Elbert	991	168	999	186
Emanuel		11 maj.	107	231
Fayette	428	631	412	705
Floyd	380	446	350	425
Forsyth		160 maj.	454	731
Franklin	352	921	379	1059
Gilmer	213	559	219	511
Glynn	112	19	92	23
Greene	791	115	780	132
Gwinnett	757	670	779	763
Hancock	507	307	615	330
Harris	813	390	845	464
Heard	313	398	293	436
Houston	637	653	659	723
Henry	70 maj.		858	819
Habersham	maj.	430	323	967
Hall	529	599	489	697
Irwin	maj.	102	21	223
Jackson	517	642	492	664
Jasper	475	493	438	536
Jefferson	544	84	579	108
Jones	424	445	397	455
Laurens	589	16	685	15
Lee	284	185	335	121
Liberty	203	168	179	190
Lincoln	94 maj.		286	179
Lowndes	410	368	427	362
Lumpkin	556	946	565	1254
Macon	107 maj.		331	245
McIntosh	109	124	127	114
Madison	97 maj.		417	256
Monroe	733	664	798	706
Morgan	412	299	443	348
Murray	403	624	303	699
Meriwether	395	832	688	926
Muscogee	1071	851	1190	980
Montgomery, *est.*	180 maj.		238	34
Madison	338	334	347	327
Newton	896	471	1025	553
Oglethorpe	576	172	626	241
Putnam	107 maj.		430	351
Pulaski	249	379	247	457
Pike	maj.	144	659	877
Paulding	242	355	218	394
Richmond	747	474	903	647
Rabun	37	224	33	224
Randolph	575	650	606	735
Sumter	544	440	650	444
Stewart	904	690	892	813
Scriven	241	225	257	278
Tattnall	203	73	338	64
Telfair	201	174	177	198
Thomas	431	255	348	267
Troup	1004	441	1055	487
Talbot	862	794	855	912
Taliaferro	411	54	386	67
Twiggs	324	403	389	467
Union	maj.	310	237	554
Upson	649	385	643	384
Walker	537	584	447	686
Walton	505	744	555	763
Ware	maj.	15	187	125
Warren	607	372	641	368
Washington	629	508	629	595
Wayne	maj.	23	138	95
Wilkes	410	325	430	389
Wilkinson	423	532	387	560
Total	36,325	34,723	42,122	44,164

Majorities—Crawford, 1602. Polk, 2,042.

OHIO—1845—Legislature.

Dist.	*Whig.*	SENATE.	*Dist.*	*Loco.*
Hold over	12	Hold over		6
Logan, Champaign, &c.	1	Hamilton		1
Greene, Fayette, &c.	1	Belmont & Monroe		1
Scioto, Lawrence, &c.	1	Clermont, Brown		1
Ross and Hocking	1	Highland, Pike, &c.		1
Athens and Meigs	1	Mercer, Henry, &c.		1
Tuscarawas	1	Morgan, Perry, &c.		1
Muskingum	1	Guernsey, Coshocton		1
Cuyahoga, Geauga	1	Columbiana		1
Lake and Ashtabula	1	Richland		1
Total	21	Total		15

Whig majority prob. 6

HOUSE.

Cos.	*Whig.*	*Cos.*	*Whig.*	*Cos.*	*Loco.*
Athens, Meigs	1	Jefferson	1	Adams, Pike	1
Ashtabula	1	Lucas &c*	1	Brown	1
Belmont	1	Licking, *gain*	2	Butler	1
Champaign and Union	1	Lorain	1	Clermont	1
Clark	1	Lake	1	Crawford, &c	1
Carroll	1	Montgomery	2	Coshocton	1
Cuyahoga	1	Miami	1	Columbiana	2
Darke and Shelby, *ga*	1	Morgan, *gain*	1	Fairfield	2
Delaware and Marion	1	Monroe, *gain*	1	Hamilton	4
Franklin & Madison	2	Muskingum	2	Holmes	1
Fayette and Clinton	1	Medina	1	Knox	1
Greene	1	Preble	1	Mercer, &c*	1
Guernsey	1	Portage and Summit	3	Putnam, &c*	1
Geauga	1	Rose, Hocking	1	Pickaway, *ga*	1
Hardin, Logan	1	Stark, *gain*	1	Perry	1
Highland, *ga*	1	Scioto and Lawrence	1	Richland	2
Harrison	1	Tuscarawas	1	Sandusky	
Huron, Erie	1	Trumbull	2	Seneca, &c	1
Jackson, Gallia	1	Warren	1	Wayne	2
		Washington	1	Total	26
		Total	46		

Whig majority in the House 20; in Joint Ballot 26, very nearly.

*Not absolutely certain, when we go to press.

THE

WHIG ALMANAC,

AND

POLITICIANS' REGISTER,

FOR

1846.

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CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1846:

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC, BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM., OF HANOVER-NECK, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

CUSTOMARY NOTES, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Venus (♀) will be Evening Star until March 2d, then Morning Star until December 15th, then Evening Star until October 3d, 1847.

The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 22d degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 22d degree of (♐) Sagittarius.

Latitude of Herschel, (♅) about 41′ south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's Ascending (☊) in the middle of this year, 7 signs, and 4 degrees.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27′ 33.5″. True obliquity, same time, 23° 27′ 25.3.″

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D.	Solar Cycle	7
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	4	Roman Indiction	4
Epact, or Moon's age January 1st	3	Year of the Julian Period	6559

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	April 12	Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	May 31
Rogation Sunday	May 17	Trinity Sunday	June 7
Ascension Day	May 21	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, March	20	6	50 even.	Autumnal Equinox, September	23	5	34 morn.
Summer Solstice, June	21	3	36 even.	Winter Solstice, December	21	11	16 even.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1846.

There will be two Eclipses only this year, and both of the Sun.

I. On the 25th of April the Sun will be visibly eclipsed on the southern limb. Let M. signify morning, and E. evening:—

Principal Cities.	Beginning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration.	Magnitude.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Rochester	10 41 M.	11 57 M.	1 12 E.	2 31	5.72
Detroit	10 12 M.	11 28 M.	0 40 E.	2 28	5.38
Boston	11 15 M.	0 36 E.	1 54 E.	2 39	6.60
Chicago	9 50 M.	10 58 M.	0 10 E.	2 20	5.00
New-York	10 54 M.	0 17 E.	1 38 E.	2 44	6.83
Pittsburgh	10 22 M.	11 41 M.	1 0 E.	2 38	6.27
Philadelphia	10 46 M.	0 8 E.	1 30 E.	2 44	6.96
Indianapolis	9 51 M.	11 4 M.	0 22 B.	2 31	5.76
Baltimore	10 37 M.	11 59 M.	1 22 E.	2 45	7.00
Cincinnati	9 56 M.	11 13 M.	0 33 E.	2 37	6.09
Washington	10 35 M.	11 58 M.	1 21 E.	2 46	7.12
St. Louis	9 30 M.	10 42 M.	Noon.	2 30	5.68
Richmond	10 29 M.	11 53 M.	1 19 E.	2 50	7.50
Nashville	9 36 M.	10 55 M.	0 19 E.	2 43	6.68
Raleigh	10 17 M.	11 43 M.	1 11 E.	2 54	7.92
Charleston	10 3 M.	11 32 M.	1 5 E.	3 2	8.68
Natchez	9 0 M.	10 19 M.	11 47 M.	2 47	7.36
New-Orleans	9 4 M.	10 27 M.	11 57 M.	2 53	8.10

This Eclipse will be visible throughout the United States, excepting the north-western corner of the Oregon Territory; also throughout Mexico, Texas, West Indies, Great Britain, Ireland and Iceland; together with the southern part of Greenland, the northern part of South America, and the western parts of Europe and Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian in latitude 25° 21′ North, and longitude 74° 31′ West from Greenwich, or 30° West from the meridian of New-York. Magnitude at London, 3.32 digits.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 20th of October, at the time of New Moon in the morning, invisible in America. This Eclipse will be visible through the greater part of Africa and of Australia. The Central Eclipse (which will be annular) will commence in Africa in latitude 6° 44′ North, and longitude 0° 32′ West from Greenwich, and terminate in Australia in latitude 23° 51 South, and longitude 126° 5′ East. In its progress it will cross the Northern part of Madagascar, and be central and annular on the meridian in latitude 19° 22′ South, and longitude 58° 41′ East from Greenwich. Magnitude of the Eclipse at the Cape of Good Hope, 1.69 digit on the Sun's southern limb.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 1st, 1845.)

EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET:

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, *President*	Salary	$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*	"	6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*	"	6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, *Attorney-General*	"	4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*....Salary $5,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.	*Associate Justice.*		JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga.	*Associate Justice.*	
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H.	"	"	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala.	"	"
JOLN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	"	"	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn.	"	"
—— ——, of Penn.	"	"	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va.	"	"

[Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXIXth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 1st, 1845; Expires March 3d, 1847.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President.*

Members.	*Term expires.*
MAINE.	
George Evans	1847
John Fairfield	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
[Vacancy.]	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849
VERMONT.	
William Upham	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Daniel Webster	1847
John Davis	1851
RHODE ISLAND.	
James F. Simmons	1847
Albert C. Greene	1851
CONNECTICUT.	
John M. Niles	1849
Jabez W. Huntington	1851
NEW-YORK.	
John A. Dix	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jacob W. Miller	1847
William L. Dayton	1851
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Simon Cameron	1849
Daniel Sturgeon	1851

Members.	*Term expires.*
DELAWARE.	
Thomas Clayton	1847
John M. Clayton	1851
MARYLAND.	
James A. Pearce	1849
Reverdy Johnson	1851
VIRGINIA.	
William S. Archer	1847
[One vacancy.]	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Willie P. Mangum	1847
Wm. H. Haywood, Jr	1849
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Daniel E. Huger	1847
George McDuffie	1849
GEORGIA.	
John McP Berrien	1847
Walter T. Colquitt.	1849
ALABAMA.	
Dixon H. Lewis	1847
Arthur P. Bagby	1849
MISSISSIPPI.	
[One vacancy.]	
Jesse Speight	1851
LOUISIANA.	
Alexander Barrow	1847
Henry Johnson	1849

Members.	*Term expires.*
TENNESSEE.	
Spencer Jarnagin	1847
[One vacancy.]	
KENTUCKY.	
James T. Morehead	1847
John J. Crittenden	1849
OHIO.	
William Allen	1849
Thomas Corwin	1851
INDIANA.	
Edward A. Hannegan	1849
[One vacancy.]	
ILLINOIS.	
James Semple	1847
Sidney Breese	1849
MISSOURI.	
David R. Atchison	1849
Thomas H. Benton	1851
ARKANSAS.	
Chester Ashley	1847
Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
MICHIGAN.	
William Woodbridge	1847
Lewis Cass	1851
FLORIDA.	
David Levy	——
James D. Westcott	——

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 24; Locos, in Roman, 25. The Loco-Focos having a majority on joint ballot in the Legislatures of the States of New-Hampshire, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Indiana, where vacancies exist, calculate on 5 more Senators—making 30 in all, and a clear majority of 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
1..John F. Scammon.
2.*Robert P. Dunlap,
3.*Luther Severance,
4..John D. McCrate,
5..Cullen Sawtelle,
6.*Hannibal Hamlin,
7..Hezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
*Moses Norris, Jr.
Mace Moulton,
James H. Johnson,
[One vacancy.]

VERMONT.
1.*Solomon Foot,
2.*Jacob Collamer,
3.*George P. Marsh,
4.*Paul Dillingham, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1.*Robert C. Winthrop,
2.*Daniel P. King,
3.*Amos Abbott,
4..Benj. Thompson,
5.*Charles Hudson,
6..George Ashmun,
7.*Julius Rockwell,
8.*John Quincy Adams,
9..[Vacancy,]
10.*Joseph Grinnell.

RHODE ISLAND.
1.*Henry Y. Cranston,
...Lemuel H. Arnold.

CONNECTICUTT.
1..James Dixon,
2..Samuel D. Hubbard,
3..John A. Rockwell,
4..Truman Smith.

NEW-YORK.
1..John W. Lawrence,
2..HENRY I. SEAMAN,
3..WM. S. MILLER,
4.*William B. Maclay,
5..TH'S.M.WOODRUFF,
6..WM.W.CAMPBELL,
7.*Joseph H.Anderson,
8..Wm.W.Woodworth
9..Archibald C. Niven,
10..Samuel Gordon,
11..John F. Collin,
12..Richard P. Herrick.
13..Bradford R. Wood,
14..Erastus D. Culver,
15..Joseph Russell,
16..Hugh White.
17.*Charles S. Benton,
18.*Preston King,
19.*Orville Hungerford,
20..Timothy Jenkins,
21..Charles Goodyear,
22..Stephen Strong,
23..William J. Hough,
24.*Horace Wheaton,
25.*George Rathbun,
26..Sam'l S. Ellsworth,
27..John De Mott,
28..Elias B. Holmes,
29.*Charles H. Carroll,
30..Martin Grover,
31..Abner Lewis,
32.*William A. Moseley,
33.*Albert Smith,
34.*Washington Hunt.

NEW-JERSEY.
1..James G. Hampton,
2..[Vacancy,]
3..John Runk,
4..Joseph Edsall,
5.*William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1..LEWIS C. LEVIN,
2.*Joseph R. Ingersoll,
3..JNO. H. CAMPBELL,
4.*Charles J. Ingersoll,
5.*Jacob S. Yost,
6..Jacob Erdman,
7.*Abra. R. McIlvaine,
8..John Strohm,
9.*John Ritter,
10.*Rich'd Brodhead,Jr.
11..Owen D. Leib,
12..David Wilmot,
13.*James Pollock,
14.*Alexander Ramsey,
15..Moses McClean,
16..James Black,
17..James Blanchard,
18.*Andrew Stewart,
19.*Henry D. Foster,
20..John H. Ewing,
21.*Cornelius Darragh,
22..William S. Garvin,
23..James Thompson,
24.*Joseph Buffington.

DELAWARE.
1..John W. Houston.

MARYLAND.
1..John G. Chapman,
2..Thomas Perry,
3..Thomas W. Ligon.
4..William F. Giles,
5..Albert Constable,
6..Edward Long.

VIRGINIA.
1.*Archibald Atkinson,
2.*Geo. C. Dromgoole,
3..Wm. M. Treadway,
4.*Edm'd W. Hubard,
5..Shelton F. Leake,
6..James A. Seddon,
7.*Thomas H. Bayly,
8..Rob't M. T. Hunter,
9..John S. Pendleton,
10..Henry Bedinger,
11.*William Taylor,
12.*Augus. A. Chapman,
13.*George W. Hopkins,
14..Joseph Johnson,
15..William G. Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1..James Graham,
2.*Daniel M.Barringer,
3..*David S. Reid,
4..Alfred Dockery,
5..James C. Dobbin,
6.*James J. McKay,
7.*John J. R. Daniel,
8..Henry S. Clarke,
9..Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1.*James A. Black,
2.*Richard F. Simpson,
3.*Jos. A. Woodward,
4..A. D. Sims,
5.*Armistead Burt,
6.*Isaac E. Holmes,
7.*R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.
1..Thomas Butler King,
2..Seaborn Jones,
3..Washington Poe,
4.*Hugh A. Haralson,
5.*John H. Lumpkin,
6.*Howell Cobb,
7.*Alex'r H. Stephens,
8..Robert Toombs.

ALABAMA.
1..Samuel D. Dargin,
2..Henry W. Hilliard,
3.*William L. Yancey,
4.*Winter W. Payne,
5.*George S. Houston,
6.*Reuben Chapman,
7.*Felix G. McConnell.

MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISIANA.
1.*John Slidell,
2..Ban'nG.Thibodeaux,
3..[Vacancy.]
4.*Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.
1..James J. Faran,
2..F. A. Cunningham,
3.*Robert C. Schenck,
4.*Joseph Vance,
5..William Sawyer,
6.*Henry St. John,
7.*Joseph J. McDowell.
8..Allen G. Thurman,
9..Augustus L. Perrill,
10..Columbus Delano,
11.*Jacob Brinkerhoff,
12.*Samuel F. Vinton,
13..Isaac Parrish,
14.*Alexander Harper,
15.*Joseph Morris,
16..John D. Cummins,
17..George Fries,
18..D. A. Starkweather,
19.*Daniel R. Tilden,
20.*Joshua R. Giddings,
21..Joseph M. Root.

KENTUCKY.
1.*Linn Boyd,
2..John H. McHenry,
3.*Henry Grider.
4..Joshua F. Bell,
5..Bryan R. Young,
6..John P. Martin,
7.*Wm. P. Thomasson,
8.*Garrett Davis,
9..Andrew Trumbo,
10.*John W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.
1.*Andrew Johnson,
2..William M. Cocke,
3..John Crozier,
4.*Alvan Cullom,
5.*George W. Jones,
6..Barclay Martin,
7.*Meredith P. Gentry,
8.*Joseph H. Peyton,
9..L. B. Chase,
10..Frederick P.Stanton
11.*Milton Brown.

INDIANA.
1.*Robert Dale Owen,
2.*Thomas J. Henley,
3.*Thomas Smith,
4.*Caleb B. Smith,
5..William W. Wick,
6.*John W. Davis,
7..Edw.W.McGaughey,
8..*John Petit,
9..CharlesW.Cathcart,
10.*Andrew Kennedy.

ILLINOIS.
1.*Robert Smith,
2.*JohnA.McClernand,
3.*Orlando B. Ficklin,
4.*John Wentworth,
5.*Step'n A. Douglass,
6.*Joseph P. Hoge,
7..Edward D. Baker.

MISSOURI.
*James B. Bowlin,
*James H. Relfe,
Sterling Price,
John S. Phelps,
Leonard H. Sims.

ARKANSAS.
Archibald Yell.

MICHIGAN.
1.*Robert McClelland,
2..John S. Chipman,
3.*James B. Hunt.

FLORIDA.
[Vacancy,]

IOWA.
*Augustus C. Dodge.

WISCONSIN.
Morgan L.Martin.

* Members of the last Congress.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. Total Whigs, 75; Locos, 130; Natives, 6. Vacancies, 3. Mississippi (4) yet to elect.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE imposition of a Tariff, or schedule of varying duties on articles imported into the United States from foreign countries, was one of the earliest acts of the first Congress which assembled under the Federal Constitution. In the preamble to that act, it is asserted that *the Protection of Domestic Manufactures* is one of its objects, and to this no objection appears to have been made from any quarter. The mechanics and tradesmen of New-York, Boston, Baltimore and other portions of the Union had urgently and with apparent unanimity petitioned Congress to levy duties for this purpose, and so arrest the tide of excessive and ruinous importation, which, during the absolute Free Trade (on our side) which existed under the old Confederation from 1783 to 1789, had inundated our ports with foreign fabrics, deprived our artisans and laborers of employment and bread, drained the country of specie, paralyzed its industry and business, and rendered impossible even the collection of taxes. The inability of the Congress of the Confederation to levy duties without the express concurrence of all the States was one of the prime incitements to the more intimate Union established by the Constitution of 1787–9. The old Congress attempted to levy a small revenue duty to provide for the payment of at least the interest on the Debt incurred in the Revolution. The States generally assented to a measure of such obvious necessity and justice, but little Rhode Island objected, being then largely engaged in foreign commerce, and her veto defeated the measure throughout. Meanwhile, the absolute inability of the People to pay their debts and taxes, for want of any adequate circulating medium, led to an alarming popular outbreak in Western Massachusetts, known as 'Shays's Rebellion.' In New-Hampshire, a little previous, the Legislature sitting at Exeter was surrounded by an armed mob, endeavoring to extort by intimidation the issue of a State Paper Currency to relieve the general and intolerable distress. The old 'Continental' paper had fallen into utter discredit and worthlessness; the Specie had been drained away to pay for Foreign fabrics, while scarcely anything produced in our country would justify the expense of its transmission to a foreign market, and general desolation and despair prevailed. The evils so keenly felt on all sides overruled the dread and dislike of a more powerful central Government cherished by a majority of the leading minds of that day, especially evinced by Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton. An adequate and beneficent National Currency and Protection to Home Industry were so urgently needed, so generally desired, that abstract notions of State Independence yielded to the pressing demand for the benefits to be derived only from a Federal Government competent in itself to guard the interests and guide the destinies of the entire Confederacy.

Protection to Home Industry was proudly borne on the banners of the friends of the Federal Constitution, at their great festival held in this city to celebrate its adoption in 1789. It was the key which opened the popular heart for the reception and defence of that instrument which made us truly a Nation. Its advantages and necessity were ably set forth by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, in his elaborate Report on Manufactures, 1790. It was clearly sanctioned by Gen. Washington and the first Federal Congress, in the Tariff then adopted. True, the experimental Tariff then adopted was generally a low one, but some of the duties were far higher than the average, and so made expressly for Protection, as the Debates abundantly establish. [For abundant citations, see Mr. Choate's Speech on the subject, in Senate of the U. S. 1843–4.]

The expediency and necessity of counteravailing the restrictive Tariffs of other Nations injuriously affecting our own staples were

forcibly set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his Report on the subject as Secretary of State in 1793. The general necessity of Protection to Home Industry, apart from all consideration of the policy of foreign powers, is distinctly maintained in the Letters and Messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams and Jackson, [for which see Slade's Speech, Ho. of Reps. Dec. 20, 1841, Am. Laborer, p. 6 to 22, or Whig Almanac, of 1843;] in the Speeches, &c. of John C. Calhoun, Dr. Thomas Cooper, and other ultra-Southern Statesmen who have more recently appeared as champions of Free Trade; and in the Messages of George Clinton, D. D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, W. L. Marcy, Wm. H. Seward and other eminent Governors of the State of New-York. [For citations, see American Laborer, pages 149–151.]

But the breaking out of the great European wars consequent on the French Revolution diverted, to a great extent, the attention of our people from the building up of a self-sustaining and symmetrical system of Home Industry and Home Markets. Our Maritime population found a lucrative though precarious employment in the carrying trade between the hostile nations, while our Agriculture was stimulated by the high prices readily paid in Europe for food for the vast armaments constantly maintained. In the excitement created by the prospect of immediate and large gains, the idea of laying broad and deep the foundations of permanent and assured prosperity was overlaid and practically discarded. The frequent and ruinous interruptions of our profitable foreign pursuits by Orders in Council, Berlin and Milan Decrees, unjustifiable Embargoes, illegal confiscations, and the various resorts of powers unscrupulous in their hostility to each other and in their envy of our fortune, were treated as disagreeable accidents, and failed to make their legitimate impression on the public mind. At length, the tempest of War burst upon our own shores—a war which would never have occurred had our pursuits and our policy been as little dependent on Foreign interests, necessities or caprices as they should have been—and found our Industry as ill prepared as our Arms for the deadly encounter. We had scarcely any Manufactures—we had hitherto purchased the better part of our Clothing from the very nation which we now grappled in phrenzied hostility, and whose cruisers were about to seal our coast against the approach of any other vessels from abroad except at their utmost peril. Although possessing the finest and amplest Cotton-growing soil in the world, with unsurpassed facilities for the production of Wool, Flax, Hemp and Silk, we were producing none of them but the two former, and of these our Wool at least was inadequate in quantity and inferior in quality. A state of war is necessarily of uncertain duration and most unfavorable to the commencement of new industrial enterprises requiring a large outlay before any return can be realized. Labor and materials are then expensive, and the able-bodied men of the country are wanted in the fleets and the armies, in building ships, forts, &c. or in the production of the means of sustenance for those or of destruction for their foes. Yet so great was the scarcity of materials for Clothing in 1811–12 and subsequently, that our Government, it is stated, was compelled to send clandestinely to England for the means of clothing the troops they were about to raise with the intent of fighting that country, obtaining the needed supplies under the pretence of purchasing 'Indian blankets' to fulfil treaty stipulations with our Western savages. Cloths now commanded such exorbitant prices that if the People had really been compelled by a stringent Protection to pay more for them during the twenty preceding years, as the Free-Traders contend, they would have received it all back again in the far lower prices during the War which their Home Production under seasonable encouragement would have inevitably secured. Now the business of Manufacturing was hastily rushed into under the temptation held out by the high prices of Cloths, without experience, without proper machinery or artisans, for the War would not allow us to obtain them. Some made money, or thought they did, in the business;

but far more had but just completed the investment of all they had and all they could get credit for in mills and factories when Peace came to blast their sanguine expectations. The War duties and the War blockades were at an end; the contents of British warehouses, including the accumulated refuse of former years, were heaped upon our shores in reckless profusion and sold at any price—British fabrics being advertised at Boston to be sold 'pound for pound'—that is, $3.33 in Boston, duty paid, for what had cost $4.44 in England—and our infant manufactories were overwhelmed and crushed at once. It was openly avowed by Lord Brougham in the British Parliament that the destruction of our Manufactures was an object of National solicitude. An appeal to the Congress of 1816 elicited much excellent talk in favor of Protection, but no adequate action corresponding thereto. On coarse Cottons (by means of the *minimum*, or principle of estimating all fabrics to have cost at least twenty cents the square yard, and charging duties accordingly) a sufficient duty was levied, and so on a few other descriptions of coarse manufactures. Generally, however, only low *ad valorem* duties were imposed, which would not sustain existing establishments against a ruinous Foreign competition, much less call into existence the new branches imminently needed by the country. The consequence was a general prostration of the Manufacturing interest, followed in natural order by an extreme depression of the prices of nearly all Agricultural staples, so that the seven years from 1819 to 1825 inclusive exhibited the lowest average prices of those staples ever known in America. The large class of farmers who had purchased lands during the War or other periods of Agricultural prosperity and were still in debt for a good part of them, were ruined inevitably. There were townships if not counties in New-England in which every fourth farmer was a bankrupt, and his farm at the mercy of the Sheriff. Such was our second fair experiment of comparative Free Trade,—that under the Confederacy having been the first.

Strenuous efforts were made at the long Sessions in 1820 and '22 respectively to render the Tariff more Protective; and in the House they were rendered successful by the great ability and popularity of the Speaker, HENRY CLAY, who, from his first entrance into Congress, and even before, in the Kentucky Legislature, had signalized himself as a champion of Protection to Home Industry. He was ably supported by Messrs. Tod and Baldwin of Pa. and other advocates of the true policy, but the bills failed in the Senate, through a union of the Commercial and Planting interests, by a very close vote. In 1824, the effort was renewed, and this time with success. A decided accession of National prosperity was soon visible, though interrupted in the commercial sections by the insane Cotton speculations which soon followed. In 1828, a farther revision of the Tariff was had, rendering it still more thoroughly Protective. The whole Union, except possibly the exclusively Cotton-planting region, felt the beneficent impulse given to Industry and Business generally by this act, and continued to feel it so long as the vitality of the act remained. But South-Carolina attempted to nullify it; a civil war appeared imminent; and a Congress assembled (1832–3) of which the majority of the dominant party were hostile to Protection. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, had reported a bill making a most sweeping change in the Tariff and destroying its Protective features entirely. Mr. Clay, then in the Senate, and prominent in the councils of the Whig party, saw no reason for having a desolating civil war on account of the Protective principle, which was to be utterly abandoned as soon as the carnage was complete. He proposed a Compromise, by which the existing Tariff was to be gradually reduced through the ten succeeding years, until it should reach the uniform standard of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; not as formerly twenty per cent. on the *Foreign* value of the articles imported, but twenty per cent. on their value *in this country*, which is a very different thing. This proposition was accepted by South-Carolina and by

a large majority in each House. By its adoption, a civil war was prevented and the evil day for our National Industry postponed.

But that day came at last. The extensive inflation following a severe compression of our Paper Currency consequent on the arbitrary Removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank and their distribution among some four-score local Banks, combined with the diminution of the duties on imports to stimulate enormous importations in 1836, and again in 1838–9. The Business of the Country was deranged, its Industry prostrated, and even its Revenue at length fell off so as to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the Government. The receipts from the Customs in the three years of lowest *Revenue* duties—1840, '41 and '42—averaged less than Seventeen Millions per annum, and from all sources except Loans and the issue of Treasury Notes, fell short Nineteen Millions. The Government was reduced to the necessity of borrowing to meet its ordinary expenses, and, like other borrowers, found that the very fact of its needing money afforded an excellent reason to lenders for declining to trust it. Its loans were hawked about the capitals of Europe without finding a purchaser, and were taken at all but partially and grudgingly on terms which must have made fortunes for the takers as soon as confidence in its solvency returned by the enactment and operation of the Tariff of 1842.

In the formation of this Tariff, the utmost care was used to make it a good one. The labors to this end of WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury, MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, do. of Manufactures, and JAMES F. SIMMONS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, in taking immense masses of testimony from experienced, intelligent and patriotic men, weighing conflicting evidence, &c. were arduous and unremitted. The sessions of the Committees above named were protracted and laborious. No article was charged more or less than the general rate of thirty per cent. on the value (abroad) unless for good reasons shown. Of course, amid such a multiplicity of items it is not presumed that every one is fixed precisely as it should be, but that the Tariff as a whole is a good one, that its provisions generally are carefully elaborated and wisely adjusted, is proved by the history of its formation, and by the condition of the Country. The three years of low duties, as in the two former periods of relative Free Trade, had been years of general depression, of numerous bankruptcies, of Labor widely destitute of employment, of enormous and harassing commercial indebtedness abroad, and of stagnation or feeble progress in improvement and wealth at home. The three years' existence of the present Tariff have been years of reviving energy and confidence, of increasing and prosperous Industry, of extensive and varied Improvement by building, establishing new branches of productive labor, &c. and of healthful Trade. The aggregate number of employed and remunerated laborers in this year 1845 must be far greater, and that of unemployed, unwillingly idle persons relatively less than in either of the three low-duty years. The Revenue also has largely increased, reaching nearly Thirty-two Millions in 1844, and far overbalancing the current expenses of that year. It will be somewhat less in 1845,—say Twenty-five Millions—but still abundant for all legitimate and economical wants of the Government. The prosperity of the Country under this Tariff has been steadily, palpably progressive and nearly universal. If New-England first felt its impulse, owing to her large investments in Manufactures, it has by no means been confined to her borders. In every State of the Union manufacturing establishments are springing up, giving value to water-power, timber, stone, brick-clay, &c. comparatively worthless before, furnishing employment for the carpenter, mason, brick-maker, &c. and giving an additional development to the Industry of the vicinity. The earnings of those permanently employed in the factories are mainly so much added to the wealth of the community. The farmer's family of whom one or two choose some manu-

facturing vocation draw nearly as much from their farm as formerly, and find a ready cash market for their butter, poultry, fruit, &c. &c. at prices which could not be obtained with our workshops in Europe, and which render the lighter labors of husbandry far more profitable than the growing of grain and other staples. That this Tariff has not abolished all evils and inequalities of condition, and supplied every man with work at what he may consider fair wages, is freely conceded. No enlightened advocate of Protection, if any, ever represented or claimed that the best possible Tariff would produce a Millennium. No one measure can reach and correct all Political evils, even; much less the thousand wrongs which are beyond the reach of Legislation and Government. But that it has worked well and proved beneficent, not to one class or section merely, but to the American People, we cannot doubt, for the evidence is overwhelming.

The beneficent change insured by this Tariff is yet in its infancy. It has been checked but not wholly arrested by the fear that the new Congress now about to assemble will lay ruthless hands on this great measure of National independence and progress, and destroy its Protective vitality. Whether these apprehensions shall be fulfilled or dissipated, a few months must determine. We hope that the bickerings, cabals and jealousies of the motley host which succeeded, by the most palpable frauds and deceptions, in rallying Pennsylvania with South-Carolina, New-York with Arkansas, in support of the election of Polk and Dallas, will defeat every effort to overthrow or essentially alter the Tariff. But in this hope we may be disappointed, and we know that the country can never realize all the legitimate advantages of Protection while its enemies bear rule in the land, and their drawn sword is suspended over the head of the Tariff, and only withheld from descending by the casualty of their intrigues and rivalries. But whatever may be their course or its results, let the friends of Protection and a wisely diversified, well compacted Home Industry, stand vigilant, determined and hopeful. The day of the Nation's deliverance from the hands of their opposers cannot be far distant. For that day, let us BE READY.

THE POSTAGE REFORM.

AT the last Session of Congress a bill was framed, amended and passed, in accordance with the earnest demands of the People through several preceding years, *essentially reducing the Rates of Letter Postage* and making other important reforms in our Post Office system. Instead of our old rates of 6, 10, 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents for each piece of paper of which a letter or letter packet may be composed, conveyed less than 30, 80, 150, and 400, and over 400 miles respectively, the following are the rates established by the act of March 3d last:

Each *letter* or letter package weighing less than half an ounce, if carried less than 300 miles ..... 5 cents.
Do. over 300 miles ..... 10 "
Each additional half ounce or fraction, double these rates.
Drop Letters (delivered from the office where posted) ..... 2 cents.
Advertised Letters to be charged the cost of Advertising, in addition to the Postage.
Each Circular, Handbill, or Advertisement, printed on paper not larger than a common cap sheet, and sent unsealed. 2 cents.

2. *Newspapers* of less than 1900 square inches (50 by 38 inches) to be charged as before—1 cent each for any distance *within* the State where printed and mailed, or under 100 miles if carried *out of* the State; all greater distances 1½ cents each. But if conveyed less than 30 miles from the place where printed, *free*. Newspapers of over 1900 square inches, to be charged Magazine postage.

3. Magazines, Pamphlets and other printed works, 2½ cents for the first ounce, 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction above half an ounce, for any distance whatever. ☞ In all cases, any writing on or within a package, other than the

necessary direction, subjects it to the Letter Postage.

—Such are the Rates of Postage established by the Postage Reform bill. Among its other provisions, it abolishes utterly the *Franking Privilege* of Postmasters and all other persons except the President, Ex-Presidents, Widows of Ex-Presidents, Assistant Postmasters General, Members of Congress, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Private Expresses on Mail Routes are prohibited carrying letters under a penalty of $150 for each offence, but every publisher may transmit his Newspapers, Pamphlets or other Printed Matter out of the Mails, if he chooses.

Owners of Steamboats, Rail-Cars, Stages, &c. who may carry letters are condemned to pay $100 for each offence; the Captain, Conductors, &c. of do. $50.

Private Persons are not forbidden to carry Letters or other matter on their several routes of travel, provided they receive no compensation therefor.

Bound Books are not "mailable matter," and Bank Notes may be transmitted through the Mails at Letter Postage or conveyed otherwise, at pleasure.

Penalties accruing under this act shall be paid one half to the informant and prosecutor; the balance to the United States.

Mail Contracts shall hereafter be given to the lowest responsible bidder, in all cases.

Lists of Letters uncalled for must be advertised in the journal (or journals where two or three are employed) of *largest circulation.* (By a subsequent decision of the Postmaster General, this is explained to mean *Circulation within the County* wherein the advertising Post Office is situated.

No package shall be received for transmission through the Mails which weighs over *three pounds.*

All suits arising under this act are to be prosecuted in any of the Courts of the U. States.

In order to cover any deficiency of Post Office Revenue accruing under this act, the sum of $750,000 is specifically appropriated from the Treasury in aid of this Department, with a proviso that more may be drawn if necessary; but the whole expense of the Mail Service must not exceed $4,500,000 per annum.

Railroads of the first class may be paid a sum not exceeding that previously prescribed by law; Railroads of the second class, not over $100 per mile per annum; do. of the third class, not over 50 per mile per annum: the Postmaster General to classify them.

THE NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION.

PROTECTION is the fundamental necessity, the primary object, of all rightful government. To protect each other against the felonious practices of the swindler, the burglar, the assassin, or the more formidable assaults of barbarian hordes, of ambitious chieftains, of invading armies, the members of a community unite to bear the burthens and submit to the restrictions of natural right incidental to the existence of government. Each individual, on his part, incurs the obligations, submits to the restrictions, and assumes the burthen of citizenship, on the implied but palpable contract of the government to protect him in the full enjoyment of those rights reserved to him under the social compact; in the undisturbed and absolute use of the products of his own labor and skill, and in the right to employ advantageously all his faculties in the acquirement of an adequate subsistence.

Very few have ever denied to Government the right and duty of protecting its people from overt acts of aggression and violence.—That an invading foe should be resisted, a law-breaking villain arrested and confined, or a domineering, encroaching nation checked and resisted, are propositions so plain that no writer of note on Government has doubted or demurred to them.

Now it cannot be seriously, considerately denied, that a nation may be injured as certainly and vitally by the policy of a rival as by its arms. An Order in Council, an act of legislation, may cripple the Commerce and blight the Industry of a distant Nation, when open hostility would have been wholly unavailing. The Navigation Act of Great Britain did more to destroy the commercial importance of Holland than all the fleets that ever issued from Portsmouth and Plymouth. History is full of examples of the decline and destruction of nations from causes which they failed clearly to recognize, but which later and clear-sighted observers have readily detected in the grasping policy and deep-laid plans of a subtle and determined rival.

We hold it self-evident that it is as clearly and fully the duty of a Government to guard its citizens against the insidious influences of hostile foreign policy, as against the more direct and manly assaults of foreign armies.—And they insist that a wise and paternal Government will as carefully guard, as unsleepingly watch against the machinations of foreign cabinets as the shock of hostile fleets and battalions.

To illustrate this position, let us adduce a case such as has substantially happened at least once in the history of our own country. Let us suppose that the great mass of our People are satisfactorily engaged in Agricultural pursuits, and that they obtain their manufactured goods by an exchange of their surplus Wheat for the fabrics and wares of Great Britain. No duty, or a very moderate one, for revenue merely, is charged on either side. At length, however, Great Britain resolves to produce all her own grain, and to this end imposes a heavy, a prohibitory duty, on its importation from abroad. By this act our farmers are left without a market for their produce, its price depreciates, and it remains a drug on their hands. British fabrics are still pouring into our ports, are sold for *fewer dollars* than it would cost to produce them here, and thus fill all the channels of trade. What is the duty thereby imposed on our Government? Free Trade affirms that it should do nothing, but simply wait until the inevitable bankruptcy of our business classes, the continued decline in price of our great staples, the withdrawal of our specie and the degradation or destruction of our circulating medium, shall have reduced the price of American Labor, and with it all results of Labor, so low that the Manufactures we need can be produced here at as low a money price as in England. This is what is implied by leaving trade to 'regulate itself.' But we insist that it is neither a wise nor a stable adjustment of the difficulty. It is not wise, for it involves our People in an infinity of suffering, stagnation and pecuniary loss; it is not stable, for the first gleam of prosperity in our land—if such gleam could be under that policy—would draw hither cargo after cargo of British goods, and ensure a repetition of our disasters. Now the true and manifest policy of our Government, as it appears most obvious to us, is to meet the aggressive policy of our rival at the outset—to countervail duty by duty, restriction by restriction—to protect and foster our Manufactures as fast and far as Britain at our expense shall favor her Agriculture—and thus to preserve our People from the bottomless abyss of foreign debt and bankruptcy, extend the sphere of their industry, and lay deep and enduring the bases of a substantial National Independence of all foreign policy whatever.

Let us endeavor, by an illustration, to place this important truth in a yet clearer light, and establish at the same time the wisdom and necessity of genuine Protection.—We will take the case of Great Britain, a country of boundless wealth, experience and skill in mechanical processes and arts, great and established facilities for all branches of manufactures, and abundance of cheap labor; on the other hand we will set our own States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois—States as yet mainly agricultural, imperfectly subdued and tilled, with labor scarce and in demand, and a soil yielding abundantly all the fruits of the earth. If Britain were wise enough to take freely of these States their grain in exchange for her cloths and wares, it would seem at first blush their manifest interest to procure of her their supplies of Manufactures. Beyond doubt they might thus obtain their goods for fewer dollars than by encouraging their production on their own soil. But experience abundantly demonstrates that, in order to buy their cloths of England at the cheaper money prices at which they, being of trifling bulk, could undoubtedly be transported and sold, our Western farmers must sell their grain at such prices as would admit of its transportation to England and sale there in competition with the grain of all other countries. Estimating the average price of Wheat throughout the world at one dollar a bushel, it could hardly, under a system of Free Trade, command more than a dollar and a quarter in England; and, in view of the close proximity of the great grain-growing regions of Germany and Poland, with their cheap labor, we may well doubt that it would be so high. The effect of absolute Free Trade would, therefore, be to supply the farmers of the West with British Cloths at prices little above those of Leeds and Birmingham, but to reduce the value of their own products far below that of the corresponding products of Germany and Po-

land, by reason of the far greater extent of the devious, varied, and for months of each year interrupted transportation to England. Allowing that the average price of Wheat in England would be a dollar and a quarter, its average price throughout the West could not certainly exceed fifty cents, and would often fall below twenty-five. Admitting, therefore, that the money cost of producing the Cloth on their own soil would for a time be twenty-five per cent. more, the simple question to be decided by the farmers of the West is, whether they will pay five dollars a yard for Cloth in Wheat at a dollar a bushel, or buy it at four dollars a yard and pay in Wheat at thirty cents a bushel? The answer could not long detain any one who had mastered the simple rules of arithmetic.

Or, we may state the question in another form: Which is cheaper, to send Flour from Peoria and Chicago to Leeds and Sheffield for Cloth, paying four barrels out of six for transportation, or to invite the cloth-makers to our own soil, and here pay them four barrels instead of two for the Cloth, and yet save two of the six to the farmer who raised the Grain and buys the Cloth? It is most manifest that the policy which keeps the cloth-makers on one continent and the grain-growers in the heart of another, is one of flagrant improvidence and waste—a wanton throwing away of the enormous cost of reciprocal transportation—reducing greatly the essential reward of labor on either hand, and thus depressing the condition of the laborer. How shall this conclusion be avoided?

We, therefore, do not advocate the Protective policy as advantageous to our own people merely, but to all who in the sweat of their face eat bread—who by honest industry add to the sum of human products and comforts. So far as may be necessary to the home production of all articles essential to subsistence and well-being, and to which production there exists no natural obstacle of climate or soil, we hold the Protective policy to be the true and obvious policy of all nations, with regard as well to the general as to their individual good. We hold such Protection to be dictated by a wise Economy as well ss a true Independence. Whatever articles are 'far-fetched' are proverbially 'dear-bought;' inevitable necessity dictates this, and commercial rapacity aggravates it, Very many articles are now daily charged to the consumer at least *six times* the price that was paid to the producer. But this can only take place to any extent where the producer and consumer are widely separated from each other—usually by oceans or continents. Let us encourage and diversify Home Production until every thing to which our position is genial shall be produced on our own wide-spread territory and fertile soil, and this enormous disparity will cease.—In support of the views here adduced, we may add that even the Free Trade authorities of England do not counsel an abandonment of Protection in any case analogous to ours. Adam Smith, the great oracle of that faith, expressly approves and justifies the British Navigation Act, which is not merely exclusively Protective, but aggressively so; and even Mr. J. Deacon Hume, whose evidence before the late Free Trade Committee of Parliament. is so widely quoted and so sweeping against the British Protective system, in that same evidence insists that the Free Labor of Jamaica should not be left to a naked competition with the annually recruited Slave Labor of Cuba—'I conceive,' says he, '*that this question is taken entirely out of the category of Free Trade.*' We need not indulge in any comment.

We have refrained from pressing the argument that the multiplying and varying of the pursuits of industry in our own Country must inevitably afford fitting and congenial employment to a far greater variety of talents, capacities and inclinations, than would otherwise be absorbed in them, and thus vastly increase the product, wealth and happiness of the People—and that those fabrics of which the domestic production has been fostered by adequate Protective duties have always been afforded at cheaper and cheaper rates, until they vastly undersold the foreign competitor. Neither have we taken occasion to show, as we might easily have done, that many articles which can be produced here as cheaply, even by the dollar standard, as elsewhere, still need a moderate duty on imports to protect them against the fluctuation of European markets, a glut in the foreign production, or the desperate efforts of a foreign rivalry, which understands that by breaking down our Home Manufacture it may secure to itself a monopoly of our market for years, and thus reward itself for an outlay of thousands by a profit of hundreds of thousands. Neither have we dwelt on the importance of preserving the Industry and Currency of our Country from a degrading and ruinous dependence on the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange of London, the machinations of a few commercial capitalists in the dark purlieus of the Bourse of Paris or the Bank of England. But without extending farther our illustrations, we would respectfully submit that the Principles of Protection appear to us those of true Political Economy, far-seeing Wisdom, and practical Statesmanship; their spirit and tendency consistent with universal benevolence and good will; and their observance and enforcement in our legislation and policy essential to National Independence and general well-being.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

States.	RAILROADS.	Length in miles.	Cost.	1844. Income. Gross.	Nett.
Maine	Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	50	1,200,000	131,404	62,172
New-Hampshire	Concord	35	750,000	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Boston and Maine	56	1,485,461	233,101	86,401
"	Boston and Maine extension	17¼	455,703	.....	.....
"	Boston and Lowell	26	1,863,746	316,909	147,615
"	Boston and Providence	41	1,886,135	282,701	156,109
"	Boston and Worcester	44	2,914,078	428,437	195,163
"	Berkshire	21	250,000	17.737	.....
"	Charlestown branch	.....	280,260	34,654	13,971
"	Eastern	54	2,388,631	337,238	227,920
"	Fitchburg	50	1,150,000	42,759	26,835
"	Nashua and Lowell	14½	380,000	94,588	34,944
"	New-Bedford and Taunton	20	430,962	64,998	24,000
"	Northampton and Springfield	.....	172,883	.....	.....
"	Norwich and Worcester	59	1,179,366	230,674	99,464
"	Old Colony	.....	87,820	.....	.....
"	Stoughton branch	4	63,075	.....	.....
"	Taunton branch	11	250,000	96,687	20,000
"	Vermont and Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	West Stockbridge	3	41,516	.....	.....
"	Western, (117 miles in Massachusetts,)	156	7,686,202	753,753	439,679
"	Worcester branch to Milbury	.....	8,431	.....	.....
"	Housatonic, (10 months,)	74	1,244,123	150,000	.....
Connecticut	Hartford and New-Haven	38	1,100,000	.....	.....
"	Hartford and Springfield	25½	600,000	.....	.....
"	Stonington, (year ending 1st September,)	48	2,600,000	154,724	79,845
New-York	Attica and Buffalo	31	336,211	73,248	48,033
"	Auburn and Rochester	78	1,796,342	237,667	152,007
"	Auburn and Syracuse	26	766,657	96,738	52,544
"	Buffalo and Niagara	22	200,000	.....	.....
"	Erie (opened 53 miles,)	446	5.000,000	126,020	59,075
"	Harlem	26	2,250,000	140,685	62,399
"	Hudson and Berkshire	31	575,613	35,029	1,789
"	Long Island	96	1,610,221	153,456	58,996
"	Mohawk and Hudson	17	1,317,893	79,804	45,763
"	Saratoga and Schenectady	22	303,658	34,666	8,455
"	Schenectady and Troy	20½	640,800	32,646	6,365
"	Syracuse and Utica	53	1,115,897	192,061	120,992
"	Tonawanda	43	727,332	114,177	75,865
"	Troy and Greenbush	6	180,000	.....	.....
"	Troy and Saratoga	25	475,801	38,502	9,971
"	Utica and Schenectady	78	2,168,165	331,932	199,094
New-Jersey	Camden and Amboy	61	3,200,000	784,191	404,956
"	Elizabethtown and Somerville	26	500,000	.....	.....
"	New-Jersey	34	2,000,000	.....	.....
"	Paterson	16	500,000	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Beaver Meadow	26	1,000,000	.....	.....
"	Cumberland Valley	46	1,250,000	.....	.....
"	Harrisburg and Lancaster *	36	860,000	.....	.....
"	Hazleton branch *	10	120,000	.....	.....
"	Little Schuylkill	29	900,000	.....	.....
"	Blossburg and Corning	40	600·000	.....	.....
"	Mauch Chunk *	9	100,000	.....	.....
"	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven	19½	396,117	.....	.....
"	Norristown	20	800,000	.....	.....
"	Philadelphia and Trenton *	30	400,000	.....	.....
"	Pottsville and Danville	29½	1,500,000	.....	.....
"	Reading	94	9,457,570	597,613	343,511

States.	RAILROADS.	Length in miles.	Cost.	1844. Income. Gross.	Nett.
Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Valley *	10	1,000,000	.....	.....
"	Williamsport and Elmira	25	400,000	.....	.....
"	Philadelphia and Baltimore	93	4,400,000	.....	210,000
Delaware	Frenchtown	16	600,000	.....	.....
Maryland	Baltimore and Ohio, (1st October.)	188	7,623,600	658,620	346,946
"	Baltimore and Susquehanna	58	3,000,000	.....	.....
"	Baltimore and Washington	38	1,800,000	212,129	104,529
Virginia	Greensville and Roanoke	18	284,433	25,368	6,074
"	Petersburg	63	969,880	122,871	72,898
"	Portsmouth and Roanoke	78½	1.454,171	.....	.....
"	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac *	76	800,000	185,243	85,688
"	Richmond and Petersburg *	22½	700,000	.....	.....
"	Winchester and Potomac *	32	500,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	Raleigh and Gaston *	84½	1,360,000	.....	.....
"	Wilmington and Raleigh *	161	1,800,000	.....	.....
South Carolina	South Carolina	136	5,671,452	532,871	140,196
"	Columbia	66		328,425	180,704
Georgia	Central	190	2,581,723	.....	.....
"	Georgia	147½	2,650,000	248,096	147,523
"	Montgomery and West Point	89	500,000	35,000	15,000
Kentucky	Lexington and Ohio	40	450,000	.....	.....
Ohio	Little Miami	40	400,000	.....	.....
"	Mad River	40	152,000	.....	.....
Indiana	Madison and Indianapolis	56	212.000	.....	.....
Canada	Champlain and St. Lawrence	15	.....	58,000	24,000

ESTIMATES OF CROPS IN THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1844.

State or Ter.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Ind'n Corn	Bushels Potatoes.	Pounds Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton.	lbs. Silk.	Pounds Sugar.
Maine	628,000	1,422,000	1,738,000	12,304,000	.....	.....	850	266,000
New-Hamp.	588,000	1,765,000	1,662,000	4,643,000	.....	.....	1,100	1,928,000
Mass	210,000	1,687,000	2,816,000	4,050,000	103,000	.....	37,690	425,000
Rhode Island	4,000	182,000	636,000	812.000	.....	.....	1,140	.....
Connecticut.	104,000	1,496,000	2,408,000	2,117,000	661,000	.....	176,210	47,000
Vermont	776,000	3,266,000	1,440,000	6,158,000	.....	.....	10,990	4,383,000
New-York	14,975,000	31,135,000	19,468,000	17,703,000	.....	.....	6,540	12,135,000
New-Jersey	875,000	4,271,000	6,966,000	2,067,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....
Penn	10,483,000	24,783,000	19,029,000	6,871,000	486,000	.....	33,100	1,313,000
Delaware	367,000	1,035,000	3,014,000	194,000	.....	.....	4,580	.....
Maryland	4 070,000	2,254,000	4,653,000	881,000	582,000	6,000	8.530	.....
Virginia	10,805,000	14,812,000	38,960,000	2,374,000	33,574,000	2,683,000	7,720	1,407,000
N. Carolina	2,461,000	5,346,000	22,330,000	3,615.000	466,000	51,628,000	8,050	8,000
S. Carolina	1,460,000	1,400,000	13,640,000	3,360.000	53,000	49,700,000	6,930	28,000
Georgia	1,848,000	1,190,000	22,200,000	2,048,000	163,000	213,620,000	7.660	291,000
Alabama	1,088,000	1,909,000	22,200,000	1.923.000	310,000	140,000,000	7,170	9,000
Mississippi	344,000	1,081,000	2,709,000	3,378,000	176,000	195,240.000	270	.....
Louisiana	.....	138,000	7,600,000	1,443,000	.....	154,800,000	1,310	160,000,000
Tennessee	6,950,000	7,841,000	61,100,000	2,051,900	33,736,000	39,600,000	25,090	460,000
Kentucky	3,974,000	11,901,000	47.500,000	1,371,000	57,555,000	880,000	5,810	2,447,000
Ohio	15,969,000	20,393,000	48,000,000	4,847,000	6,888,000	.....	31,500	4,380,000
Indiana	5,419,000	11,585,000	24,500.000	3.573,000	3,200,000	.....	1,050	7,365,000
Illinois	3,380,000	10.798.000	19,680,000	3,095,000	1,062,000	250,000	4,250	542,000
Missouri	1 144,000	4,555,000	12,500,000	972,000	12,495,000	180,000	260	396,000
Arkansas	2.111,000	396,000	7,500,000	611,000	.....	14,400,000	270	3,000
Michigan	4,237,000	4,013.000	4,300,000	5,359 000	.....	.....	1,730	2,611,000
Florida	1,000	10,000	1,100,000	300,000	195,000	9,120,000	510	373,000
Wisconsin	728,000	1,000,000	560,000	853,000	.....	.....	30	216,000
Iowa	595,000	568,000	1,690,000	469,000	.....	.....	.....	74,000
Dist. Columb	13,000	15,000	44,000	51,000	.....	.....	1,250	.....
Total	95,607,000	172,247,000	421,953,000	99,493,000	151,705,000	872,107,000	396,790	201,107,000

BRITISH AMERICA
MISSOURI TERR.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
OREGON
MEXICO
UPPER CALIFORNIA
54
50
46
42
Salmon R.
Ft George
Ft. Fraser
Ft. Alexa'ria
North R.
Fraser's R.
Ft. M'Laughlin
Q. Charlottes Sound
Nootka Sound
Columbia R.
Arrow L.
Ft. Langley
Okanogan R. & L.
Ft.
Ft. Colville
Clarke's R.
Spokane R.
Cape Flattery
Gray's Har.
Walla'la
Saptin or Lewis R.
Salmon R.
Astoria
Ft. Van couver
Columbia R.
Oregon City
Willamette R.
Gr. Snake R.

OREGON.

OUR RIGHTFUL NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

Decidedly the clearest and best account we have seen of the Oregon Boundary controversy is given in the following article from the *Edinburgh Review* of July last. So lucid, so candid, so truthful is it, that the British newspaper press (the London Times especially) denounce it as a virtual surrender of all in dispute that is material—as in truth it is. The boundary proposed by the Review is that proposed and urged by our Government at different times, but always rejected by Great Britain. We think the Review demonstrates that it is the proper and just one.

I. *Report from the Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, April* 24, 1749. Reprinted in Reports from Committees of the House of Commons. 1803.
II. *Hudson's Bay Company Charters and Correspondence.* House of Commons, August 8, 1842. No. 547.
III. *American State Papers.* Presented at different times to Congress in 1826, 1828, and 1838.
IV. *Travels in the Oregon Territory.* By T. J. Farnham, 2 vols. 8vo. London: 1843.
V. *The Oregon Territory.* By John Dunn. 8vo. London: 1844.
VI. *On the Discovery of the Mississippi, and the South-Western Oregon, and North-western Boundary of the United States.* By T. Falconer. 8vo. London: 1844.
VII. *The History of Oregon and California.* By R. Greenhow. 8vo. London: 1844.
VIII. *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition.* By Charles Wilkes. 5 vols. 4to. Philadelphia: 1845.
IX. *The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson.* By A. Simpson. 8vo. London: 1845.
X. *The Oregon Question.* By T. Falconer.—Second edition. London: 1845.

North-western America is probably the largest portion of the world yet unsubdued by cultivation. From about latitude 32° to 70°, and from longitude 125° to 95°, boundaries enclosing a space of more than 4,000,000 square miles, the real occupants of the country are the aboriginal hunters and fishers.—Two or three Russian, English, and Mexican trading stations on the coast; and in the interior a few English hunting posts, and some missionary establishments supplied by Mexico and the United States—are the only points inhabited by civilized men. About 500,000 Indians, and about 10,000 whites, constitute the population of a district more than one-third larger than Europe, and situated for the most part within the temperate zone. The whole is intersected from North to South, by a chain called, to the north of latitude 42°, the Rocky Mountains, and to the south of that parallel, the Sierra Anahuac; which is in fact a continuation of the Andes. Between these mountains and the Pacific, from which they are at an average distance of 500 miles, run intermediate ranges, some parallel and some from West to East, so as to leave level a very small portion of the country. The rivers which flow from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are the great rivers of North America—the Mackenzie, the Missouri, and the Rio Grande. On the western side they are few, interrupted by falls and rapids, closed at their mouths by bars, and, in the earlier part of their courses, generally confined by precipitous banks of 1000 or 1500 feet in hight.

We have said that the occupants of the territory are the Indian tribes; but the greater part of it is under the nominal sovereignty of Russia, England, the United States and Mexico. The Russian boundary begins at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales' Island, (lat. 54° 40′,) then runs in a north-western and northern direction to the Arctic Ocean; so as to include first a narrow strip of coast, and then a peninsula washed by three seas, and forming the north-western extremity of the continent. The British portion includes all that is east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of latitude 49°. The boundary of the United States comprises all that is east of the Rocky Mountains, from latitude 49° to 42°: and then runs in a south-easterly direction, until it reaches the rivers which form the boundary of Texas. All that remains south of the forty-second parallel belongs to Mexico.

Between these limits lies the unappropriated Oregon country, bounded on the North by the parallel 54° 40′, on the East by the Rocky Mountains, on the South by the forty-second parallel, and on the West by the Pacific. It is about 650 miles in length, and of an average breadth of about 550—narrower towards the North, and broader towards the South—the Rocky Mountains running, not

parallel with the coast, but in a south-westerly direction. It contains, therefore, about 360,000 square miles; more than three times the surface of the British Islands. The northern part of the coast, above the forty-eighth parallel, is protected by numerous islands, the largest of which, Vancouver's Island, is about two-thirds of the size of Ireland. Along the straits which separate these islands from the continent, are many excellent harbors; but down the whole coast of the Pacific, from latitude 48° to Port San Francisco, far within the Mexican frontier, there is no refuge except Bulfinch harbor and the Columbia—the former of which can be entered only by small vessels, and the latter is inaccessible for eight months of the year, and dangerous at all times.

We have already said that the whole country is intersected by ranges of mountains.—Most of them are loftier than our loftiest Alpine ranges, and some are supposed to equal, or even to exceed, the highest Andes. One consequence of this is, that the climate is severe except in the south-western valleys, where it is tempered by the neighborhood of the sea. Another is, that only a very small portion of the land is capable of cultivation. The best portion is the valley between the Kalmet Mountains and the Pacific, a strip about eighty miles broad and three hundred long, watered by the Columbia, and by its tributaries, the Cowlitz on the North, and the Willamet on the South. But even of this Oregon Felix, Mr. Greenhow states that only from one-eighth to one-tenth is cultivable. Farther to the West the land rises into elevated plains, sometimes of rock and sometimes of sand, without wood and almost without vegetation, intersected indeed by rivers, but rivers which bring no fertility. "The banks," says Captain Wilkes, "of the Upper Columbia are altogether devoid of any fertile alluvial flats, destitute of even scattered trees; there is no freshness in the little vegetation on its borders; the sterile sands reach to its very brink; it is scarcely to be believed, until its banks are reached, that a mighty river is rolling its waters past these arid wastes."* Towards the North, a higher latitude and a still greater elevation render the country still less fit for the abode of man. But even here some fertile valleys are to be found. And Mr. Dunn describes the lower part of Vancouver's Island as, on the whole, the most habitable portion of this inhospitable territory.†

But though generally incapable of tillage, the south-western part contains some districts not unfit for pasturage, and others which are rich in timber. The rivers are full of fish, and the northern part abounds, or till lately did abound, with furred animals.

Until the last three or four years, the only use made of it by civilized men, has been as a mart for the purchase of furs and skins.—The earliest adventurers in the North American fur-trade appear to have been the French Canadians. At first, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the wild animals were plentiful and the Indians numerous and powerful, the white traders remained in their towns on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and were satisfied with the skins brought to them by the hunters. As this supply diminished, and as the Indian tribes were thinned and cowed by the destructive proximity of civilization, the traders found it necessary to penetrate the wilderness, and barter with the hunter on his own territory. The bold men who engaged in this traffic had to encounter every form of hardship and danger. They had to deal with savages, selfish, cruel, and treacherous; intellectually, and, bad as the whites were, perhaps morally their inferiors—beings with whom they had no sympathy, towards whom their only relation was a mutual struggle to kill, to overreach, or to plunder. Under such circumstances, and in a country without law or public opinion, the *coureurs des bois*, as the French fur-traders were called, degenerated—as civilized men exposed to such influences always will degenerate—into intelligent beasts of prey; uniting the foresight, the perseverance, and the powers of combination of the White, to the rapacious and unscrupulous ferocity of the Indian. The remedy adopted by the French government was, to prohibit all persons from entering the Indian territory without a license; and to make the continuance of the license depend on their conduct.

In 1669, an association was formed by Prince Rupert to prosecute an English fur-trade; and in 1770 its members were incorporated by charter, under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company. To this Company Charles the Second granted, as absolute lords and proprietors, all the lands on the coasts and confines of the seas, lakes, and rivers within the Hudson's straits, not actually possessed by the subjects of any other Prince or State, and the exclusive right of trading with the inhabitants. And the charter proceeds to threaten all who may intrude on their privilege with the forfeiture of ship and merchandise, half to the Crown and half to the Company.

In 1749, nearly eighty years after the creation of the Company, an attempt was made to deprive them of their charter, on the ground of non-user; and it certainly appeared that they had done but little. They had at that time only four small forts, occupied by 120 men. Their exports for the ten preceding years had amounted only to £36,000, their expenses of management and establishment to

* Vol. iv., p. 429. † Dunn's Oregon, p. 242.

£157,000, and their imports to about £280,000; so that their net profit was about £8,000 a year.* At this time the value of the furs annually imported from Canada into Rochelle, amounted, according to the rate fixed by the Company, to £120,000, or *more* than four times as much.†

In 1763, Canada was ceded to England.—Having been under the sovereignty of France in 1670, it was not included in the Company's charter. The vast western regions were now open without the necessity of a license; and the fur-trade was prosecuted at first by individuals, and afterwards by associations, which all, ultimately, were consolidated in the North-West Company. Of this great Company—of its wealth, its power, its feudal discipline, and its feudal magnificence—Mr. Washington Irving has given a vivid picture in the introduction to his "Astoria." The Hudson's Bay Company, with the characteristic inactivity of an ancient body protected by charter, remained quietly at their posts, like the earlier French traders, and purchased the furs which the Indians brought to them. The North-West Company explored the forest, the mountain, and the lake, frightened the Indians by their power, destroyed them by supplies of spirits and of arms; and for a time were almost masters of the continent between the Rocky Mountains and the Canadian lakes.—But the fur-trade, even when best managed, has always been a decaying trade, the reproduction of wild animals never equaling their consumption. Conducted as it was by traders and Indians, anxious only for immediate gain, who killed indiscriminately the male and the female, the full-grown and the cub, it became more destructive, and yet less productive, every year. As their original hunting-grounds were exhausted, the North-West Company pushed their parties and their posts towards the West. About the year 1806, they are supposed to have first crossed the Rocky Mountains, and to have established posts on the northern head-waters of the Columbia. About the same time they advanced North into the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, which at length had also found it necessary to establish posts in the interior.—In 1812, that Company for the first time made an attempt to exercise their rights of colonization. They sold a tract on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and of the Red River to Lord Selkirk, who planted there the germ of a considerable colony. The North-West Company, with the unscrupulous ferocity which a life among savages seems to produce among the members of even the most civilized nations, for some years waged a partisan war against the Hudson's Bay posts. Sometimes they merely drove away their inhabitants by force, or by cutting off their means of support; sometimes they waylaid and destroyed them on their route; and at length, in the year 1814, they organized an expedition against the Red River Settlement, which, after a civil war of two years, ended in the defeat and massacre of the Governor, Mr. Semple, with his immediate companions, and the expulsion of the survivors.

It was now obvious that the contest between the companies would produce the ruin of one or of both; and a successful attempt was made to consolidate them. But this alone would not have been a remedy. The experience of a century had shown that the indiscriminate admission of civilized men as traders into the territory of the Indians, is destructive to the morals of the former, and not only to the morals but to the existence of the latter. It has been tried by the French, it has been tried by the English, and it has been tried by the Americans; and in every case the natives have been swept away by war, disease, and famine; and the whites have exhibited a frightful mixture of all the vices of civilized and savage life. "I have heard it related," says Mr. Wyeth, himself an American, "among white American trappers as a good joke, that a trapper who had said that he would shoot any Indian whom he could catch stealing his traps, was seen one morning to kill one; and on being asked if the Indian had stolen his traps, he answered, 'No; but he looked as if he was going to.'—An Indian was thus wantonly murdered, and white men laughed at the joke."*

The union of the two great companies, though it would have cured the mischief of their competition, would have stimulated the enterprise, and let loose the evil passions of hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of private adventurers. To prevent this, and also to subject to the influence of law the British traders who might be allowed to visit the Indian territory, the 1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 66, was passed.

That Act, after reciting that the animosities and feuds arising from the competition of the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies had for many years past kept the interior of North America in a state of continued disturbance, enacts—that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to give license to any company or persons for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in any part of North America, not being part of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, or of any of his Majesty's provinces, or of any lands or territories belonging to the United States. The Act then gives civil jurisdiction to the courts of Upper Canada over every part of America,

* Reports from Committees of the House of Commons, reprinted in 1803. Vol. ii., p. 215.
† Anderson. Vol. iii., p. 237.

* Mr. Wyeth's Memoir. Report on Territory of Oregon. 25th Congress, 3d Session, Report 101.

not within the existing British Colonies, and not subject to any civil government of the United States. It enables his Majesty to appoint within these limits justices of the peace, and to give them civil and penal jurisdiction, not extending in civil suits beyond £200, or in penal cases to death or transportation.—Cases beyond these limits are reserved for the courts of Upper Canada.

In pursuance of this Act, charters had been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, "for the exclusive trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America to the northward or to the westward of the territories of the United States, as shall not form part of any of the British Provinces, or of the territories of any European Power." The charter requires the Company to provide for the execution of civil and criminal processes over their servants, and to frame, and submit to the Crown rules for conducting the trade, which may diminish or prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, and promote their moral and religious improvement. And it declares, that nothing contained in it shall prevent his Majesty from establishing any colony within the territories in question, or from annexing them to any existing colony.

It will be observed that the charter contains no clause authorizing the Company to form settlements. Not only have they no power to grant lands, but they have no power even to hold them. The charter gives them as against all other British subjects, but only as against them, the exclusive right of trading with the natives, according to regulations to be approved by the Crown; and it requires them to deliver up their own servants to the jurisdiction of British tribunals. This is the whole amount of the privileges which it grants, and of the duties which it imposes. They cannot acquire for themselves the property, or for the Crown the sovereignty, over a single acre.

This, however, does not apply to the vast region comprised in their original charter of 1670. In that region they are lords of the soil, and it is there, therefore, on the banks of the Red River, that they have formed their principal establishment. In that remote colony there are now more than 5000 persons—a Roman Catholic bishop, a cathedral, and seven or eight other religious ministers. The Company sell their land at 12s. 6d. an acre, and the plantations extend for fifty miles along the river.* Thence their posts are dotted about from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They are in general stockades, with little wooden bastions at the corners, capable of holding a traveling party of thirty or forty persons, but seldom tenanted by more than four or five permanent inhabitants. The largest is Vancouver on the Columbia, about ninety miles from its mouth, and accessible by vessels of not more than fourteen feet draught. It consists of a stockade enclosing four acres, a village of sixty houses, stores, mills, workshops, a farm of 3000 acres, and a considerable quantity of cattle for the supply of the Company's posts. Another is Fort-Nasqually on the sea-coast, within the Straits of Fuca. The purposes for which this post has been established require some explanation. The supply of the Russian settlements with provisions, and the Sandwich Islands with timber, has turned out a profitable trade; and it is supposed that the ships which carry supplies to Vancouver might, on their return, fill their stowage, which is more than is required for furs, with wool, hides, and tallow for the English market. But as such a use of the Company's capital, not being within its charter, would be illegal, a sub-company has been formed, called the Puget's Sound Company, consisting of members of the Hudson's Bay Company; and governed by its officers, but employing capital of their own.* Their principal farm is at Fort-Nasqually, and they have a considerable one on Vancouver's Island, and others between the Straits of Fuca and the Columbia.

To the south of the Columbia, principally on the banks of the Willamet, some agricultural establishments have been formed by Americans. The nucleus is generally a missionary, who proposes to convert the Indians by civilization, and for this purpose begins by using them as agricultural laborers. He is followed by men either misled by the misrepresentations of the climate and soil of Oregon, which, for party purposes, have been spread through the United States; or so unprovided with capital as to think it worth while to undergo the dangers and toils of the journey, in order to obtain land for nothing. The principal is Oregon, which is thus described in the most recent information which has reached us:—"This place, Oregon City, is situated at the head of the navigation at the foot of Willamet Falls, one of the greatest water powers in the world. It contains twelve dwelling-houses, three stores, one blacksmith's shop, two saw-mills, and a grist-mill."† The American establishments are not supposed to have yet succeeded as sources of net profit, though they have afforded to the inhabitants the means of existence. Captain Wilkes states, that in 1842 and 1843 prices were merely nominal, and the settlers' horses were fed with the finest wheats.‡

It is, we repeat, as a hunting-ground that Oregon is valuable; and, as applicable to this purpose, the merits of the northern and

* Simpson's *Travels*, chap. vii.

* Wilkes, vol. iv., p. 307.

† See Mr. Perry's letter, dated Oregon City, March 30, 1843, in Simmonds' Colonial Magazine, vol. i. p. 101.

‡ Vol. iv. p. 308.

southern portions are reversed. The districts to the north of the Straits of Fuca, which are generally unfit for agriculture and pasturage, still continue to afford a considerable supply of furred animals. Those to the South, which contain some spots fit for settlement, have been almost exhausted as hunting-grounds.

In a letter from Mr. Pelly, the governor, to Lord Glenelg, previous to the grant of the charter of 1838, he states that nearly their whole profits are drawn from their own proper territory; their other trade showing in some years a trifling loss, and in others a small gain.* Mr. Wyeth, who had been himself a fur-trader, believes that trade to be less profitable than any other in which as much danger of life and property is incurred; and he adds, that he has good evidence that in 1833, the profits of the western department of the Company, which includes Oregon, did not exceed $10,000, or less than £2500.† This confirms Mr. Pelly.

The fur-trade, as we have already said, is naturally a decreasing trade. If it was bad in 1837, it is not likely to be better now. And this is supported by the testimony of Captain Wilkes, who visited Oregon in 1840. "Many persons," says Captain Wilkes, writing from Fort Vancouver, "imagine that large gain must result from the Indian trade; but this is seldom the case—the Indians understand well the worth of each article. The Company are obliged to make advances to all their trappers, and from such a reckless set there is little certainty of getting returns, even if the trapper have it in his power. All the profits of the Company depend on economical arrangements; for the quantity of peltry in this section of the country, and indeed the fur-trade on this side of the mountains, has fallen off fifty per cent. in the last few years. It is indeed reported that this business is at present hardly worth pursuing."‡

This is confirmed by a statement, which we have now before us, of the Company's whole importations for 1844, and of their importations from the Columbia (which includes the whole Oregon Territory) in 1845. In 1844, they imported from the whole of their North American territories and hunting-grounds 433,398 skins, of the value of £173,936, 17s.; of which Oregon furnished only 61,365 skins, valued at only £43,571. In 1845, their importation from Oregon has been only 57,628 skins, valued at £56,749, 14s. We have also before us a return of the number of persons in their employ in North America for the year ending the 1st of June, 1844. It is 1212. There are many single manufacturing establishments in England—such as the Great Western Cotton Factory in Bristol, or Mr. Marshall's in Leeds—which keep in activity a much larger capital, employ a much greater number of persons, and give a much larger annual produce, than can be predicated of a company which is the actual proprietor of territories larger than the British Islands, and has the exclusive use of a region greater than the whole of Europe!

But though the Company, as far at least as this portion of their trade is concerned, have been unsuccessful merchants, they have been wise and benevolent administrators. "In all the countries," says Mr. Wyeth, "where the Hudson's Bay Company have exclusive control, they are at peace with the Indians, and the Indians are at peace among themselves."*

"An opinion has gone abroad," says Captain Wilkes, "that at this post (Vancouver) there is a disregard of morality and religion. As far as my observations went, I feel myself obliged to state that everything seems to prove the contrary. I have reason to believe, from the discipline and the example of the superiors, that the whole establishment is a pattern of good order and correct deportment. This remark not only extends to this establishment, but as far as our opportunities went, (and all but two of their posts were visited,) the same good order prevails throughout the country. Wherever the operations of the Company extend, they have opened the way to future emigration, provided the means necessary for the success of emigrants, and rendered its peaceful occupation an easy and cheap task."†

And yet, under these favorable circumstances, though spirits are refused, wars are discouraged, and profligate intercourse is prevented, the proximity of the white man still exercises, and apparently with little diminution of intensity, its destructive influence on the red men. They are attacked by new diseases, and their old ones seem to be aggravated.

"During my stay at Vancouver," says Captain Wilkes, "I frequently saw Casenove, the chief of the Klackatack tribe. He was once lord of this domain. His village was situated about six miles below Vancouver, on the North side of the river, and within the last fifteen years was quite populous; he then could muster four or five hundred warriors; but disease has swept off the whole tribe—it is said that they all died within three weeks. He now stands alone, his land, tribe and property all departed, and he left on the bounty of the Company. Casenove is about fifty years of age, a noble and intelligent-looking Indian. I could not but feel for the situation of one who, in the short space of a

* Hudson's Bay Company Correspondence.—House of Commons' Paper. 1842, No. 547, pp. 26, 27.
† Territory of Oregon Report, p. 13.
‡ Vol. iv. p. 333.

* Territory of Oregon Report, p. 14.
† Vol. iv. p. 332.

few weeks, lost the whole of his tribe and kindred, as I saw him quietly enter the apartment, wrapped in his blanket, and take his seat at the lonely side-table. He scarce seemed to attract the notice of any one, but ate his meal in silence, and retired. He has always been a great friend to the whites, and during the time of his prosperity was ever ready to search out, and bring to punishment, all those who committed depredations on strangers. Casenove's tribe is not the only one that has suffered in this way; many others have been swept off entirely, without leaving a single survivor."*

It seems probable that in a few years all that formerly gave life to the country, both the hunter and his prey, will become extinct; and that their place will be supplied by a thin white and half-breed population, scattered along the few fertile valleys, supported by pasture instead of by the chase; and gradually degenerating into the barbarism, far more offensive than that of the savage, which degrades the backwoodsman.

Having given this short view of the Oregon country, we proceed to examine the grounds on which the very doubtful advantage of its sovereignty is claimed.

It will appear that the facts on each side are tolerably clear; the difficulty, therefore, if there be any, must arise from the obscurity of the law; and we will begin, therefore, by a brief statement of what we believe to be international laws with respect to the acquisition of sovereignty over an unoccupied territory.

Generally, it may be said, that such sovereignty may be acquired by five means. By *Discovery*, by *Settlement*, by *Contiguity*, by *Treaty*, and by *Prescription*. There is one requisite, however, which, as it is essential to every source of title, ought to be mentioned before we treat them separately—namely, that the acts by which sovereignty is acquired, must be the acts of a government, not of unauthorized individuals. The acquisition of sovereignty is a grave act. It imposes on the acquiring State the duties of administration and protection. It imposes on all other States the duties of abstaining from interference. It takes from the common patrimony of mankind a part which was previously open to the enterprise and industry of all nations, and appropriates it to one. It is obvious that great inconveniences would arise if private persons could arbitrarily impose such duties on their own sovereigns and on independent States. No title, therefore, is given by the discoveries made by private adventurers. If they make settlements, such settlements form no portion of the territory of the State from which the unauthorized settlers have proceeded. If they enter into treaties, such treaties give them no right either against their own government or against any other.

We now proceed to consider the different sources of title separately, beginning with title by *Discovery*. What amount of exploration is necessary for title by discovery, has not been decided. As far as we can perceive, a very little, perhaps the mere distant glimpse of a headland, has been considered sufficient. And it is admitted that when once a title by discovery, however imperfect, has been gained by the agents of one nation, it is not superseded by a subsequent though more accurate examination by those of another. The reason is obvious; for if title by discovery depended on the comparative accuracy of the examination, no such title could be safe. It would always be liable to be divested by a new survey, which was, or professed to be, more elaborate.

The title by mere discovery, however, is not a permanent one. It requires to be perfected by *settlement*. "The title," says Vattel, "of navigators going on voyages of discovery, *and furnished with a commission from their sovereign*, has generally been respected, provided it has been soon after followed by real possession. But the law of nations will not acknowledge the sovereignty of a nation over countries, except those in which it has formed settlements, and of which it makes actual use."*

No nations have asserted this more strongly than England and the United States. "She understood not," said Elizabeth to Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, "why her subjects or those of any other prince should be debarred from the Indies, to which she could not persuade herself that the Spaniards had any just title by the Bishop of Rome's donation; or because they had touched here and there on the coast, built cottages, and given names to a river and cape, things which cannot entitle them to a propriety. This imaginary propriety could not hinder other princes from transporting colonies into those parts thereof where the Spaniards inhabit not, forasmuch as prescription without possession is little worth."†

"Prior discovery," said Mr. Gallatin, in the American counter-statement during the negotiations of 1826, "gives a right to occupy, provided that occupancy takes place within a reasonable time, and is followed by permanent settlements and by the cultivation of the soil."‡

The same rules of convenience which decide that a title by discovery may be lost unless perfected by settlement, decide that a title by settlement may be lost if that settle-

* Vol. iv. p. 369.

* Book I. chap. xviii.

† Campden's *Elizabeth*, year 1580.

‡ 20th Congress—5th Session—Document 199, pp. 63—69.

ment be abandoned. Otherwise one nation, without herself using a territory, would exclude all others by settling, and afterwards quitting it.

We now come to the third source of title—*Contiguity.* It may be divided into a perfect and an imperfect right.

A perfect right by contiguity, is the right which a nation enjoys to exclude all others from a territory, the command of which, though it be not actually within her occupation, is essential to the convenience or to the security of her real possessions. If no such right were recognized—if, when one nation has made a settlement, every other had a right to form one in its immediate vicinity—it is obvious that no continuous colonial establishments could be created. But the extent of this right has never been decided. One of the latest instances of its exercise, is the refusal by England to allow any other nation to colonize the Chatham Islands. We discovered those islands in 1774; but as we have never attempted to occupy them, our right by discovery has, according to our own doctrine, long since expired. But we maintain that their occupation by any other nation would be dangerous, or at least injurious, to our settlements in New-Zealand, though at the distance of many hundred miles. And on that ground we maintain the right, though not occupying them ourselves, to prevent their occupation by others.

The other, the imperfect title by contiguity, is a mere preferable right to acquire by settlement a complete title to lands not actually settled, and not essential either to the safety or to the convenience of existing settlements, but geographically connected with them. This title is even less defined than the former—still it must exist; for, if it do not exist, the title by discovery can give a right merely to the line of coast actually seen by the navigator. This was the title set up by Spain—but, to the extent to which she asserted it, denied by England—to the whole western coast of America. This is the ground of our claim to the unoccupied portion of New-Holland. That claim does not rest on discovery, or on settlement, or on treaty, or on prescription. It must then depend on contiguity. But it cannot be said that our existing settlements would be injured by the formation of others at one thousand miles distance. The contiguity, therefore, on which our claim rests, is mere geographical connexion, and we apprehend, therefore, that it is a mere preferable right—that it gives us merely a right of first choice—a right, for instance, to require that no nation shall colonize the coast of New-Holland without announcing to us her intention, and ascertaining that her projects are not a *bona fide* interference with any of ours. But by analogy to the imperfect title by discovery, the imperfect title by contiguity gives no permanent exclusive claim. Any nation has a right to say to us—Either colonize yourselves, or let us do it. But do not exclude others from territory which you do not use yourselves, and which we can use without injuring you.

A title by *Treaty* is of course a perfect title from the beginning as between the parties to the treaty; but, as respects all others, it is mere evidence of claim. Thus the treaty by which Russia has acknowledged that the British Northern boundary begins at latitude 54° 40′, is not binding on the United States. The treaty by which the United States and Spain have fixed the 42d parallel as the Northern boundary of Mexico, is not binding on England. It is to be observed also, that as between civilized nations, no title derived by treaty from a barbarous people is acknowledged. Savage tribes are held to have a mere right of occupancy, to last only until the land is required by civilized men; and incapable of transfer, except to the government which, by some of the means recognized by international law, has acquired the real sovereignty over what the savage erroneously supposes to be his own territory. It is generally thought advisable to go through the forms of a purchase and a cession; but it is universally admitted that the title of a civilized nation as against other civilized nations, is not strengthened by these forms, or weakened by their absence.

Prescription, the last of the five sources of title, is seldom found alone. The only case in which it can exist by itself, is one in which the rest of the world has for a long series of years allowed a single nation to exclude all others from a territory to which she has no perfect title by occupation, contiguity, or treaty. Of such a claim the United States endeavored to lay the foundation, by President Monroe's declaration of the 2d December, 1823—that the American continent was no longer to be considered as a subject of colonization by any European power. Had Europe acquiesced in this declaration, instead of protesting against it, it would in time have given to the United States a prescriptive right to act upon it. So if England were now to make a similar declaration respecting New-Holland, and it were followed by no opposition of remonstrance, England would in time acquire a prescriptive right to enforce it.

Having explained, as fully as our limits, and the incompleteness of the authorities, will allow, the Law of Nations on this obscure subject, we proceed to examine what countenance that law gives to the claims of England and of the United States on Oregon. We will begin with the title by *Discovery.*

It has been supposed that Drake may have caught a glimpse of the coast in latitude

48° in the year 1580. He certainly saw it up to latitude 43°. Of the two accounts of his voyage, one carries him up to latitude 48°—the other stops him at 43°. But as England never attempted to make any use of this supposed discovery, she has very properly avoided insisting on it. For nearly two centuries the North-western coast remained unvisited; but, in 1774 and 1775, Bucareli, the Viceroy of Mexico, who appears to have been a man of vigor unusual in a Spaniard, sent two expeditions to explore it. We copy from Humboldt, who had access to manuscript documents, the following statement of their proceedings:—

"Perez and his pilot, Estevan Martinez, left the port of San Blas on the 24th January, 1774. On the 9th of August they anchored, the first of all European navigators, in Nootka Road, which they called the port of San Lorenzo, and which the illustrious Cook, four years afterwards, called King George's Sound. In the following year a second expedition set out from San Blas, under the command of Heceta, Ayala, and Quadra. Heceta discovered the mouth of the Rio Columbia, called it the Entrada de Heceta, the Pic of San Jacinto. (Mount Edgecumbe,) near Norfolk Bay, and the fine port of Bucareli. I possess two very curious small maps, engraved in 1788 in the city of Mexico, which give the bearings of the coast from the 27° to the 58° of latitude, as they were discovered in the expedition of Quadra."*

Mr. Greenhow states, that in the charts published in Mexico after Heceta's return, the Columbia is named the Rio de San Roque. In 1778, Captain Cook, on his last voyage, partially examined the coast from the 44th parallel to the 59th, and accurately thence to within the Arctic circle. When his ships were returning after his death, they visited Canton, and sold very advantageously some furs which they had collected from the savages. This traffic produced important results. A mine of wealth was supposed to have been discovered in the fur-trade between the North-west of America and China, and the English and Americans prepared to work it; but as the South Sea Company had then exclusive privileges in the Southern Pacific, and the East India Company in China, the English adventurers generally sailed under foreign flags. The most remarkable of these traders were Captain Gray, the commander of the American merchant vessel the Columbia, and Lieutenant Meares, a British officer who acted as the virtual commander of a mercantile expedition using the Portuguese flag.

Meares left Macao for Nootka Sound in the beginning of 1788—erected a hut and a kind of building-yard there, built a vessel, and traded along the coast. He searched for the river St. Roque, and actually entered its mouth; but mistaking, as all previous navigators except Heceta had done, its bar for a continuous coast, he inferred that no such river existed. He therefore named the Northern headland Cape Disappointment, a name which it still bears.

In 1787, and the five following years, Captain Gray passed and repassed along the coast, generally wintering in Nootka Sound. On the 11th of June, 1792, being in search of a harbor to do some repairs, he ran into the Entrada de Heceta, saw an opening in the bar, crossed it, and found himself in the river St. Roque. He sailed up for fifteen miles, took in water, and completed his repairs; and then with much difficulty get back over the bar into the Pacific. He changed the name of this river from that of St. Roque to that which it still bears, the Columbia.

In 1791, Captain Vancouver was despatched by the British Government to the North-western coast, partly for purposes which we shall mention hereafter, and partly for discovery. He reached that coast at about latitude 40°, and thence, up to the Northern shores of the Pacific, made a survey far more accurate than any that had previously been effected. But, as usual, he mistook the bar of the Columbia for a continuous coast, and was undeceived only by meeting Captain Gray. Still he supposed that it must be impassable, as in truth it generally is, by vessels of burden. Instead, therefore, of exploring it with his own ship, the Discovery, he dispatched Lieutenant Broughton in a smaller vessel, the Chatham. Broughton crossed the bar; but, finding the channel intricate and dangerous, left his ship, and rowed up in his cutter about one hundred miles,—that is, nearly to the point at which the rapids render farther progress, under ordinary circumstances, impossible.

The progress of overland discovery was much slower. The first who penetrated the Rocky Mountains was Sir Alexander Mackenzie, then in the service of the North-west Company. In the year 1793 he crossed them in about latitude 54°—discovered Fraser's River, descended it for about two hundred and fifty miles, then struck off in a westerly direction, and reached the Pacific in latitude 52° 20′. In August, 1805, Lewis and Clarke, despatched for that purpose by the Government of the United States, reached the Rocky Mountains in about latitude 44°—crossed them, discovered the Southern head-waters of the Columbia, floated down its stream for about six hundred miles, and on the 15th of November reached its mouth. Here they built some huts—remained in them during the winter, and in 1806 returned to the United States, exploring in their course many of the tributaries of the Columbia. This is the only occasion on which the Rocky Mountains have

* Humboldt's *New Spain.* Black's translation. Vol. ii. p. 316 to 318.

been crossed by persons acting in a public capacity.

In 1806, Mr. Fraser, also under the orders of the North-west Company, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and established a trading post on Fraser's River, about latitude 54°; and in 1811, Mr. Thompson, also an agent of that Company, discovered the Northern head-waters of the Columbia about latitude 52°, and erected some huts on its banks. This is the whole amount of the title by *discovery*.

On these grounds, that title has been claimed by the United States, by England, and by Spain.

The claim to that title, on the part of the United States, depends on the discoveries by Gray, and by Lewis and Clarke. They have chiefly rested on that by Gray; and, in virtue of it, claim the sovereignty over all the countries drained by the Columbia—that is, the whole territory from about latitude 42° to 52°—it being, according to the doctrine of the American statesmen who conducted the negotiations of 1824 and 1826, an established international law, that a nation which discovers the mouth of a river entitles itself to all the territory drained by that river. That is to say, that if Europe had been the unoccupied, and America the discovering country, the discovery of the mouth of the Danube would have given to the discoverers the sovereignty of Wurtemberg and Baden. It is scarcely necessary to tell European readers, or even American *lawyers*, that no such absurd rule exists. When Mr. Rush, and afterwards Mr. Gallatin, the American negotiators, were asked for their authorities, they merely referred to the grants made by European sovereigns of the territories watered by certain rivers—words of description, convenient enough for the demarcation of unknown lands; but no more establishing the law in question than grant after grant, describing its subject as bounded by a range of mountains, would prove it to be a rule of international law, that the nation which first sees a mountain range is entitled to all the lands which that range intersects. Another fatal objection to any claim founded on Gray's discovery, is the really recognized international law, that the discoveries made by private individuals give no title to their nation. They prevent, indeed, any other nation from acquiring a title by discovery, but confer none themselves.

A third objection is, that Gray was not the discoverer of the Columbia. It was first seen by Heceta, named by him the San Roque, and by that name laid down in maps. If Gray, by entering it, and sailing up for fifteen miles, superseded Heceta, Broughton again superseded Gray by exploring it for more than eighty miles further. If it were true that prior imperfect discoveries are superseded by subsequent and more accurate ones, the title by discovery to the whole coast of Oregon belongs to Vancouver; for he was the first who accurately examined it. Lewis and Clarke were, indeed, public officers; but their discovery of the Southern sources of the Columbia, could give no title to the territory watered by a river of which the lower portion was already well known, and the Northern sources were discovered by others.

The English claim by discovery is equally unfounded. Her overland discoverers were not public officers; and of her maritime discoverers, it is doubtful whether Drake ever ascended beyond the 43d parallel; and Cook and Vancouver did not see the coast until it had been surveyed and mapped by Heceta. There remains the title of Spain; and, as far as mere discovery goes, it is complete. The voyages of Perez and Heceta possessed every requisite. They were exploring expeditions made by government ships, and for government purposes, and they were sufficiently minute to enable the coast to be mapped.

But we have already seen, that settlement is essential to the completion of a title by discovery, and is in itself an independent source of title.

We proceed, therefore, to inquire what title has been acquired to Oregon by *Settlement*. The first white men who appear to have shown an intention to fix themselves in any part of that country were Meares and his companions in 1788. Their continued residence at Nootka Sound raised the jealousy of the Viceroy of Mexico. He despatched Martinez with three armed vessels to dispossess the intruders. Martinez arrived on the 6th May, 1789, at Nootka Sound—erected a fort there, and soon after seized Meare's vessels, and sent some of his men towards Europe in Captain Gray's ship, the Columbia, and the rest to San Blas as prisoners.

The result was remarkable; each nation demanded satisfaction—Spain for Meares' intrusion into what she considered her territories: England for the mode in which Spain had taken the law against him into her own hands. Each armed, but after a waste of about three millions on our part, and one million on that of Spain, and probably a much greater loss occasioned to commerce by six months of uncertainty, the two governments came to their senses. The past was remedied by an indemnity given by Spain to Meares, and the future provided for by the convention of the Escurial; or, as it is generally called, the Nootka Sound Convention, of the 28th October, 1790,

By Article *first* of that treaty, the buildings and tracts of land on the North-west coast of America, of which British subjects had been dispossessed, were to be restored.

Article *third* stipulates that the respective

subjects of England and Spain shall not be disturbed in navigating or fishing in the Pacific or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coast of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of commerce with the natives, or of *making settlement there.*

By Article *fourth*, British subjects are not to navigate or fish within ten sea-leagues from any part of the coast already occupied by Spain.

By Article *fifth*, in all places on the North-western coast to the North of the parts of that coast already occupied by Spain—that is, to the North of San Francisco, in latitude 38°—wherever the subjects of either nation shall hereafter make settlements, the subjects of the other are to have free access.

Captain Vancouver was despatched by the British Government to receive the surrender of the tracts of land mentioned in the first article. On his arrival at Nootka Sound, however, no such tracts of land were identified. A hut was offered, which he refused. He left Nootka Sound in the possession of the Spaniards; and there is considerable doubt whether any lands were ever restored to Meares, or whether there were any to restore. All that we know is, that in 1795 all parties, Spaniards and English, had abandoned Nootka Sound, and it has not been reöccupied.

During his voyage, Vancouver, we trust without instructions, was guilty of an assumption of sovereignty more ridiculous than even the average absurdity of such transactions.

He first took possession, in the name of England, of all the country from latitude 39° 20′ to the Straits of Fuca, and afterwards from the Straits of Fuca to the 59th parallel. That is to say, the treaty, to superintend the execution of which he was despatched, having stipulated that the whole coast should be open to settlement by England and by Spain, he took exclusive possession of nearly the whole of it on the part of England.

We are glad to think that no British negotiator has relied on this assertion of claim. Indeed, the Northern part of the territory comprised in it is now under the undisputed sovereignty of Russia, and the Southern under that of Mexico.

The next important attempt at settlement was made by Mr. Astor, an American. He despatched an expedition by sea and by land, which met near the mouth of the Columbia, and in 1811 erected on its South bank a little fort which he named Astoria, intended to be the centre of an extensive trade between America and China. Nearly the same events followed as had occurred at Nootka Sound. In the course of the war between England and America, which broke out in the next year, Astoria was taken by a British force, the British standard hoisted, and the name changed to Fort George. *This is the only case in which any part of the Oregon territory has been occupied by any person under the authority of the British Government.* The treaty of Ghent, which terminated that war, provided for the restoration of all possessions taken by either party from the other during the war. In obedience to this stipulation, Fort George was, on the 6th of October, 1818, restored to an agent appointed by the American Government. The British flag was struck, and the American hoisted. *This, again, is the only case in which any person authorized by the Government of the United States has occupied any part of Oregon.* But that occupation was as brief as the occupation of Nootka Sound. Astoria has been abandoned as a settlement, and is now reduced to a mere log-house, in which a clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company resides, for the purpose of communication between Vancouver and the mouth of the Columbia.

It follows from this statement, that up to the year 1818, no civilized nation had acquired the sovereignty over any part of Oregon. Spain was entitled by discovery, but did not perfect that title by permanent settlement; and the settlements, if mere trading posts can be called settlements, made by English or American subjects, were unauthorized by their respective government.

The resumption of Nootka Sound by England, and of Astoria by America, were indeed official executive acts; but each of these posts has been abandoned.

Since that time, however, some pastoral and agricultural establishments have, as we have seen, been formed.

But on two distinct grounds these settlements give no title to the sovereignty of the soil. First, because they have been merely the unauthorized acts of individuals. With respect to the British settlements, this is obvious from the statement we have already given of the words of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter. And with respect to the American settlements, the United States have not done a single act authorizing their people to acquire lands beyond the Rocky Mountains. Those who have done so are mere squatters, like the squatters in Texas. And secondly, because the convention of 1818, to which we shall immediately proceed, and which has never ceased to operate, stipulates that during its continuance the country Westward of the Rocky Mountains shall be open to the subjects of both powers; "it being understood," continues the treaty, "that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim of either party to any part of the country." It is obvious that the right of sovereignty being expressly left in abeyance, no act done by either party, during

the continuance of the treaty, can affect the right of the other.

We now proceed to consider the *Treaties* affecting Oregon. We have already stated the material parts of the Nootka Sound convention. Between the conclusion of that convention in 1790, and the restoration of Astoria in 1818, important events had occurred in the countries bordering on Oregon. Russia had created a fur company, authorized to settle and bring under the Russian sovereignty any portion of America unoccupied by a civilized power. The company scattered their posts through the Aleutian Islands, and along the North coast of the Pacific—fixed their head-quarters at Sitca, near the fifty-sixth parallel, claimed all that coast as Russian territory, and were preparing to advance towards the South. The United States, by the purchase of Louisiana, extended their Western frontier to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon, therefore, became contiguous to four great empires. To Russia on the North, to England and America on the West, and to Spain on the South.

Several questions were open between England and the United States in 1818. One was that of fisheries. The treaty of 1783 had given, or rather continued, to the people of the United States a general liberty to fish on the coasts of British America. America claimed the benefit of this stipulation as a permanent arrangement; or, to use the odd expression of jurists, a transitory convention. England maintained that it had ceased by the war of 1812. A question also existed as to the Northern boundary line of the United States. These points were settled by the convention of the 20th October, 1818. The liberty of fishing was confined within certain limits; the forty-ninth parallel was declared to divide the British and American territories, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The American negotiators, Rush and Gallatin, proposed to continue that parallel as the boundary line down to the Pacific. This was refused by the British commissioners, Robinson and Goulburn, and the Columbia suggested in its place. The very undue importance attached at that time to the Columbia, probably was the circumstance which prevented an agreement. As the best expedient, the precedent of the Nootka Sound convention was followed; and, as we have already stated, the use of the country was declared to be open to both parties for ten years—the sovereignty remaining in abeyance. On the 22d of February, 1819, Spain and the United States, by the Florida treaty, recognized the forty-second parallel as their mutual boundary, from the source of the Arkansas, on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, down to the Pacific; and Spain ceded to the United States all her claims to any territories North of that line. Spain, however, having lost by non-user the rights which she had acquired by discovery, had no claims to cede, except such as she was entitled to by mere contiguity, or, as against England, by the Nootka Sound convention. In 1824 and 1825, the claims of Russia were satisfied by a treaty with the United States, which stipulates that the Russians shall confine their settlements to the North of latitude 54° 40′; and by a treaty with England, by which a line beginning at 54° 40′, is fixed as the boundary between the Russian and British dominions.

These treaties, of course, affected only the four nations who were parties to them. As to those nations, the effect was to exclude Russia and Spain, and to prevent England and America from acquiring any title by settlement as against one another. To the rest of the world Oregon remains open; and, unfit as it is by situation, soil and climate, for profitable settlement, it is probable that it will long continue open.

Of the five sources of title, we have now gone through three—*discovery, settlement,* and *treaty;* and we have shown that under no one of them has a title to any portion of Oregon been acquired by any civilized nation. There remain two others—*prescription* and *contiguity.* Prescription obviously does not apply to a country which was not discovered till the end of the last century. There remains, therefore, only contiguity; and this claim is confined to England and the United States—Spain and Russia, the other contiguous States, having taken their shares and retired. But neither England nor America can claim a perfect title by contiguity. Neither of them has a settlement within 2000 miles of the Rocky Mountains. Neither of them can maintain that the occupation of the country to the West of those mountains is necessary to the security, or would even add to the convenience, of her territories to the East of them; accessible as they are only by a land journey of between three and four thousand miles, or a voyage of eight months. But an imperfect title by contiguity—a title depending merely on geographical connection—each certainly has to the portion of the country which adjoins its own frontier; that is to say, England to the portion North of the forty-ninth parallel, and America to that South. This is, without doubt, the weakest of all titles; so weak, that when expressed in words it seems almost to disappear; for what can be less substantial than a claim to territory which is not yours, merely because it is bounded by that which is? Still, it must be admitted to be a source of title, however slight, where there is no other. And this is a case in point.

The arrangements for joint occupation

made by England, first with Spain, and afterwards with the United States, were plausible expedients for the suspension of immediate disputes, but could not have been practically acted on. Under such an arrangement, the sovereignty being in abeyance, there is no *lex loci* unless it be the law of the aborigines. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian courts have, under an act of the British Parliament, power over British subjects, but over British subjects only. If an American murder an Englishman under the lines of Fort Vancouver, he cannot be legally punished. The British law cannot touch an American; the American law cannot take cognizance of a crime committed against a foreigner beyond the sovereignty of the States. The only resource seems to be to hand him over to Casenove, to be disposed of according to Klackatack law. Joint settlement of the country by two independent nations, without common tribunals or a common superior, would be obviously impossible. Indeed, joint occupation is impossible even for mere hunting and trading purposes. We have seen that in the Indian fur-trade the competition of white men, even though belonging to the same nation and governed by the same laws, is destructive to the Indians, to the furred animals, and to the success of both parties. The Hudson's Bay Company have acted, and continue to act, on this principle. They hold no trade to be worth having which is shared. British rivals they exclude by law; Russian and American by reckless competition. Nothing can be kinder than their conduct to their competitors as men. They protect them, they clothe them, they feed them; but as traders they crush them. If an American post is established, a Hudson's Bay post instantly rises in its neighborhood. If an American vessel trades along the coast, a Company's ship follows in her wake. If an American offers goods for barter, the Company, whatever be the loss, undersells him. "We have compelled," says Mr. Pelly, in 1838, "the American adventurers one by one to withdraw from the contest, and are now pressing the Russian Fur Company so closely, that we hope, at no very distant period, to confine them to the trade of their own proper territory."*

The great error of all parties has been the importance attached to Oregon. But, assuming it to be of any value, the Americans cannot be expected to rest satisfied with an arrangement which, professing to give them equal rights, practically excludes them. We have seen that in 1818 they proposed a partition. They again proposed one in 1824; but as the terms offered by each party were a mere repetition of those of 1818—namely, on the part of England the Columbia as a boundary, and on the part of America the 49th parallel—the second negotiation was as fruitless as the first had been. Another attempt was made in 1826. The American minister, Mr. Gallatin, now offered a slight modification. He proposed that the forty-ninth parallel should be adopted merely as a basis, subject to deviation according to the accidents of the country: and farther, that if that line should cross any navigable tributaries of the Columbia, the navigation of such tributaries, and also of the Columbia, should be open to British subjects. The British negotiators, Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, adhering to the Columbia as the general boundary, offered to America a detached peninsula, bounded on the South by a line to be drawn from Hood's Inlet to Bulfinch harbor, giving excellent harbors and the Southern coast of the Straits of Fuca; and further, that a strip along the North bank of the Columbia should be neutral, and unoccupied by either nation. Neither proposal was accepted, and the result was an indefinite prolongation of the convention of 1818, terminable at the option of either party on twelve months' notice.

As this was the last negotiation of which the papers are printed, it may be worth while to show the position taken by each party. It is contained in the British statement annexed to the protocol of the sixth conference; and in the American counter-statement annexed to the protocol of the seventh conference.†

The British negotiators disclaimed all right to exclusive sovereignty over any part of Oregon. But they maintained that no other power had acquired such a right; and therefore that the whole country must be open to settlement by any nation, and, among the rest, by Great Britain. They then refuted by arguments which we need not reproduce, (for we have already stated their substance,) the exclusive pretensions of America. And they concluded by declaring the determination of Great Britain to maintain her qualified rights under the Nootka Sound convention, until a fair partition shall have been effected.

The only parts of Mr. Gallatin's answer which we need notice are as follow:—He maintained that the Columbia was first discovered by the United States—that this discovery was followed by an actual settlement made by Mr. Astor within a reasonable time—and that this discovery and settlement gave a right to the whole country drained by the Columbia, and by its tributary streams—that is, to the whole territory between the 52d and 42d parallels. He contended that the Nootka Sound convention was purely commercial—that the settlements which it authorized were trading posts, not colonies, since colonies im-

* Letter to Lord Glenelg, House of Commons Paper, 1842. No. 547.

† 20th Congress—1st Session—Document No. 199, pp. 50—60.

ply exclusive sovereignty—and that it terminated by the war of 1796. He affirmed that America, having purchased for a valuable consideration the rights of Spain, had acquired a double title, and therefore was entitled to a double share; whereas the British proposal offered her only one-third. He contended that title by contiguity must have reference to the magnitude and population of the settlement in respect of which it is claimed, and the facilities and probabilities of actual occupation; and he urged that, on comparing the comparative population and rate of increase of the United States and of British America, it must be evident that it is from the United States, not from Canada, that the future population of Oregon will proceed.

It is strange that a man of Mr. Gallatin's ability should have relied on the settlement made by Mr. Astor. Omitting, for the present, the fatal objection that it was a private, not a government enterprise, it was a mere attempt to form a trading post. And in the very paper which we are considering, Mr. Gallatin affirms, with reason, that mere factories established for the purpose of traffic, and not followed by actual cultivation, give no title. And lastly, it was abandoned by its creator, and is now a ruinous log-house. That the erection of a stockade by private traders, and its retention for a few months, can give, thirty years after it has been abandoned, the sovereignty of a country nearly twice as large as France, is a position which no statesman educated on this side of the Atlantic will seriously maintain. The construction of the Nootka Sound convention is not free from doubt. It certainly resembles the provisions of the treaty of 1783 respecting the right of fishing, which, according to the English negotiators, was annulled by the war of 1812; and, according to the Americans, was a permanent arrangement. The convention of 1827, however, seems to have made this discussion unimportant. By that convention, either party may terminate the present arrangement on twelve months' notice. But as that arrangement and the Nootka Sound arrangement, are substantially the same, the power to terminate the one necessarily implies a power to terminate the other.

The claim founded on purchase from Spain was sophistical. The disputed territery—the territory to which the Nootka Sound convention applied, began in latitude 38°. By the Florida treaty, America ceded to Spain the part of it which lies between that parallel and 42°. But as the ceded portion belonged just as much to England as it did to America, to found on this cession a title against England was altogether childish. But we admit that there is a foundation for the premise, that title by contiguity is affected by the importance of the settlement in respect of which it is claimed. And we firmly believe in Mr. Gallatin's prophecy, that "under whatever nominal sovereignty Oregon may be placed, whatever its ultimate destinies may be, it will be almost exclusively peopled by the surplus population of the United States."

The negotiation for partition is now resumed, and we trust with a fair prospect of success. It is much that the real worthlessness of the country has been established. All that any prudent Englishman or American can wish is, that the controversy should be speedily and honorably settled. A week's interruption of confidence—such, for instance, as followed the reception of Mr. Polk's inaugural speech—costs each party twenty times the value of the matter in dispute.

The obvious course is to refer the whole question to arbitration. The decision of an arbitrator necessarily saves the honor of each party; and in the present case there is nothing else to contend for. We have heard that America objects to arbitration, and that her objection is founded on her conviction that the right is on her side. But as there are few disputes in which each party is not convinced that he is in the right, it follows, that if such a conviction were a bar to arbitration, that mode of adjustment could scarcely ever take place. Assuming the honesty and intelligence of the proposed arbitrator, the only valid objection to arbitration, is the conviction, not merely that we are in the right, but that the opposite party knows that we are in the right. If we believe this, we believe this, we believe his claim to be fraudulent and vexatious; and we are justified, if the object in itself, or as affecting our honor, be adequate, in refusing to allow the question to be discussed. England would not allow her title to Quebec, or America her title to Rhode Island, to be the subject of an arbitration—not merely because each nation is convinced of the validity of her own title, but because each knows that its validity is known to the other. In the present case, America, with that ignorance of international law which is the glaring defect of American statesmen, may possibly be convinced that her claim to the whole of Oregon is valid; but she cannot believe that England knows it to be valid. She cannot deny that we honestly believe it to be matter of controversy; and if a fourth negotiation should fail, she is bound by friendship, by prudence, and by regard to the welfare of the whole civilized world, to allow it to be settled by arbitration.

Our readers have perhaps a right to ask what in our opinion the decision of an honest arbitrator would be? We think that we have supplied premises from which it may be inferred. We have shown that no nation now possesses any title, perfect or imperfect,

by discovery, by settlement, by treaty, or by prescription. We have shown, too, that no nation possesses a perfect title by contiguity; and we have shown that an imperfect title by contiguity to the portion which lies North of the forty-ninth parallel is vested in England—and to that part which lies South of that parallel, in America. We think, therefore, that that parallel ought to be the basis of the boundary; but as, if prolonged indefinitely, it would cut off the Southern extremity of Vancouver's Island, with little advantage to America, and great injury, if we shall ever occupy that island, to England, we think that it should cease to be the boundary when it reaches the coast, and that thence the boundary should be the sea. This would give to us the whole of Vancouver's Island, which, if we are absurd enough to plant a colony in the Northern Pacific, is the least objectionable seat. It possesses excellent ports, a tolerable climate, and some cultivable soil—an ascertained and defensible frontier—and the command of the important straits, by which, to the East and to the South, it is separated from the continent. That its distance from Europe would render it a costly, unprofitable incumbrance, is true; but that objection applies with equal force to every part of Oregon.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TEXAS?—ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY.

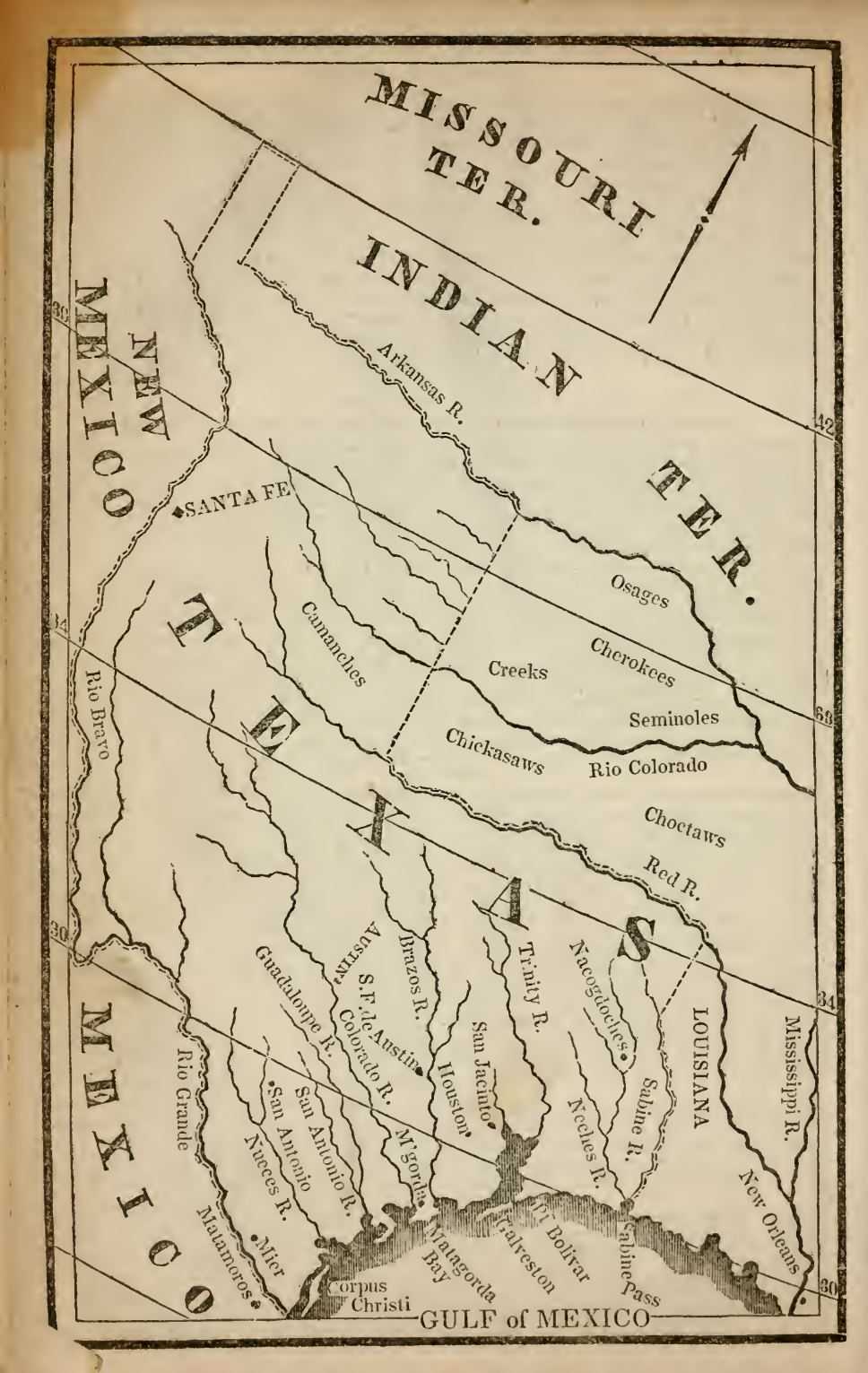
Extracts from Senator Benton's Speech, May 6, 1844.

"These former provinces of the Mexican Viceroyalty, *now departments of the Mexican Republic*, lying *on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth*, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of *re*-annexation with Texas. Let us pause and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter. First: There is the department, formerly the province of *New-Mexico*, lying on both sides of the river from its head-spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated, well cultivated, and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank (for I only speak of the part which we propose to *re*-annex) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3,000 souls, and where the custom house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods. Then comes Santa Fé, the capital, 4,000 souls; then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls; then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and fields. Then come the departments of *Chihuahua*, *Coahuila* and *Tamaulipas*, without settlements on the left bank of the river, but occupying the right bank, and commanding the left. All this—being *parts of four Mexican departments, now under Mexican Governors and Governments*—is permanently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejecting the treaty! The one half of the department of New-Mexico, with its capital, becomes a territory of the United States: an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank, which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities; the same of Tamaulipas, the ancient Nuevo Santandar, (New St. Andrew,) and which covers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexico. These, in addition to old Texas; these parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—*this slice of the Republic of Mexico, two thousand miles long and some hundred broad*—all this our President has cut off from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares it ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it Texas! and the cutting off he calls *re*-annexation! Humboldt calls it New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nuevo Santandar, (now Tamaulipas;) and the civilized world may qualify this *re*-annexation by the application of some odious and terrible epithet. Demosthenes advised the people of Athens not to take, but to *re*-take a certain city; and in that RE laid the virtue which saved the act from the character of spoliation and robbery. Will it be equally potent with us? and will the RE prefixed to the annexation *legitimatize the seizure of two thousand miles of a neighbor's dominion, with whom we have treaties of peace and friendship and commerce?* Will it legitimate this seizure, made by virtue of a treaty with Texas, when *no Texan force*—witness the disastrous expeditions to Mier and to Santa Fé—*have been seen near it without being killed or taken, to the last man?*"

"I wash my hands of all attempts *to dismember the Mexican Republic by seizing her dominions in New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas.* The treaty, IN ALL THAT RELATES TO THE BOUNDARY OF THE RIO GRANDE, IS AN ACT OF UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. IT IS THE SEIZURE OF TWO THOUSAND MILES OF HER TERRITORY, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States Chargé in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that *he was conscious of* THE ENORMITY OF THIS OUTRAGE; knew it was war; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he knew he had provoked."

"I therefore propose, as an additional resolution, applicable to the Rio del Norte boundary only—the one which I will read and send to the Secretary's table, and on which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That *the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, would be* AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."


MISSOURI TER.
INDIAN TER.
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MEXICO
SANTA FE
Arkansas R.
Osages
Cherokees
Creeks
Seminoles
Chickasaws
Rio Colorado
Choctaws
Red R.
Comanches
Rio Bravo
Austin
S.F. de Austin
Brazos R.
Trinity R.
Nacogdoches
LOUISIANA
Mississippi R.
Guadalupe R.
Colorado R.
San Jacinto
Houston
Sabine R.
Neches R.
Rio Grande
San Antonio
San Antonio R.
M'gorda
Nueces R.
Galveston
Ft. Bolivar
Sabine Pass
New Orleans
Matamoros
Mier
Matagorda Bay
Corpus Christi
GULF of MEXICO
42
39
34
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30

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

As Defined by Treaties.

As questions of disputed boundary are frequently arising between our country and her neighbors, on which the People are called to act, without in all cases possessing adequate knowledge of the matters in dispute, we have decided to collate and bring together all the provisions of Treaties between the United States and other civilized Powers affecting questions of Boundary. These will be found exceedingly convenient and useful to the public speaker and writer on our National Boundaries, and hardly less so to the Voters of our Country, who, when called on to incite or sustain a War on account of disputed territorial rights, must naturally desire to be sure that the side on which they are called to act is not merely *our* side but the *right* side. The Treaty provisions are as follows:

Treaty of Independence—Paris, 1783.

[The first or *Provisional Articles of Peace* between the United States and Great Britain, by which the latter first recognized the Independence of the former, were signed at Paris, on the 30th November, 1782, by Richard Oswald on the part of Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens on the part of the United States. This Treaty assigned and defined the Boundaries of our Country, so far as it bordered on possessions still retained by Great Britain; but these boundaries were recapitulated more specifically in the *Definitive Treaty of Peace*, signed by David Hartley for Great Britain, and John Adams, Benj. Franklin and John Jay for the United States, on the 3d of September, 1783. In this Treaty, the stipulations affecting Territorial Rights are as follows:

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

Art. 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river: thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; and thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall

intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river: and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Jay's Treaty—1794–5.

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain, was signed at London, Nov. 19, 1794, by William Wyndham on the part of Great Britain, and John Jay on behalf of the United States. This Treaty encountered a strong popular opposition in this country, but was ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate and approved by President Washington. The clauses which affect questions of Boundary are as follows:

Art. 4. *Whereas* it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the United States; it is agreed that measures shall be taken in concert between His Majesty's government in America and the Government of the United States for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed, by amicable negotiation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said Treaty.

Art. 5. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described; that question shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz:

One commissioner shall be named by His Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the same presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn, impartially to examine and decide the said question, according to such evidence as shall respective-be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration, under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river St. Croix, intended by the treaty.—The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river; and shall particularize

the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of His Majesty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

Louisiana Treaty (with France)—1803.

Louisiana, originally discovered and colonized by France, was by her ceded in 1763 to Spain, under whose dominion it remained down to 1800. The People of our rapidly settling Western States and Territories, being denied by Spain the right of navigating the Mississippi and of depositing and transshipping their produce at New-Orleans, were naturally excited and indignant thereat, and were often ready to descend their great rivers in hostile array, and open by the sword a free passage for their commerce to the ocean. In 1800, Louisiana was secretly ceded by Spain to France, the two nations being then united in the closest bonds of alliance. In 1803, France being on the eve of a fresh War with Great Britain, whose great Naval superiority rendered the early conquest of this vast but nearly defenceless territory morally certain, the First Consul (Bonaparte) resolved to sell it to this country, which was naturally presumed desirous of so convenient and tempting an acquisition. The proposition having been made to our Government, was eagerly responded to by President Jefferson, by whose authority a Treaty was negotiated at Paris, April 30th, 1803, whereby France ceded the entire territory of Louisiana, with all its appurtenances, to the United States in perpetuity. That Treaty was accompanied by another, whereby the United States agreed to pay France Sixty Millions of francs, ($11-250,000.) The United States stipulated to pay an additional sum not exceeding Twenty Millions of francs to our own citizens who had claims against France for spoliations of our commerce committed prior to 1800, which sum was to be in full satisfaction of such claims. [France has been paid her Sixty Millions of francs, and has long since paid us Twenty-five Millions for spoliations committed by her *since* that time; but our plundered merchants, whom we agreed with her to compensate, remain unpaid to this day, while many of them have died beggars since our Government assumed the obligation to pay them.] The material clauses of the Louisiana Treaty are as follow:

Art. 1. Whereas, by article the third of the Treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an 9, (1st October, 1800,) between the First Consul of the French Republic and His Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the Treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States: *And whereas*, in pursuance of the Treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic; in virtue of the abovementioned Treaty concluded with His Catholic Majesty.

Treaty of Ghent—1814.

War having been declared by the United States against Great Britain in June, 1812, and thence prosecuted by each party with various success until 1814, the commissioners of the two nations met at Ghent, in the Netherlands, late in that year, and proceeded to settle the articles of a Treaty of Peace, which was signed, Dec. 24th, 1814, by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams on the part of Great Britain, and by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin on behalf of the United States, and ratified by our Senate on

the 17th of February following. The articles of this Treaty which affect the boundaries of the two nations are as follow:

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

Art. 4. *Whereas*, it was stipulated by the second article in the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and *whereas*, the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn *impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States, respectively.* The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report, under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is farther agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of said commissioners refusing or declining, or wifully omitting to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners to some friendly sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide upon the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be: And if the commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or State, together with the report of such other commissioner

then such sovereign or State shall decide, *ex parté*, upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ART. 5. *Whereas*, neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two Powers, as the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and *whereas* that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the source of the River St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on the said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has yet been surveyed; it is agreed that for those several purposes two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration, under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ART. 6. *Whereas*, by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior." And *whereas* doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States: in order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit; the said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ART. 7. It is farther agreed that the said two last-mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the do-

minions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications and rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Convention of London—1818.

Difficulties having arisen with regard to the Fishing Privileges of the United States on the Banks of Newfoundland and coasts adjacent, secured to us by the Treaty of Independence, 1783, but which Great Britain expressly refused to renew or recognize by the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, considering them invalidated by the War and this refusal, while our Commissioners maintained that these provisions, from their nature, revived of course on the restoration of Peace, a Supplementary Treaty was negotiated in London, by Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush for the United States, and by Frederick John Robinson and Henry Goulburn on behalf of Great Britain, and signed on the 20th of October, 1818. Its material provisions are these:

Art. 1. *Whereas* differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company: And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here-above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and repairing of damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

Art. 2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

Art. 3. It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-

west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country: the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

[In 1817, Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States respectively, under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, sworn to decide impartially, met in New-York, Nov. 24th, and decided that Moose Island, Frederick Island and Dudley Island in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, belong to the United States, and all other islands in said Bay belong to Great Britain—which award was accepted by the Government of each Nation.

On the 18th of June, 1822, Peter B. Porter and Anthony Barclay, sworn Commissioners on behalf of the United States and Great Britain, met in Utica, and apportioned all the Islands in the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara, Lake Erie, Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, between the two countries respectively, according to their proximity to the States or of the Canadas, or as they were found to lie on our side or theirs of the main current of the several rivers.

The Commissioners of the two Nations having been unable to agree respecting the North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, a Convention was framed at London in 1827, (Sept. 29th) between Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Charles Grant and Henry U. Addington on behalf of Great Britain, whereby the whole matter in dispute was referred to the King of the Netherlands.

On the 10th of January, 1831, King William made his award, recapitulating the grounds of controversy, and recommending that a line drawn from the head of the River St. Croix due North till it strikes the middle of the River St. John, and thence up the middle of that River to the mouth of the St. Francis, thence up that River to the extreme source of its South-Westernmost branch, thence due West to its intersection with the line claimed by the United States. He also decided that the utmost source of the North-Westernmost stream emptying into the Northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered the North-Westernmost head of the Connecticut River specified in the Treaty of Ghent. Also, that a new line should be run thence to the River St. Lawrence, in such manner as at all events to concede Rouse's Point [near Lake Champlain] to the United States. This award was *rejected* both by the United States and Great Britain.

By a farther Convention, concluded at London, Aug. 6th, 1827, between Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Charles Grant and Henry U. Addington on behalf of Great Britain, it was agreed that the arrangement made in 1818, allowing each nation freedom to trade to or settle in the Oregon Territory, should be extended for an unlimited period, terminable on twelve months notice by either party. This arrangement is not to impair or in any wise affect the claims of either nation to the territory West of the Rocky Mountains, or any part of it.]

Florida Treaty (with Spain)—1819.

The United States and Spain having various claims against each other for the redress of injuries done and received—the United States mainly for spoliations upon our commerce under the Spanish flag, and Spain for the overrunning of Florida by U. States forces under Gen. Jackson and various losses and indignities consequent thereon—a "Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits' was negociated between them at Washington, 1819, and signed on the 22d of February by John Quincy Adams for the United States and Don Luis de Onis for Spain. This Treaty conceded so much to the U. States, and was deemed so disadvantageous to Spain, that her Government refrained from ratifying it till Oct. 24th,

1820. Its portions material to our purpose, in which Spain cedes Florida and her claims on Oregon to the U. States, are as follows:

ART. 2. His Catholic majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks and other buildings which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States duly authorized to receive them.

ART. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or *Red River;* then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ART. 4. To fix this line with more precicision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South Sea: they shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ART. 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

ART. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

Treaty of Boundary with Mexico—1828.

Mexico having thrown off the yoke of Spain and established her independence, it was recognized by the United States and relations of amity established between the two countries. A 'Treaty of Limits' was subsequently negotiated between them at Mexico, Jan. 12th 1828, by Joel R. Poinsett on the part of the U. States and Sebastian Camacho and José Ygnacio Esteva on behalf of Spain. This Treaty stipulates:

The limits of the United States of America with the bordering Territories of Mexico having been fixed and designated by a solemn

treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United States of America, on the one part, and of that of Spain on the other: And, whereas, the said Treaty having been sanctioned at a period when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to confirm the validity of the aforesaid Treaty of limits, regarding it as still in force and binding between the United States of America and the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the United States of America has appointed Joel Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary; and the President of the United Mexican States their Excellencies Sebastian Camacho and José Ygnacio Esteva:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded, the following articles:

Art. 1. The dividing limits of the respective bordering territories of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, being the same as were agreed and fixed upon by the above-mentioned Treaty of Washington, concluded and signed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high contracting parties will proceed forthwith to carry into full effect the third and fourth articles of said Treaty, which are herein recited, as follows:

Art. 2. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea: the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high-contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: the United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Boundary Treaty with Russia—1824.

Great Britain and the U. States, having conflicting claims to territory West of the Rocky Mountains, were each desirous to enlist on its side, or a least to secure against siding with its rival, the Russian Empire, which also has large and formerly undefined claims to territory on the North-West Coast of America.—Each nation, therefore, negotiated a Treaty with Russia, whereby the claims of the latter to sovereignty over the coast were admitted to extend from the Polar Ices as far South as N. lat. 54° 40′. The Treaty of the United States was negotiated by Henry Middleton for this Country with Count Nesselrode and M. de Poletica on the part of Russia. After stipulating the freedom of trade, of navigation and of fishing on the North-West Coast to the people of both Nations, but that, to prevent smuggling, the subjects of neither Government shall resort to the posts of the other nation without permission from the local authorities, the Treaty proceeds:

Art. 3. It is moreover agreed that, hereafter, there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the north-west coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, *to the north* of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that, in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, *south* of the same parallel.

North-Eastern Boundary or Ashburton Treaty—1842.

Repeated efforts to settle the North-Eastern Boundary of the U. States by negotiation, arbitration or joint commissioners having failed, the British Government in 1841 despatched Lord Ashburton to Washington on a special mission to make a final attempt to adjust this Boundary amicably. He was met in a kindred spirit by Daniel Webster, U. S. Secretary of State, and in due time a Treaty of absolute and amicable settlement of this long disputed question, and of other outstanding differences was signed and ratified. The following are its essential provisions:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: and *whereas* it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding farther discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable.

Art. 1. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the fifth Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof: thence up the middle of the main channel of said River St. John, to the mouth of the River St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the River St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straigh line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point, or summit, or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about south eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46° 25′ north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to he the line of actual division between the States of New-York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence river.

Art. 2. It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the Joint Commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the East Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the U. States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Isle Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Isle Chapeau which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Isle Royal, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Isle Royal and the northeastern main-land, to the mouth of Pigeon-river, and at the said river to and through the North and South Fowl lakes, to the lakes on the hight of land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to the Saisaquinago, and through that lake; thence to and through

Cypress Lake, Lac de Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 23′ 55″ North, and in longitude 95° 14′ 38″ West from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing Treaties, due South to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

Art. 3. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or in the Province of New-Brunswick, it is agreed that where, by the provisions of the present Treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New-Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this Treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New-Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

Art. 7. It is farther agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the *State of Texas*, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution; and such States as may be

formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude, (except for crime,) shall be prohibited.

WALKER'S AMENDMENT.

And be it farther resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing Resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic, then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

And be it farther enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

[Approved, March 2d, 1845.]

[The Walker addenda was set aside by President Tyler, who chose to present to Texas the original or House proposition above cited. This proposition has been accepted by Texas, through her Congress and a Convention.]

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—1845-6:

WITH THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES.

States.	*Governors.*	*Term.*	*Expires.*	*Salary.*
Maine	Hugh J. Anderson	1 year.	January 1847	1,500
New-Hampshire	John H. Steele	1 do.	June 1846	1,000
Vermont	*William Slade*	1 do.	October 1846	750
Massachusetts	*George N. Briggs*	1 do.	January 1846	2,500
Rhode Island	*Charles Jackson*	1 do.	May 1846	400
Connecticut	*Roger S. Baldwin*	1 do.	May 1846	1,100
New-York	Silas Wright	2 do.	January 1847	4,000
New-Jersey	*Charles C. Stratton*	3 do.	January 1848	2,000
Pennsylvania	Francis R. Shunk	3 do.	January 1848	3,000
Delaware	*Thomas Stockton*	4 do.	January 1849	1,333
Maryland	*Thomas G. Pratt*	3 do.	January 1848	4,200
Virginia	James McDowell	3 do.	May 1846	3,333
North Carolina	*William A. Graham*	2 do.	January 1847	2,000
South Carolina	William Aiken	2 do.	December 1846	3,500
Georgia	*George W. Crawford*	2 do.	January 1847	3,500
Alabama	Joshua L. Martin, *Ind*	2 do,	December 1847	3,500
Mississippi	Albert G. Brown	2 do.	January 1846	3,000
Louisiana	Alexander Mouton	4 do.	January 1846	6,000
Arkansas	Thomas S. Drew	4 do.	November 1848	2,000
Tennessee	Aaron V. Brown	2 do.	October 1847	2,000
Kentucky	*William Owsley*	4 do.	September 1848	2,500
Ohio	*Mordecai Bartley*	2 do.	December 1846	1,500
Indiana	Thomas J. Whitcomb	3 do.	December 1846	1,500
Illinois	Thomas Ford	4 do.	December 1846	1,000
Missouri	John C. Edwards	4 do.	November 1848	1,500
Michigan	John S. Barry	2 do.	January 1846	1,500
Florida	William D. Mosely	2 do.	August 1847	2,500
Territories.				
Iowa†	John Chambers	3 do.	March 1847	2,500
Wisconsin	Henry Dodge	3 do.	July 1847	2,500

NOTE.—The Governors in all the States are elected by the People except *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, which are elected by the Legislatures.

The names in *Italics* are Whigs.

† Admitted into the Union March 1, 1845, but have twice rejected the terms of admission by popular vote.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE—Governor.

Co's.	1845. Morse.	And'n.	Scat.	1844. Rob'n.	And'n.	Scat
Aroostook	97	428	....	216	425	
Cumberland	3385	4927	1045	4982	6735	873
Franklin	873	1339	462	1280	1767	502
Hancock	1172	1549	126	1859	2568	96
Kennebec	3879	2201	905	5972	3798	743
Lincoln	3882	3652	507	5193	5462	476
Oxford	1578	3337	355	1901	4026	477
Penobscot	1781	2736	552	3381	4426	674
Piscataquis	850	1082	249	1081	1279	322
Somerset	1938	1706	550	2804	2237	494
Waldo	1410	2546	232	1936	4215	394
Washington	1462	2061	88	1437	1754	59
York	2573	3780	521	3346	5368	585
Total	24,880	31,344	5,592	35,388	44,060	5,695

Anderson over Morse, 6,464; over all, 872.

There are a few towns to hear from. They will increase Anderson's majority.

VERMONT—Governor.

Counties.	Slade, *W.*	Kellogg, *L.*	Shafter, *Ab*
Addison	1425	618	382
Bennington	1533	1420	200
Caledonia	1622	1672	291
Chittenden	1786	1401	478
Essex	224	218	
Franklin	1418	1138	341
Grand Isle	81	31	
Lamoille	411	787	663
Orange	1989	2395	854
Orleans	595	496	172
Rutland	2690	1313	484
Washington	1398	2145	507
Windham	2164	1625	387
Windsor	3376	1686	863
Total	20,712	16,945	5,622

Slade over Kellogg, 3,767; Kellogg and Shafter over Slade, 1855.

There about thirty small towns not heard from.

CONNECTICUT.

Dist. Congress—1845.

I.	Dixon, *W.*	Seymour, *L.*	Hooker, *Ab.*	Sc.
Hartford	5779	5146	250	7
Tolland	1833	1795	130	2
Total	7612	6941	380	9

Dixon over Seymour, 671; over all, 282.

II.	Hubbard.	Stewart.	Warner.	
Middlesex	2205	2241	100	
New-Haven	5061	3573	210	7
Total	7266	5814	310	7

Hubbard over Stewart, 1452; over all, 1135.

III.	Rockwell.	Catlin.	Wilson.	
New-London	3534	3252	293	
Windham	2200	2139	491	1
Total	5734	5391	784	1

Rockwell's plurality, 343.

IV.	T.Smith.	J.C.Smith.	Nash.	Scat.
Fairfield	4630	3949	136	11
Litchfield	4327	3907	363	2
Total	8957	7856	499	13

Truman Smith over J. C. Smith, 1101; over all, 589.

Total vote	29,569	26,002	1843	30

	Governor, 1845.			Pres't. 1844.		
Co's.	Bald'n.	Toucey.	Scat.	Clay.	Polk.	Scat.
Fairfield	4614	3968	141	5368	4599	142
Hartford	5814	5174	267	6259	5624	287
Litchfield	4344	4011	385	4668	4335	368
Middlesex	2180	2249	138	2324	2354	130
New-Haven	5023	3590	249	5546	4726	229
New-London	3516	3281	324	4081	3709	304
Tolland	1836	1809	134	1964	1950	120
Windham	2181	2176	504	2620	2544	363
Total	29508	26258	2142	32832	29841	1943

Baldwin over Toucey, 3250, Clay over Polk, 2991; Baldwin over all, 1108.

RHODE ISLAND.

Governor—1845.

Counties.	Fenner, *L.&O.*	Jackson, *Lib'n.*	Scat.
Bristol	645	213	1
Kent	933	629	18
Newport	1252	713	6
Providence	3974	5207	25
Washington	895	1138	12
Total	7699	7900	78

Jackson over Fenner, 201; over all, 123.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.—[Official.]

	1845.			1844.		
W'ds.	Selden.	Harper.	Hav'r.	Fr'k'n.	Harp.	Cod'n.
I	472	475	1060	267	912	872
II	292	527	531	223	703	447
III	581	823	716	393	1298	589
IV	261	631	1655	152	1007	1608
V	463	973	1166	406	1367	1014
VI	335	364	1556	108	722	1594
VII	475	1391	1811	449	2045	1377
VIII	713	1603	2100	548	2222	1590
IX	679	1745	1980	406	2485	1516
X	364	1249	1605	399	1747	1275
XI	229	1181	1702	186	1566	1314
XII	74	439	670	44	538	638
XIII	287	1139	1462	260	1610	1269
XIV	336	761	1520	253	1076	1519
XV	557	1238	788	397	1633	643
XVI	526	1463	2121	453	1615	1908
XVII	394	1483	1764	276	1944	1365
Total	7032	17485	24307	5297	24510	20538

Havemeyer over Harper, 6,822; Harper and Selden over Havemeyer, 210. In 1844, Harper over Coddington, 3,972; Coddington and Franklin over Harper, 1,325.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist.	Congress, 1845.		President, 1844.	
I.	Graham, *W.*	Clingman, *W.*	Clay.	Polk.
Buncombe	513	841	961	412
Burke	345	508	1234	228
Caldwell	504	400	598	219
Cherokee	195	379	390	225
Cleveland	838	159	366	624
Haywood	308	407	342	267
Henderson	374	447	555	141
Macon	356	322	374	224
McDowell	331	485	with Burke.	
Rutherford	1030	633	1310	296
Yancy	450	337	338	427
Total	5244	4918	6468	3073

Graham over Clingman, 326; Clay over Polk, 2395.

II.	Barringer, *W.*	Fisher, *L.*		
Cabarrus	811	480	718	374
Catawba	457	996	with Lincoln.	
Davie	530	371	529	272
Iredell	1517	444	1582	330
Lincoln	377	990	790	1736
Mecklenburg	640	788	909	1201
Rowan	895	785	833	586
Union	141	488	with Meck'g.	
Total	5368	5342	5361	4499

Barringer's maj. 26; Clay's do. 862.

III.	McMillan.	Reid.		
Ashe			522	477
Caswell			283	1182
Rockingham			430	1022
Stokes			1084	1153
Surry			996	880
Wilkes			1203	181
Total	2858	3630	4518	4895

Reid's maj. 772; Polk's do. 377.

IV.	Dockery, *W.*	Worth, *W.*		
Anson		maj. 300	1012	481
Davidson,	maj. 750		1091	610
Guilford	766	619	2130	515
Montgomery	433	189	658	139
Randolph	581	836	1171	312
Richmond	573	167	802	117
Stanly	308	307	530	48
Total	3311	2418	7394	2222

Dockery's maj. 993; Clay's do. 5173.

V.	Houghton, *W.*	Dobbin, *L.*		
Chatham	928	768	1136	729
Cumberland	372	1056	703	1101
Johnston	448	670	595	650
Moore	466	627	540	500
Wake	817	1221	1044	1374
Wayne	206	900	254	911
Total	3236	5242	4272	5265

Dobbin's maj. 2006; Polk's do. 993.

VI.	Mearcs.	McKay.		
Bladen	229	485	280	486
Brunswick	265	208	351	283
Columbus	131	340	135	363
Duplin	223	911	223	936
Jones	181	130	203	142
Lenoir	296	332	225	356
New-Hanover	240	872	382	1122
Onslow	139	508	194	717
Robeson	488	552	559	591
Sampson	441	831	533	878
Total	2633	5169	3085	5874

McKay's maj. 2536; Polk's do. 2789.

VII.	Bond.	Daniel.	Clay.	Polk.
Franklin	268	729	336	760
Granville	562	878	936	942
Halifax	463	451	592	456
Orange	1256	1572	1686	1589
Person	97	474	275	649
Warren	82	768	128	810
Total	2729	4872	3953	5206

Daniel's maj. 2146; Polk's do. 1253.

VIII.	Donnell.	Clark.		
Beaufort	844	542	932	527
Cartaret	341	370	434	315
Craven	558	478	654	628
Edgecombe	97	1318	126	1503
Greene	275	271	302	276
Hyde	468	207	318	164
Nash	77	758	74	894
Pitt	625	450	634	476
Tyrrell	367	114	283	92
Washington	347	132	329	124
Total	3999	4640	4086	4999

Clark's maj. 641; Polk's do. 913.

IX.	Outlaw.	Biggs.		
Bertie	444	413	475	439
Camden	512	131	556	101
Chowan	247	264	305	166
Currituck	166	561	157	551
Gates	320	437	355	355
Hertford	277	239	309	253
Martin	276	577	310	580
Northampton	464	485	519	364
Pasquotank	477	266	663	232
Perquimons	365	322	441	223
Total	3548	3695	4090	3264

Biggs' maj. 147; Clay's do. 826.

Entire vote in 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 39,287; Clay's majority, 3,945.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Governor, 1845.		Congress, 1845.	
I.	Martin, *Ind.*	Terry, *L.*	Dunn, *W.*	Dargan, *L.*
Baldwin	176	179	183	192
Butler	746	161	562	452
Clark	282	578	248	683
Conecuh	516	156	384	377
Marengo	728	366	662	531
Mobile	1311	1258	1197	1400
Monroe	528	303	571	414
Washington	362	234	322	304
Wilcox	657	291	521	608
Total	5306	3525	4650	4961

Martin's maj. 1781; Dargan's do. 311.

II.			Hilliard.	Cochran.
Barbour	1299		104	106
Coffee				215
Covington	120		90	110
Dale	326		208	360
Henry	339		418	177
Macon	1035		440	1062
Montgomery	608		812	914
Pike		maj.	600	15
Russell	823		360	706
Total	4550		3032	2913

Martin's maj. 1528; Hilliard's do. 160.

III.	Martin, *Ind.*	Terry, *L.*	
Autauga	maj.	315	[William L.
Bibb	282	446	Yancey, Loco-
Coosa	180	1073	Foco, re-elect-
Dallas	658	621	ed without op-
Jefferson	605	275	position.]
Lowndes	260	579	
Perry	595	699	
Shelby	515	392	
Total	3095	4400	

Terry's maj.....1305.

IV.		Erwin. *L.*	Payne. *L.*
Fayette	408	612	936
Greene	1294	506	836
Pickens	1391	366	1026
Sumter	943	795	1052
Tuscaloosa	966	668	1049
Total	4634	2947	4899

Martin's maj.....1687; Payne's do....2130.

V.		Noce, *L.*	Hous'n, *L.*
Franklin	966	677	1154
Lauderdale	565	835	1134
Lawrence	208	maj.	800
Limestone	388	828	159
Marion	671	129	782
Morgan	359	641	818
Walker	414	235	428
Total	3571	3345	5275

Martin's maj.....226; Houston's do..3342.

VI.			
Blount	296	691	[No opposi-
De Kalb	629	294	tion to Reu-
Jackson	160	1445	ben Chapman,
Madison	702	1195	Loco-Foco]
Marshall	361	672	
St. Clair		300	
Total	2148	4507	

Terry's maj.....2359.

VIII.		Rice, *L.*	McCon'l, *L.*
Benton	1319	353	805
Chambers	1248	232	365
Cherokee	606	686	530
Randolph	713	329	477
Talladega	718	751	532
Tallapoosa	717	646	600
Total	5321	2997	3309

Martin's maj.....2324; McConnell's do. 763.

Full vote....28,635 24,753. Martin's maj. 3,882.

TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR, 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Foster, *W.*	Brown, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Anderson	616	348	620	325
Bledsoe	469	245	529	259
Blount	955	745	1046	735
Bradley	556	884	572	958
Campbell	335	456	337	318
Carter	710	174	739	177
Claiborne	512	830	578	857
Cocke	816	195	844	187
Grainger	938	580	998	548
Greene	992	1598	1031	1701
Hawkins	1141	1472	1173	1388
Hamilton	613	548	644	624
Jefferson	1419	296	1563	247
Johnson	348	77	370	79
Knox	1900	554	2015	567
McMinn	887	980	873	1061
Meigs	123	625	120	620
Marion	498	339	503	381
Monroe	801	956	859	1086
Morgan	190	225	211	232
Polk	maj.	212	260	488
Rhea	235	329	232	368
Roane	901	726	900	735
Sevier	781	95	738	78
Sullivan	328	1403	350	1533
Washington	830	1211	881	1225
Total	17,894	16,163	18,986	16,717

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	1431	1555	1455	1526
Cannon	330	793	318	761
Coffee	275	1001	280	1000
Davidson	2177	1570	2266	1683
DeKalb	548	538	488	491
Dickson	maj.	405	339	706
Fentress	78	433	60	456
Franklin	335	1141	358	1123
Giles	1245	1382	1301	1387
Hardin	maj.	267	505	732
Hickman	maj.	819	255	1035
Humphreys	maj.	217	305	523
Jackson	1057	862	1211	807
Lawrence	maj.	58	489	547
Lincoln	651	2312	658	2494
Marshall	maj.	785	635	1398
Maury	1243	1851	1292	1988
Montgomery	1140	901	1271	1029
Overton	333	1150	336	1145
Robertson	1129	807	1193	871
Rutherford	1599	1457	1730	1500
Smith	2257	796	2328	788
Stewart	479	678	519	704
Sumner	823	1888	881	2017
Van Buren	117	195	116	190
Warren	335	1192	335	1190
Wayne	179	maj.	665	446
White	949	555	857	468
Williamson	1756	908	1986	859
Wilson	2364	1045	2607	1042
Total	22,794	27,561	27,039	30,905

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	maj.	178	292	481
Carroll	1282	518	1356	524
Dyer	327	249	306	272
Fayette	1092	1097	1205	1151
Gibson	1189	616	1320	601
Hardeman	598	1003	689	1077
Henderson	1124	464	1209	492
Henry	710	1176	833	1312
Lauderdale	266	203	286	211
Haywood	25	maj.	756	668
McNairy	829	803	773	741
Madison	1213	701	1357	768
Obion	272	466	282	536
Perry	658	473	744	513
Shelby	1307	1316	1625	1352
Tipton	maj.	156	360	502
Weakley	maj.	294	560	1084
Total	10,892	9,723	14,005	12,295

RECAPITULATION.

East Tennessee	17,894	16,163	18,986	16,717
Middle "	22 794	27,561	27,039	30,905
West "	10,892	9,723	14,005	12,295
Total	51,580	53,447	60,030	59,917

Majority for Brown, 1,867; do. for Clay, 113.

KENTUCKY.

Dist.	Congress. 1845.	President, 1844 Clay.	Polk.
I.			
Ballard	[No opposition	282	400
Caldwell	to Linn Boyd,	780	966
Calloway	Loco-Foco	204	772
Crittenden	candidate.]	284	399
Graves		386	884
Hickman		304	740
Hopkins		701	814
Livingston		424	327
McCracken		256	195
Marshall		94	600
Twigg		557	651
Union		507	584
Total		4779	7332

Polk's majority, 2553.

II.	McHenry.	McCreery.	
Breckenridge	839	623	924	464
Butler	280	338	351	290
Christian	932	778	1122	825
Daviess	696	681	808	622
Edmonson	170	241	174	251
Grayson	366	559	432	386
Hancock	260	217	277	213
Henderson	659	638	719	638
Meade	605	285	650	223
Muhlenburg	591	500	657	489
Ohio	672	525	601	513
Total	6070	5385	6715	4913

McHenry's maj. 685; Clay's do. 1802.

III.	Grider.	Atchison.	
Allen	343	536	401	635
Barren	1286	1177	1306	1108
Hart	520	536	579	558
Logan	1048	382	1407	374
Monroe	391	489	451	473
Simpson	351	255	455	418
Todd	555	370	784	406
Warren	1017	593	1132	687
Total	5511	4338	6515	4659

Grider's maj. 1173; Clay's do. 1856.

IV.	Bell.	Caldwell.	
Adair	569	817	548	639
Boyle	714	409	617	352
Casey	544	339	468	214
Clinton	272	379	262	315
Cumberland	604	273	590	167
Green	736	1308	827	1042
Lincoln	740	551	769	335
Pulaski	778	1071	727	708
Russell	467	264	431	178
Wayne	620	554	535	342
Total	6044	5965	5774	2292

Bell's maj. 79; Clay's do. 1482.

V.	Young.	Stone.	
Anderson	302	601	281	552
Bullitt	541	508	528	436
Hardin	1334	700	1095	702
Larue	423	358	382	333
Marion	764	794	715	737
Mercer	540	1013	557	985
Nelson	1135	588	1326	608
Spencer	388	512	469	508
Washington	699	795	660	709
Total	6126	5869	6013	5570

Young's maj. 257; Clay's do. 443.

VI.	Martin.	Adams.	McKee.	Clay.	Polk.
Clay	195	321	53	335	92
Estill	337	205	232	392	216
Floyd	587	4	114	190	340
Garrard	260	130	1045	1128	229
Harlan	99	425	29	334	75
Johnson	350	1	57	85	252
Knox	125	800	15	589	164
Laurel	165	316	154	384	124
Letcher	220	7	39	29	161
Madison	786	417	888	1202	633
Owsley	212	121	19	165	129
Perry	206	67	32	113	84
Pike	302	7	245	251	238
Rockcastle	106	246	286	451	73
Whitley	124	591	32	431	99
Total	4074	3658	3240	6079	2909

Martin's maj. 416; Clay's do. 3170.

VII.	Thomasson, *W.*	Nuttall, *L.*	
Carroll	351	399	382	370
Henry	628	998	708	1044
Jefferson	1012	1058	1092	1042
Louisville	2082	1301	2435	1662
Oldham	398	538	426	625
Shelby	1303	731	1441	796
Trimble	249	485	268	507
Total	6023	5510	6752	6046

Thomasson's maj. 513; Clay's do. 706.

VIII.	Davis.	Marshall.	
Bourbon	1172	499	1208	521
Fayette	1421	898	1695	824
Franklin	718	713	816	634
Jessamine	610	551	616	469
Owen	486	958	485	937
Scott	739	999	803	938
Woodford	673	491	750	473
Total	5819	5109	6373	4796

Davis' maj. 710; Clay's do. 1577.

IX.	Trumbo.	French.	
Bath	742	553	611	783
Breathitt	138	288	120	231
Carter	198	497	148	508
Clarke	1013	521	996	314
Fleming	1115	942	1143	771
Greenup	560	496	593	385
Lawrence	373	328	347	345
Lewis	539	569	506	513
Montgomery	650	643	673	597
Morgan	413	544	247	512
Total	5731	5681	5384	4989

Trumbo's maj. 50; Clay's do. 395.

X.	Tibbatts.	Gaines.	
Boone	824	956	888	712
Bracken	500	686	753	443
Campbell	701	380	358	618
Gallatin	373	347	348	351
Grant	529	384	396	493
Harrison	1010	852	859	975
Kenton	942	726	687	920
Nicholas	797	740	678	703
Mason	859	1516	1608	799
Pendleton	572	288	287	530
Total	7107	6875	6862	6544

Tibbatt's maj. 232; Clay's do. 318.

Entire vote, 1844—Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,988.—Clay's majority, 9,267.

Legislature.—*Senate*—24 Whigs, 14 Loco-Focos. *House of Representatives*—62 Whigs, 38 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot, 34.

INDIANA.

Dist.	1845. Congress. Wilson, *W.*	Owen, *L.*	1844. President. Clay.	Polk.
I.				
Crawford	500	417	462	397
Dubois	219	496	229	501
Gibson	656	703	796	810
Harrison	1228	1088	1252	1144
Orange	686	967	707	1036
Perry	517	301	564	334
Pike	400	459	459	491
Posey	651	992	673	1154
Spencer	615	530	586	496
Vanderburgh	615	577	675	556
Warrick	294	806	394	850
Total	6331	7346	5797	7769

Owen's majority, 1015; Polk's do. 1972.

II.	Martin.	Henley.		
Clarke	1041	1306	1132	1417
Floyd	847	973	956	981
Jackson	533	883	662	1048
Jefferson	1646	1414	1835	1427
Jennings	791	688	872	669
Scott	467	450	481	441
Washington	1051	1505	1149	1660
Total	6376	7219	7087	7643

Henley's maj.....843; Polk's do.....556.

III.	Eggleston.	Smith.		
Dearborn	1138	1590	1616	1971
Decatur	981	945	1275	1091
Franklin	973	1267	1325	1583
Ohio	397	405	193	168
Ripley	909	906	1060	908
Rush	1341	1210	1580	1362
Switzerland	967	923	961	1006
Total	6706	7246	8010	8089

Smith's maj.....540; Polk's do.....79.
McCoy (Ab.) rec'd 209; Birney received....265

IV.	Smith.	Finley.		
Fayette	976	625	1051	908
Henry	1332	842	1458	1005
Union	661	594	682	672
Wayne	1894	1140	2321	1436
Total	4863	3201	5512	4021

Smith's maj.....1661; Clay's do.....1491.
Hull (Ab.) rec'd 553; Birney received....583

V.	Foley.	Wick.		
Bartholomew	893	1125	1035	1068
Brown	75	374	59	432
Hamilton	650	638	859	766
Hancock	608	712	719	736
Johnson	535	1048	659	1150
Madison	742	797	813	854
Marion	1404	1498	1715	1634
Shelby	890	1252	1107	1342
Tipton	86	115	(new county.)	
Total	5883	7559	6966	7982

Wick's maj.....1676; Polk's do.....1016
Bales (Ab.) rec'd 276; Birney received.....212

VI.	Farmer.	Davis.		
Daviess	680	759	807	764
Green	676	921	762	909
Knox	971	731	1079	821
Lawrence	932	1018	1019	1085
Martin	185	477	276	516
Monroe	311	1125	721	1118
Morgan	807	1065	1023	1078
Owen	264	955	754	888
Sullivan	427	1132	464	1221
Total	5253	8183	6905	8400

Davis's maj.....2930; Polk's do.....1495.

VII.	McGaughey.	Wright.		
Clay	398	704	429	662
Hendricks	1072	875	1262	844
Parke	1286	1347	1377	1329
Putnam	1477	1455	1540	1367
Vermillion	720	729	787	762
Vigo	1230	902	1515	856
Total	6183	6012	6910	5829

McGaughey's maj..171; Clay's do....1090.

VIII.	Holmes.	Pettit.		
Boone	735	758	816	871
Carroll	646	651	712	965
Clinton	363	588	645	944
Fountain	734	1090	947	1387
Montgomery	1209	1275	1450	1521
Richardville	171	146	129	133
Tippecanoe	1169	1360	1550	1551
Warren	744	392	779	470
Total	5745	6260	7028	7842

Pettit's maj.....505; Polk's do.....814.
Deming (Ab.) rec'd 91; Birney received 147

IX.	Sample.	Cathcart.		
Benton	41	67	40	69
Cass	672	640	768	671
Elkhart	574	826	758	964
Fulton	282	246	344	308
Jasper	142	185	128	175
Kosciusko	622	577	623	553
Lake	115	197	114	206
Laporte	834	873	1009	831
Marshall	195	245	199	256
Miami	558	558	569	517
Porter	277	308	311	305
Pulaski	137	127	123	124
St. Joseph	747	589	863	683
Wabash	535	574	601	575
White	228	290	259	218
Total	5959	6302	6709	6446

Cathcart's maj....343; Clay's do.....263.
Deming (Ab.)....275; Birney received....218

X.	Thompson.	Kennedy.		
Adams	185	278	198	296
Allen	843	755	861	849
Blackford	74	202	81	205
De Kalb	237	316	269	327
Delaware	799	747	940	732
Grant	444	450	353	423
Huntington	273	320	277	316
Jay	307	301	331	352
Lagrange	546	472	590	457
Noble	377	438	390	438
Randolph	724	706	818	809
Steuben	309	289	328	303
Tipton	No returns.		100	119
Wells	171	307	185	306
Whitley	193	256	222	237
Total	5482	5837	5843	6190

Kennedy's maj....355; Polk's do.....356.
Worth (Ab.) rec'd 343; Birney received ...550
Entire vote..58,781 65,165....67,867 70,181
Abolition vote..1747; do. in 1844, 2106.
Loco-Foco majority, 6,384; Polk's majority, 2,314

LEGISLATURE.—*Senate*—25 Whigs, 25 Loco-Focos. *House of Representatives*—45 Whigs, 55 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot, 19.

IOWA.

Counties.	Delegate, 1845. Lowe, *W.*	Delegate, 1843. Dodge, *L.*	Wallace.	Dodge.
Clayton	81	101	with Delaw'e.	
Clinton	80	126	maj. 45	
Davis	141	230	new County.	
Des Moines	741	723	696	772
Delaware & Buchanan,	32	45	maj. 255	
Du Buque	270	480	with Delaw'e.	
Henry	595	354	443	317
Iowa	maj. 1		new County.	
Jackson	218	360	maj. 153	
Jefferson	469	534	346	517
Johnson	298	315	4 maj.	
Jones	90	93	no returns.	
Keokuk	150	212	with Wash'n.	
Kishkekosh	58	74	new County.	
Lee	679	1118	462	846
Linn	226	280	maj. 39	
Louisa	368	238	267	270
Mahaska	308	245	with Wash'n.	
Marion	no returns.		new County.	
Muscatine	296	303	256	284
Scott	218	233	249	226
Van Buren	781	890	531	865
Wapello	327	340	with Jeffers'n.	
Washington	257	218	maj. 11	
Total	6681	7513	3372	4791

Maj. for Dodge..832; do. in '43.....1419.

Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay	maj. Polk.
Maine	34.378	45,719	4,836		11,341
N.Hamp.	17,866	27,160	4,161		9,294
Vermont	26,770	18,041	3,954	8,729	
Mass	67,009	53,039	10,830	13.970	
R. Island	7,322	4,867		2.455	
Conn	32,832	29,841	1,943	2,991	
N. York	232,482	237.588	15,812		5,106
N. Jersey	38,318	37,495	131	823	
Penn	161,203	167.535	3,138		6,332
Delaware	6.258	5,971		287	
Maryland	35,984	32,676		3,308	
Virginia	43,677	49,570			5,893
Ohio	155,057	149,117	8,050	5,940	
Kentucky	61,255	51,988		9,267	
N.Carol'a.	43,232	39,287		3,945	
S.Carol'a.	(By Legislature.				
Georgia	42,100	44,147			2,047
Alabama	26,084	37,740			11,656
Indiana	67.867	70,181	2,106		2,314
Illinois	45,528	57,920	3.570		12,392
Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,632		3,466
Miss	19,206	25,126			5,920
Tenn	60,030	59,917		113	
Louisiana	13 083	13,782			699
Missouri	31,251	41,369			10,118
Arkansas	5,504	9.546			4,042
Total	1,288,533	1,327,325	62.263	51,828	90,620

Polk over Clay, 38,792; Clay and Birney over Polk, 23,471. South Carolina not included.

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Legislature meets.
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in September	1st Wednesday in January.
New-Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesday in March	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in September	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Monday in November	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island	Providence & Newport	1st Wednesday in April	1st Wednesday in May.
Connecticut	Hartford & New-Haven	1st Monday in April	1st Wednesday in May.
New-York	Albany	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New-Jersey	Trenton	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in January.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in October	1st Monday in January.
Delaware	Dover	2d Tuesday in November	1st Wednesday in December.
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Wednesday in October	Last Monday in December.
Virginia	Richmond	3d Thursday in April	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina	Raleigh	1st Thursday in August	3d Monday in November.
South Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in October	4th Monday in November.
Georgia	Milledgeville	1st Monday in October	1st Monday in November.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in December.
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Monday in November	1st Monday in January.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	1st Monday in July	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thursday in August	1st Monday in October.
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in December.
Ohio	Columbus	2d Tuesday in October	1st Monday in December.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in December
Illinois	Springfield	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in December.
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August	3d Monday in November.
Michigan	Detroit	1st Monday in November	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas	Little Rock	1st Monday in October	
Florida	Tallahassee	4th Monday in May	4th Monday in June.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

*** The *Presidential Electors* of each State are hereafter, according to an act of the last Congress, to be chosen uniformly on the *Tuesday following the first Monday in November.*

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

The publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE embrace this opportunity to hold a free, familiar colloquy with their friends and those of their paper, most of whom, they presume, will be found among the patrons of the Whig Almanac.

Within the past year, they have been visited with a sore calamity in the destruction of their entire establishment by fire on the morning of the 5th of February last. All their presses, types, paper, fixtures, &c. &c. were swept away, with a heavy stock of books published by them through the three preceding years. The unprecedented snow-storm and gale, which had been raging for the preceding twenty-four hours and was still furious, blocked up some of the engines in their houses, impeded the arrival of the others, and ensured the destruction of every thing on the premises except their Subscription and Mail Books, &c. which were deposited in their Safe. Only their Insurance remained, and this was inadequate to replace their materials alone, leaving their heavy stock of Books, &c. a total loss. The many files of Newspapers, (including all of their own paper,) the compilations of Statistics, &c. accumulated through previous years, a full set of Niles' Register, all their Correspondence, &c. &c. were among the articles destroyed.

Among their severe losses, however, the confidence of the public and their confidence *in* the public, their energies and hopes, were not included. A printing-office, with rooms for editing, mailing and publishing, was hired and filled with workmen early on the morning of the fire, and our Daily appeared regularly next morning, missing no publication although none of the great mails were received for two or three days. The burning ruins of their establishment were covered with workmen as soon as the heat could be sufficiently subdued by water to enable men to stand there, and in the course of two months thereafter the edifice was rebuilt and in good part refitted.—In the course of May, we were again at home on the old stand, which had been refurnished at a cost for (entirely new) printing materials alone of fifty per cent. more than our entire insurance.—Since that time our business has gone quietly and steadily forward.

The DAILY TRIBUNE was established in April, 1841, and enlarged to its present size in April, 1844. It is now printed on a fine super-royal sheet, seven columns to each page, or twenty-eight on each paper, more than half its contents being fresh every morning. By the use of fine type for all matter of merely local or special interest, we are enabled to give an amount and variety of information equaled by not more than three or four papers on this continent. By the help of an extensive Correspondence with Europe and the various sections of our own country and hemisphere, we are enabled to present early and accurate advices of all transpiring events. The department of Commercial Intelligence and Markets is in charge of a gentleman who has had several years' experience therein, and who devotes his whole time to it. We believe no journal exceeds ours in the fullness or correctness of this intelligence. Our City News and our general collation of Domestic News are severally confided to an Assistant Editor, of approved capacity and untiring industry. During the Sessions of Congress, an able and vigilant Correspondent transmits a daily bulletin of the movements and undercurrents which agitate the Federal Metropolis, while careful reports of the doings of Congress are also prepared and promptly transmitted expressly for The Tribune. In the department of Reviews and General Literature, the Editor is aided by the exclusive contributions of one who through the past year has given a fresh and deeper interest to that department. The Political and general conduct of the paper remains with him by whom it was first started, and who, known to the reading public through his conduct of The New-Yorker, The Jeffersonian, and The Log Cabin, rests his hopes of being respected in life and remembered after death on the judgment which shall be pronounced on the character and influences of The New-York Tribune.

In Politics this journal is distinctively and emphatically WHIG. The great distinguishing principles and aims of the Whig party—the assertion and maintenance of the supremacy of Law over Will or Force or Numbers—the support of a Protective Tariff—the requisition of a sound, uniform

National Currency—the advocacy of a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, or at least the adoption of a National Policy whereby those Proceeds shall become equally and permanently beneficial to the whole People—the condemnation of the Sub-Treasury or any kindred policy whereby the collection and disposition of the Federal Revenue shall be brought in collision with the prosperity and activity of the People—the prosecution by the Federal Government of the improvement of Rivers, Harbors, &c. &c. and the construction by the States (whether through collective or individual enterprise and means) of necessary Canals and Railroads—are all views which we fully and heartily approve. We recognize in the Whig array the true party of Progress—the champions of Liberty based on Order—of Government looking to and compassing affirmative, beneficent, paternal ends; while the antagonist host rallies under the standstill, let-alone, do-nothing maxims and watchwords which may befit nations governed by perverse and imbecile despots, but are not applicable to the councils of intelligent and virtuous Freemen. Always Whig in politics, we trust the day is not distant when the objects for which we have long and arduously struggled will yet be appreciated and approved by the great mass of the American People.

But though The Tribune is a Political, it is not merely a Political journal. It has an ear for every utterance breathing hope or good to Mankind.—To whatever looks to the improvement of the condition or character of our Race it gives welcome, so far as space will permit. The ideas and discussions of our time predicting the overthrow of Human Bondage in all its forms—the Slavery ordained by Law and the Slavery ordained by Necessity, by Ignorance or by Sensuality—find here a voice and a candid sympathy. Not as the organ of any class, sect, or condition, but as identified with and devoted to the good of the Human Family, The Tribune will labor to promote whatever seeks to improve the circumstances of any portion of Mankind.

—The publishers of The Tribune have had the credit of making a great deal of money in the campaign of 1844, and they have no inclination to disparage the generous patronage they received from the Whigs of the entire Union in that contest. Yet it is but fair that the whole truth should be known and considered. The Weekly and Clay Tribunes were, of our own free choice, afforded through that struggle at prices very little exceeding the cost of the materials, while the Documents, of which we distributed immense numbers, were mainly sold by us for a commission, we being responsible for all we disposed of. We did not hesitate to expend our own means in the diffusion of correct Political information; and in a losing struggle like that it was impossible to have avoided making some bad debts, which would have been good had the contest resulted as it should have done. We had no official patronage of any kind, yet we did a fair business—ample in amount and reasonable in its returns. We complain of nothing, and only desire that the public shall understand that we did not make fortunes in that campaign. For the Whig party, if not for us, we trust there will be 'Better luck next time.'

—The several periodicals issued by us are as follows:

The New-York Daily Tribune—six times a week..$5 per annum, invariably in advance.—(Three editions are printed daily, so that each subscriber shall receive all the news which reach us before the closing of the Mails by which we serve them respectively.)

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune—on a sheet of the same size with the Daily—containing all the matter of the Daily which is of interest out of the City—a beautiful sheet for $3 per annum; two copies for $5; ten for $20.

The New-York Weekly Tribune—eight pages of the size the Daily *was* before its enlargement, or a double royal sheet—$2 per annum, or $15 for ten copies; twenty copies for $25—always in advance.

The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture—a superb Magazine of over 100 pages monthly, made up of the choicest original and selected matter of value to Farmers, with spirited Engravings on Steel, &c—Edited by John S. Skinner, Esq. of the old 'American Farmer,' and 'Turf Register,' and late Assistant Postmaster General—$5 per annum, or five copies for $20. This is admitted to be the noblest practical work ever undertaken in this Country. It was commenced on the 1st of July last, and can be furnished from the beginning.

Orders for any or all of these works are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & McELRATH, 158 Nassau-st.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1845.

☞ The Lectures of Dr. Lardner on Natural Science and Art, embracing full and clear elucidations of Astronomy, Geology, Magnetism, &c. will be completed in fourteen Parts at 25 cts. each.

THE WHIG ALMANAC

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK

1847

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

A LITERARY, COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

(Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly.)

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEARS 1846—7.

THE **DAILY TRIBUNE** is published six times a week, on a sheet of 7 ample columns to the foli page for FIVE Dollars per annum, payable always in advance. Its average quantity of reading matte (not counting Advertisements,) is decidedly above that of the Ten-Dollar Dailies. Three Editions ar issued each day—at 6 A.M., 1 P.M., and 3 P.M. respectively—so as to serve each subscriber by the Mai which will convey him the freshest news. In no single instance is the paper mailed otherwise than i the very hour it is printed, so that any delays or irregularities in its receipt must be the fault of th Post Office—certainly not ours. Each edition contains all important news received in this City up t the hour of its going to press.

The **SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE** is issued every Wednesday and Saturday on a shee of the same size with the Daily, and contains nearly all the matter (Advertisements excepted) of th Daily. Price THREE Dollars per annum, or two copies for $5.

The **WEEKLY TRIBUNE** is published every Saturday, but printed and forwarded to all Mai Subscribers on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding, on a sheet of eight pages, nearly double the siz of the Daily and Semi-Weekly issues. Its price is Two Dollars per annum, but Three copies will b sent a full year for $5, Ten copies for $15, or Twenty copies for $24. None are taken without paymen in advance, and every paper is inflexibly stopped when the period of advance payment has run ou so that no one need apprehend annoyance from duns or difficulty in getting rid of the paper when h no longer wants it.

The character of The Tribune is not now involved in obscurity, and needs elucidation to few intell gent readers. This paper aspires to be in all things a Journal of Progress and Reform—not merely dial on which Humanity may mark its struggling, arduous, fitful advances, but an effective though hum ble instrument and impulse of the Movement. Profoundly convinced that all War, whether betwee Nations, Classes or Persons, is fatally hostile to true Progress and Human well-being, it opposes all a tempts to array the Poor against the Rich in fruitless contests and baleful hatreds; all incitements t Social Anarchy, all clamor for the destruction of Banks and other Institutes of the existing order o things in Commerce and Industry. In its view, the work of the true Reformer is one of Creation, no Destruction; for when the good or even the better is made manifest, the bad and the relatively defec tive will surely pass away. The open and uncompromising foe of Intemperance, of Licentiousness, o Slavery, and every form of Oppression, it proffers welcome and hospitality to every generous and hope ful idea, looking to the Emancipation of Industry from Social depression, tyranny or caprice.

We need hardly add that in regard to the Party Politics of the day, The Tribune is heart and sou devoted to the WHIG cause. Claiming for the Whig party no approach to perfection, either in mea sures or men, we see in it that spirit of devotion to Law and Order, blent with Intelligence, Liberty o Speech and Action, and practical inclination to Reforms, which are vainly sought in the ranks of th antagonistic host which perverts the name of Democracy to cover the most servile obsequiousness to th behests of Slavery. To all War, this paper must ever maintain an attitude of determined oppositio as destructive of the happiness of men and abhorrent to the beneficence and holiness of God. No fals Patriotism shall dissuade, no ruffian denunciation and threatening deter us from exposing the iniquit and fearful mischief of War, and urging the Christianity and true Patriotism of the land to unite in th most efficient measures to compel our Government to desist from its schemes of aggression, invasio and gigantic robbery by conquest.

—In setting forth those features of The Tribune which are to some extent peculiar or characteristi it is not intended to intimate that to these its columns are wholly or mainly devoted. On the contrar no labor or expense is grudged to render it equal to any other journal in those features which a common to many if not all. The Editor known as such to the public, is aided in the several Depar ments of Literature and Criticism, *Commercial Transactions*, *City Intelligence*, and *General News* by A sistants whose ability has been tested, and whose time and best efforts are devoted to this work. I the single department of Foreign Correspondence, three several writers of capacity and ripe exper ence are engaged in observing for and writing to us during the present year in Great Britain, Franc and Italy, and Eastern Europe respectively, while we are steadily maturing plans for procuring earl and direct advices from every part of the world whence important intelligence may be expected. B the aid of stated correspondents at Washington and the most important points throughout the Unio as well as private advices from friends possessing superior facilities for imparting information, Th Tribune aims to be the channel of the earliest and most authentic accounts of all important Poli cal Movements in progress or in contemplation, Federal and State Legislation, with full and accura returns of all transpiring Elections. The earliest accounts of Crops, Business, Prices, &c., with th events of the day, are also given. . . If systematic exertion and unsparing outlay will effect it, we a determined to maintain for our Journal a recognized rank among the most prompt, ample, lucid a reliable in furnishing News of any in the land, while deferring to none in the fearless expression of i sentiments, and in uncalculating devotion to the best good of our country and of all Human Kind.

Subscriptions respectfully solicited. Specimen numbers of the papers will be sent to any Post Offic Country Merchants and business men are earnestly requested to examine the Daily and Weekly. Th Market and Commercial and Money Reports in the Daily are especially valuable to all Dealers Country Produce or Foreign Merchandise.

☞ We are greatly indebted to our friends in various parts of the United States for their person efforts within the last few months, in procuring subscribers to The Tribune. We are satisfied that subscribers generally would show The Tribune to their neighbors and recommend them to becon subscribers, that the subscription list might be doubled during the present year.

☞ Money may be sent through the Post Office at our risk, provided a description of the Bill is s ways kept, and the Postmaster where the letter is mailed is made acquainted with the contents. Th Bills of any specie-paying Bank in the Union are taken in payment for subscriptions at par. Addres

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Building, New-York.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Washing'n H. M.	Charleston. H. M.	Sun on Mer D. H. M. S.
New Moon	7	3 47 even.	3 35 even.	3 23 even.	3 11 even.	1 11 49 11
First Quarter	14	10 42 even.	10 30 even.	10 18 even.	10 6 even.	7 11 51 38
Full Moon	21	5 24 even.	5 12 even.	5 0 even.	4 48 even.	19 11 57 17
Third Quarter	29	9 4 morn.	8 52 morn.	8 40 morn.	8 28 morn.	25 ev. 0 17

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	Moon's Place.	Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.						Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.						Calendar for Washington; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.						Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.					
				Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Bostn	H. w.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	N. Y.	H. w.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises				Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Ch'n	H. w.	
		D. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H. M.	
1	W	21 48	♎	7 12	4 26	1 3	6	17	7	7 14	4 31	1 4	3	41	7	7 2	4 36	1 4	6	46	4 52	1 5	2	17	
2	Th	21 57	♎	7 13	4 26	2 0	7	23	7	8 4	31	1 59	4	47	7	3 4	36	1 59	6	47	4 52	1 57	3	23	
3	Fr	22 6	♎	7 14	4 26	2 57	8	28	7	9 4	31	2 56	5	52	7	4 4	36	2 55	6	48	4 52	2 50	4	28	
4	Sa	22 14	♏	7 15	4 26	3 54	9	26	7	10 4	31	3 52	6	50	7	5 4	36	3 50	6	49	4 52	3 43	5	26	
5	☾	22 22	♏	7 16	4 25	4 51	10	10	7	11 4	31	4 48	7	34	7	6 4	36	4 46	6	49	4 52	4 37	6	10	
6	M	22 30	♏	7 17	4 25	5 49	10	49	7	12 4	31	5 45	8	13	7	7 4	36	5 42	6	50	4 52	5 31	6	49	
7	Tu	22 37	♐	7 18	4 25	sets.	11	26	7	13 4	30	sets.	8	50	7	8 4	36	sets.	6	51	4 52	sets.	7	26	
8	W	22 43	♐	7 19	4 25	5 34	morn.		7	13 4	30	5 39	9	25	7	8 4	36	5 43	6	52	4 52	5 58	8	1	
9	Th	22 50	♑	7 20	4 25	6 28	0	1	7	14 4	30	6 33	10	2	7	9 4	36	6 38	6	53	4 52	6 52	8	38	
10	Fr	22 55	♑	7 21	4 25	7 28	0	38	7	15 4	31	7 33	10	39	7	10 4	36	7 37	6	53	4 52	7 50	9	15	
11	Sa	23 0	♒	7 21	4 25	8 31	1	15	7	16 4	31	8 35	11	16	7	11 4	36	8 39	6	54	4 53	8 50	9	52	
12	M	23 5	♒	7 22	4 25	9 37	1	52	7	17 4	31	9 40	11	56	7	12 4	36	9 43	6	55	4 53	9 51	10	32	
13	☾	23 10	♓	7 23	4 25	10 44	2	32	7	18 4	31	10 46	morn.		7	13 4	36	10 48	6	56	4 53	10 53	11	18	
14	Tu	23 14	♓	7 24	4 26	11 53	3	18	7	18 4	31	11 54	0	42	7	13 4	36	11 55	6	56	4 53	11 57	morn.		
15	W	23 17	♈	7 25	4 26	morn.	4	9	7	19 4	31	morn.	1	33	7	14 4	37	morn.	6	57	4 54	morn.	0	9	
16	Th	23 20	♈	7 25	4 26	1 2	5	7	7	20 4	32	1 2	2	31	7	15 4	37	1 2	6	58	4 54	1 1	1	7	
17	Fr	23 22	♈	7 26	4 26	2 12	6	17	7	21 4	32	2 11	3	41	7	15 4	37	2 19	6	58	4 54	2 5	2	17	
18	Sa	23 24	♉	7 27	4 27	3 22	7	29	7	21 4	32	3 20	4	53	7	16 4	37	3 18	6	59	4 55	3 11	3	29	
19	☾	23 26	♉	7 27	4 27	4 32	8	40	7	22 4	33	4 29	6	4	7	17 4	38	4 27	6	59	4 55	4 17	4	40	
20	M	23 27	♉	7 28	4 28	5 39	9	43	7	23 4	33	5 36	7	7	7	17 4	38	5 33	7	0	4 56	5 21	5	43	
21	Tu	23 27	♊	7 29	4 28	rises.	10	36	7	23 4	34	rises.	8	0	7	18 4	39	rises.	7	0	4 56	rises.	6	36	
22	W	23 27	♊	7 29	4 29	5 48	11	27	7	24 4	34	5 52	8	51	7	18 4	39	5 57	7	1	4 57	6 11	7	27	
23	Th	23 27	♋	7 30	4 29	6 49	ev.	14	7	24 4	35	6 54	9	38	7	19 4	40	6 58	7	1	4 57	7 10	8	14	
24	Fr	23 26	♋	7 30	4 30	7 51	0	59	7	25 4	35	7 55	10	23	7	19 4	40	7 58	7	2	4 58	8 9	8	59	
25	Sa	23 25	♌	7 30	4 30	8 52	1	39	7	25 4	36	8 55	11	3	7	20 4	41	8 58	7	2	4 58	9 6	9	39	
26	☾	23 23	♌	7 31	4 31	9 52	2	20	7	25 4	36	9 54	11	44	7	20 4	42	9 56	7	3	4 59	10 1	10	20	
27	M	23 21	♍	7 31	4 31	10 51	3	1	7	26 4	37	10 52	ev.	25	7	20 4	42	10 53	7	3	4 59	10 55	11	1	
28	Tu	23 18	♍	7 31	4 32	11 48	3	41	7	26 4	38	11 49	1	5	7	21 4	43	11 49	7	4	5 0	11 48	11	41	
29	W	23 15	♎	7 32	4 33	morn	4	24	7	26 4	38	morn.	1	48	7	21 4	44	morn.	7	4	5 1	morn.	ev.	24	
30	Th	23 11	♎	7 32	4 34	0 45	5	11	7	26 4	39	0 45	2	35	7	21 4	44	0 41	7	4	5 1	0 41	1	11	
31	Fr	23 7	♏	7 32	4 35	1 42	6	12	7	27 4	40	1 41	3	36	7	21 4	45	1 39	7	4	5 2	1 33	2	12	

☞ This is not the age of poetry—yet "'Squire Jones's daughter" has inspired a Down-Easter who gets himself off as follows:—

Red is the rosy posy's hue,
  That grows down in the "hollers,"
And red is uncle Nathan's barn,
  That cost a hundred dollars;
And red is sister Sally's shawl
  That cousin Levi bought her,
But redder still the blooming cheek
  Of 'Squire Jones's daughter.

DANDY.—A *thing* in pantaloons, with a body and two arms, a head without brains, tight boots, a cane, white handkerchief, two brooches, and a ring on the little finger.

GRAIN IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

A STATEMENT *of the Quantities of the several Kinds of Grain and Meal, in quarters, imported from each country, in the year* 1844.—Parl. Paper, 1845.

Countries from which imported.	*Wheat.*	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*	*Peas & Beans.*	*Wheat-meal or Flour.*
Russia	104458	23253	69460	830	748	Cwts. 7
Sweden	10661	30897	26360	43	2637	.....
Norway	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	424
Denmark	94289	476450	55593	6433	25684	834
Prussia	551748	292470	73625	19266	46449	774
Germany	107200	57400	30727	11	48721	6177
Holland	11772	1658	40128	3	26621	.....
Belgium	1101	5688	1598	.....	5388	.....
France	45044	8532	501	.....	261	13
Spain and the Balearic Isles	11	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	807	.....
Italy and the Italian Isles	80300	.....	.....	.....	10781	15
Malta	6163	4228	.....	.....	14674	.....
Turkey	18221	5751	.....	.....	124	.....
Egypt	26564	6381	.....	.....	63379	.....
Cape of Good Hope	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
East India Company's Territories, and Ceylon	4	2	1	.....	6	8047
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brit. Settlements in Australia	4150	.....	.....	.....	.....	493
British North American Colonies	36174	8229	4114	.....	16371	676884
British West Indies	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Foreign West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
United States of America	2421	.....	2	5	1	292012
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chili	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign produce)	.....	1078	.....	.....	101	.....
Total	1100361	1022057	302110	26591	262758	985717
Total reëxported in 1844	46109	1402	25304	.....	3611	105621

IMPORTS OF CHEESE

Into Great Britain since 1833, *in cwts.*

Year.	*From America.*	*From Holland.*	*From all European Countries.*	*From other parts of Europe.*	*Total.*
1833	None.	131355		1712	134073
1834	1	145004		1584	146594
1835	6	139694		1152	140852
1836	1	210024		1143	211169
1837	1	235973		1726	237732
1838	2	225695		2179	227877
1839	None.	209547		1389	210436
1840	41	224957		1464	226462
1841	15154		254995		270149
1842	14098	—	165614		179748
1843	42312	—	136998		179389
1844	53115		160654		213769

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.

Wds.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845. *Males.*	1845. *Females.*	1845. *Total.*
I.	11,331	10,380	10,629	6,549	5,681	12,230
II.	8,203	7,549	6,394	3,947	3,015	6,962
III.	9,599	10,384	11,581	6,449	5,451	11,900
IV.	12,705	15,439	15,770	12,318	8,682	21,000
V.	17,722	18,495	19,159	9,501	19,861	20,362
VI.	13,570	16,827	17,198	9,716	9,627	19,343
VII.	15,373	21,481	22,982	11,917	13,585	25,502
VIII.	20,729	28,570	29,073	14,239	16,607	30,846
IX.	22,810	20,618	24,795	14,295	16,612	30,907
X.	16,438	20,926	29,026	10,010	10,983	20,993
XI.	14,915	26,345	17,052	13,339	13,920	27,259
XII.	11,808	24,437	11,652	6,879	6,499	13,378
XIII.	12,598	17,130	18,517	10,750	11,661	22,411
XIV.	14,268	17,306	20,235	10,065	11,038	21,103
XV.	.....	13,202	17,755	8,112	11,310	19,432
XVI.	.....	.....	22,273	19,723	20,614	40,337
XVII.	.....	.....	18,619	12,556	14,591	27,147
Total	202,589	270,089	312,710	180,365	190,737	371,102

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(October 1st, 1846.)

EXECUTIVE—President and Cabinet:

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, *President*	Salary	$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*	"	6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*	"	6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
.. .. *Acting Attorney General*	"	4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000

JUDICIARY—Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*....Salary $5,000.

Samuel Nelson, of N. Y.	*Associate Justice.*		James M. Wayne, of Ga.	*Associate Justice.*	
Levi Woodbury, of N. H.	"	"	John McKinley, of Ala.	"	"
John McLean, of Ohio.	"	"	William Catron, of Tenn.	"	"
Robert C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	Peter V. Daniel, of Va.	"	"

[Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXIXth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 1st, 1845; Expires March 3d, 1847.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President.*

Members.	*Term expires.*
MAINE.	
George Evans	1847
John Fairfield	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Joseph Cilley,	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849
VERMONT.	
William Upham	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Daniel Webster	1847
John Davis	1851
RHODE ISLAND.	
James F. Simmons	1847
Albert C. Greene	1851
CONNECTICUT.	
John M. Niles	1849
Jabez W. Huntington	1851
NEW-YORK.	
John A. Dix	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jacob W. Miller	1847
William L. Dayton	1851
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Simon Cameron	1849
Daniel Sturgeon	1851
DELAWARE.	
Thomas Clayton	1847
John M. Clayton	1851
MARYLAND.	
James A. Pearce	1849
Reverdy Johnson	1851
VIRGINIA.	
William S. Archer	1847
Isaac S. Pennybacker	1851
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Willie P. Mangum	1847
[Vacancy.]	1849
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
John C. Calhoun	1847
George McDuffie	1849
GEORGIA.	
John McP Berrien	1847
Walter T. Colquitt.	1849
ALABAMA.	
Dixon H. Lewis	1847
Arthur P. Bagby	1849
MISSISSIPPI.	
Joseph W. Chalmers	
Jesse Speight	1851
LOUISIANA.	
Alexander Barrow	1847
Henry Johnson	1849
TENNESSEE.	
Spencer Jarnagin	1847
Hopkins L. Turney	1851
KENTUCKY.	
James T. Morehead	1847
John J. Crittenden	1849
OHIO.	
William Allen	1849
Thomas Corwin	1851
INDIANA.	
Edward A. Hannegan	1849
Jesse D. Bright	1851
ILLINOIS.	
James Semple	1847
Sidney Breese	1849
MISSOURI.	
David R. Atchison	1849
Thomas H. Benton	1851
ARKANSAS.	
Chester Ashley	1847
Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
MICHIGAN.	
William Woodbridge	1847
Lewis Cass	1851
FLORIDA.	
James D. Westcott	1849
David Yulee	1851
TEXAS.	
Samuel Houston	1847
Thomas J. Rusk	1851

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 25; Locos, in Roman, 30.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, Speaker.

MAINE.
1..John F. Scammon.
2.*Robert P. Dunlap,
3.*_Luther Severance,_
4..John D. McCrate,
5..Cullen Sawtelle,
6.*Hannibal Hamlin,
7..Hezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
*Moses Norris, Jr.
Mace Moulton,
James H. Johnson,
[One vacancy.]

VERMONT.
1.*_Solomon Foot,_
2.*_Jacob Collamer,_
3.*_George P. Marsh,_
4.*Paul Dillingham, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1.*_Robert C. Winthrop,_
2.*_Daniel P. King,_
3.*_Amos Abbott,_
4..*_Benj. Thompson,_*
5.*_Charles Hudson,_
6..*_George Ashmun,_*
7.*_Julius Rockwell,_
8.*_John Quincy Adams,_
9..[Vacancy.]
10.*_Joseph Grinnell._

RHODE ISLAND.
1.*_Henry Y. Cranston,_
2..*_Lemuel H. Arnold._

CONNECTICUT.
1..*_James Dixon,_*
2..*_Samuel D. Hubbard,_*
3..*_John A. Rockwell,_*
4..*_Truman Smith._*

NEW-YORK.
1..John W. Lawrence,
2..HENRY I. SEAMAN,
3..WM. S. MILLER,
4.*William B. Maclay,
5..TH'S.M.WOODRUFF,
6..WM.W.CAMPBELL,
7.*Joseph H.Anderson.
8..Wm.W.Woodworth
9..Archibald C. Niven,
10..Samuel Gordon,
11..John F. Collin,
12..[Vacancy]
13..Bradford R. Wood,
14..*_Erastus D. Culver,_*
15..Joseph Russell,
16..*_Hugh White._*
17.*Charles S. Benton,
18.*Preston King,
19.*Orville Hungerford,
20..Timothy Jenkins,
21..Charles Goodyear,
22..Stephen Strong,
23..William J. Hough,
24.*Horace Wheaton,
25.*George Rathbun,
26..Sam'l S. Ellsworth,
27..John De Mott,
28..*_Elias B. Holmes,_*
29.*_Charles H. Carroll,_*
30..Martin Grover,
31..*_Abner Lewis,_*
32.*_William A. Moseley,_*
33.*_Albert Smith,_*
34.*_Washington Hunt._*

NEW-JERSEY.
1..*_James G. Hampton,_*
2..George Sykes.
3..*_John Runk,_*
4..Joseph Edsall,
5.*_William Wright._*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1..LEWIS C. LEVIN,
2.*_Joseph R. Ingersoll,_*
3..JNO. H. CAMPBELL,
4.*Charles J. Ingersoll,
5.*Jacob S. Yost,
6..Jacob Erdman,
7.*_Abra. R. McIlvaine,_*
8..*_John Strohm,_*
9.*John Ritter,
10.*Rich'd Brodhead,Jr.
11..Owen D. Leib,
12..David Wilmot,
13.*_James Pollock,_*
14.*_Alexander Ramsey,_*
15..Moses McClean,
16..James Black,
17..*_James Blanchard,_*
18.*_Andrew Stewart,_*
19.*Henry D. Foster,
20..*_John H. Ewing,_*
21.*_Cornelius Darragh,_*
22..William S. Garvin,
23..James Thompson,
24.*_Joseph Buffington._*

DELAWARE.
1..*_John W. Houston._*

MARYLAND.
1..*_John G. Chapman,_*
2..Thomas Perry,
3..Thomas W. Ligon.
4..William F. Giles,
5..Albert Constable,
6..*_Edward Long._*

VIRGINIA.
1.*Archibald Atkinson,
2.*Geo. C. Dromgoole,
3..Wm. M. Treadway,
4.*Edm'd W. Hubard,
5..Shelton F. Leake,
6..James A. Seddon,
7.*Thomas H. Bayly,
8..Rob't M. T. Hunter,
9..*_John S. Pendleton,_*
10..Henry Bedinger,
11.*William Taylor,
12.*Augus. A. Chapman,
13.*George W. Hopkins,
14..Joseph Johnson,
15..William G. Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1..*_James Graham,_*
2.*_Daniel M.Barringer,_*
3..*David S. Reid,
4..*_Alfred Dockery,_*
5..James C. Dobbin,
6.*James J. McKay,
7.*John R. J. Daniel,
8..Henry S. Clarke,
9..Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1.*James A. Black,
2.*Richard F. Simpson,
3.*Jos. A. Woodward,
4..A. D. Sims,
5.*Armistead Burt,
6.*Isaac E. Holmes,
7.*R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.
1..*_Thomas Butler King,_*
2..Seaborn Jones,
3..G. W. B. Towns,
4.*Hugh A. Haralson,
5.*John H. Lumpkin,
6.*Howell Cobb,
7.*_Alex'r H. Stephens,_*
8..*_Robert Toombs._*

ALABAMA.
1..Samuel D. Dargin,
2..*_Henry W. Hilliard,_*
3. [Vacancy.]
4.*Winter W. Payne,
5.*George S. Houston,
6.*Reuben Chapman,
7. [Vacancy.]

MISSISSIPPI.
Jacob Thompson,
Stephen Adams,
Robert N. Roberts,
Jefferson Davis.

LOUISIANA.
1.*John Slidell,
2..*_Ban'n G.Thibodeaux,_*
3..John H. Harmanson,
4.*Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.
1..James J. Faran,
2..F. A. Cunningham,
3.*_Robert C. Schenck,_*
4.*_Joseph Vance,_*
5..William Sawyer,
6.*Henry St. John,
7.*Joseph J. McDowell.
8..Allen G. Thurman,
9..Augustus L. Perrill,
10..*_Columbus Delano,_*
11.*Jacob Brinkerhoff,
12.*_Samuel F. Vinton,_*
13..Isaac Parrish,
14.*_Alexander Harper,_*
15.*Joseph Morris,
16..John D. Cummins,
17..George Fries,
18..D. A. Starkweather,
19.*_Daniel R. Tilden,_*
20.*_Joshua R. Giddings,_*
21..*_Joseph M. Root._*

KENTUCKY.
1.*Linn Boyd,
2..*_John H. McHenry,_*
3.*_Henry Grider,_*
4..*_Joshua F. Bell,_*
5..*_Bryan R. Young,_*
6..John P. Martin,
7.*_Wm. P. Thomasson,_*
8.*_Garrett Davis,_*
9..*_Andrew Trumbo,_*
10.*John W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.
1.*Andrew Johnson,
2..*_William M. Cocke,_*
3..*_John Crozier,_*
4.*Alvan Cullom,
5.*George W. Jones,
6..Barclay Martin,
7.*_Meredith P. Gentry,_*
8.*_Edwin H. Ewing,_*
9..L. B. Chase.
10..Frederick P.Stanton
11.*_Milton Brown._*

INDIANA.
1.*Robert Dale Owen,
2.*Thomas J. Henley,
3.*Thomas Smith,
4.*_Caleb B. Smith,_*
5..William W. Wick,
6.*John W. Davis,
7..*_Edw.W.McGaughey,_*
8..*John Petit,
9..Charles W.Cathcart,
10.*Andrew Kennedy.

ILLINOIS.
1.*Robert Smith,
2.*John A.McClernand,
3.*Orlando B. Ficklin,
4.*John Wentworth,
5 *Step'n A. Douglass,
6.*Joseph P. Hoge,
7..*_Edward D. Baker._*

MISSOURI.
*James B. Bowlin,
*James H. Relfe,
Sterling Price,
John S. Phelps,
Leonard H. Sims.

ARKANSAS.
Archibald Yell.

MICHIGAN.
1.*Robert McClelland,
2..John S. Chipman,
3.*James B. Hunt.

FLORIDA.
W. H. Brockenbrough.

IOWA.
*Augustus C. Dodge.

WISCONSIN.
Morgan L.Martin.

TEXAS.
1..David Kaufman,
2..Timothy Pillsbury.

* Members of the last Congress.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. Total Whigs, 75; Locos, 142; Natives, 6. 3 Vacancies.

POLITICAL HISTORY—1846.

CONGRESS.

On the 1st of December, 1845, the Twenty-ninth Congress convened in Washington to commence its First Session. Mr. James K. Polk had been inaugurated as President nearly nine months before, but had enjoyed no opportunity till now of influencing through Legislative action, the Policy of the Country, save by his personal efforts before his Inauguration (Feb. 1845) to push through Congress the Joint Resolutions consenting to the Annexation of Texas. Texas on her part had likewise assented to Annexation on the terms prescribed by our Congress and was now formally knocking at the door of our Union, an entrance through which had already been guarantied her. All beside remained as before Polk's election.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

This was, by common consent, prosperous and satisfactory. The National Industry, protected by the wise and beneficent Tariff of 1842, was better employed than and as well compensated as at almost any former period. The Farmer was receiving in the average good prices for his products. Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry were advancing with giant strides, and rapidly diffusing themselves over sections of the Country where they had previously been almost unknown. Commerce and Navigation were active and flourishing, being buoyed up by the general employment and efficiency of Labor and the consequent ability to purchase on the part of the great mass of the People. Our Exports and Imports were neither so large nor so small as they had been in former years, but they were over One Hundred Millions of Dollars' worth each, and the balance was on the right side. Our Revenue was abundant, steady, and our small National Debt, contracted under the *Revenue* Tariff of 1840 to '42, was steadily diminishing at the rate of several Millions per annum. Nobody spoke or thought of a necessity to borrow again, and all were regretting that our little debt did not fall due at an earlier day, so that it might be promptly extinguished.

If the history and progress of the Nation were minutely examined, it would be difficult—we think impossible—to point out any other period in which its advancement in Industry, Population, Arts, Wealth and General Well-being was so striking as during the two years 1844 and '45—that is, from the time that the Tariff of 1842 had made itself thoroughly felt in all departments of Industry down to the commencement of systematic and formidable efforts for its overthrow. In no other two years had more of our Soil been reclaimed from the primitive wilderness and covered with industrious and thrifty cultivators. Never had our aggregates of Agricultural Products been higher, nor our general extension of or improvement in tillage been more decided. Yet during these two years the abstraction of Labor and Skill from Agricultural to Manufacturing avocations had been very great, as is evinced by the general increase of population in Cities and Villages, the activity which prevailed in Lumbering, Brick-making, Building, &c. &c. the multiplication of Mills, Factories, Railroads, Machinery, &c. &c. And, while we were thus adding millions on millions to the sum of our National Wealth at home, we were steadily reducing the amount not only of our Governmental but of our Commercial indebtedness abroad—indebtedness contract-

ed during the improvident era of buying much and selling little—1834 to 1839. All this in the face of apprehensions that the Tariff of 1842 *might* be overthrown by its adversaries, an apprehension which rendered the advancement of 1843–5 much less rapid and constant than it would otherwise have been, and postponed or prevented in some instances, by checking investment and competition, the reduction of prices on Protected fabrics which would else have even thus promptly been realized.—Such was the state of things in which Mr. Polk met his first Congress, composed, by nearly two-thirds in the House and by a large majority in the Senate, of those who had aided to elect him and assembled as partisans of his Administration.

OREGON.

The National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Polk for President, (May, 1844,) had gravely resolved that "our right to *the whole* of Oregon is *clear* and *unquestionable*," and that the "*reōccupation*" of that Territory is "a great *American* question," &c. [Then why make it a *party* question, when nothing had been said concerning it on the other side?] The simple truth is, that the nominators of Mr. Polk found this a National question and deliberately made it a *party* one, for their own use and benefit. They said, adroitly but plainly, to all who desired the assertion at all hazards and to all extremes of our claim to *the whole* of Oregon, and to all who for any cause desired a War with Great Britain, "Help us elect Mr. Polk, and you shall have Oregon up to 54° 40′ or War for it." They doubtless made party capital out of this. Accordingly, Mr. Polk in his Inaugural avowed his firm faith in our claim to Oregon and his resolution to maintain it. ('*The whole*' was implied but not expressly stated.) In the Fall of that year. ('45,) *The Union*, established by the will of Mr. Polk and sustained by official patronage, declared for "54° 40′, *the whole or none*." Every where those who counseled moderation, compromise, conciliation, were scouted as enemies to the Country—'*British* Whigs.' Yet when the Executive budget was opened. at the assembling of Congress, it came out that Mr. Polk had offered to compromise with Great Britain on the line of 49°, but without conceding the portion of Vancouver's Island south of 49°, or the free navigation of the Columbia. This offer being rejected, Mr. Polk withdrew it, rejected the counter proposition of the British Minister, and claimed *the whole* again, intimating that he would never again recede, and would on no account surrender the free navigation of the Columbia. Says his Message:

"The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede."

'Again he says:

"The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to *the whole* Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments."

'"Peace or War," we were also told by the Secretary of State, on the 29th of January last, was involved in the issue of the surrender by England of the whole of Oregon. In the same letter Mr. Buchanan said:'

"*The President will never abandon the position he has taken in his Message. Clearly convinced of the right of the United States* TO THE WHOLE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE, and relieved, by the refusal of the British Government to accept this offer of compromise, from the embarrassment in which the acts of his predecessors had placed him, *he would not authorize the conclusion of a Treaty on that basis.* (The basis of 49°.)"'

The leading members of the majority and the Press of their Party took their cue from this. "54° 40′—the whole or none!" was the touchstone of patriotism, the toast and the war-cry of Northern and Western Loco-Focoism. To push Great Britain off the Continent was the purpose avowed by many, but to drive her forthwith out of all Oregon, was the object of the more judicious. All sorts

of intemperate propositions and more intemperate speeches were made. But the South did not generally participate in this spirit. Her more reflecting Statesmen could not see the utility of a doubtful and bloody War with the Nation possessing greater means of assailing us than any other on the earth—a nation which buys three-fourths of our Cotton-crop—to enforce a questionable claim to a few thousand square miles of mountainous wilderness in the far corner of our Continent. A stand was made in the Senate by Messrs. Calhoun, Haywood and others; the resolution which had passed the House authorizing the President to apprize Great Britain that the long-standing Joint Occupation of Oregon would terminate at the expiration of the stipulated twelve months' notice, was modified in the Senate, and, after a disagreement and conference, passed both Houses in a modified and inoffensive form. This being communicated to the British Government, led to an offer on its part to compromise on the 49th degree, the reserving the possessory rights of her people in Oregon, obtaining the whole of Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia "to the Hudson's Bay Company and all British subjects trading with them," without limitation of time. This project of a Treaty Mr. Polk submitted privately to the Senate for its judgment thereon, which, being favorable, (as he well knew it would be before he went through the farce of asking it,) a Treaty was promptly signed by Mr. Buchanan, approved by Mr. Polk, ratified by the Senate, and is now the supreme law of the Land. (See it on page 28.) We rejoice that the difference has been settled, even on such terms; but what must the Country think of those who, to subserve a party end, pushed the Nation recklessly to the very brink of a desolating War, and then backed out so ingloriously and utterly? Can they ever again be trusted?

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

In his Annual Message of Dec. 2d, 1845, the President boasted of the Annexation of Texas as one of the great events of the age, and adds:

"*The accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our Republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our Federative Union.*"

"If we consider the extent of the territory involved in the Annexation—its protective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our Union, the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel."

All this boasting was not merely premature—it was false from the outset. Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren, had in 1837 declared that the Annexation of Texas to this country, prior to the recognition of her Independence by Mexico, would be an act of War on Mexico. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Silas Wright, as well as Mr. Clay, Mr. Gallatin and nearly all the Whig Statesmen in the land, took the same view of it in 1844. Mexico, it was notorious, had uniformly declared that she would regard Annexation as War upon her, and resist it accordingly. Now suppose the weakness and fears of Mexico had sufficed to overbear her resentment, so as to prevent any *actual* resistance to our absorption of Texas, would not the essential falsehood of Mr. Polk's boasts been still palpable? When the troops of Napoleon overran Portugal and captured Lisbon unresisted, driving off the Royal Family to Brazil amid the tears and wailing of their subjects, was it true that 'the sword had no part' in the conquest, because the Portuguese dared not resist the power of their colossal invader? When the highwayman obtains your purse without a struggle by merely putting his pistol to your breast and demanding 'your money or your life,' could he truly proclaim that 'no arm of force has been raised to produce this result?'—But events were fast ripening calculated to put to shame the boast and the boaster.

The original, uniform, well-defined South-Western boundary of Texas as a province of

Mexico was the river Nueces from its mouth to its source, thence Northwardly along the crests of a chain of mountains so as to include no portion of the valley of the long river known by the Mexican names of Rio Grande, Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte. There is not, never was, any dispute about this. The lower portion of the Valley of the Rio del Norte formed the province of Tamaulipas, of which Matamoros, lying on that river, was the capital; above this was New Leon; then Chihuahua; then New-Mexico or Santa Fé. On each side of the river, but mainly on the West, Mexican towns or villages were thinly scattered, but no settlement of Texans, no election under the authority of Texas, no service of civil process under her laws, was ever made in any part of the region watered by the Rio del Norte and its tributaries. When John Quincy Adams, in negotiating a Treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818–19, set up a claim that *Louisiana* extended to the Rio del Norte, he gave no intimation that *Texas* had that extent, nor any color to the pretence. So notoriously fraudulent is the claim that Texas extends to the Rio del Norte, that it may be abundantly refuted by Texan authorities alone. We have before us a Map of Texas, prepared by STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, (well known as one of the pioneers of Texas and leaders in the struggle for her Independence,) published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia, in ☞1837, the year after the independence of Texas was established by the Battle of San Jacinto. This Map bounds Texas on the south-west by the Nueces, exactly as we have stated above, and gives not the least intimation of a claim that it should extend farther. There Texan settlement, jurisdiction and authority have uniformly stopped, save in occasional and usually unsuccessful forays upon the Mexican villages on the Rio Grande, unless the little settlement of Corpus Christi, just across the Nueces at its mouth, is to be deemed an exception. Mr. Benton in 1844 denounced the pretence of extending Texas to the Rio del Norte as "an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico," of aggression and unjust war. Yet Mr. Polk was resolved from the first to maintain this atrocious claim. By his own order, without a word of authority from Congress, our Army was sent to Corpus Christi, across the Nueces, immediately upon advices that Texas had consented to Annexation. This not sufficing, in the feeble and distracted condition of Mexico, to provoke hostilities, our troops were ordered by him, without consulting or even informing Congress, to march to the Rio del Norte, over 100 miles beyond the well defined boundary and the farthest settlement of Texas, driving back the Mexican Corps of Observation at the Sal Colorado, causing them to abandon and burn their Custom-House, &c. at San Isabel, and taking post directly opposite Matamoros, the capital of the Province, planting a battery of cannon so as to command it. All this while Mexico had committed no act of hostility against us, nor in any manner molested a settlement of Texas! The result was War, as everybody foresaw it must be—and what a War for a civilized and Christian People! Give all the force you can to the pretexts set up in its justification—say that Mexico owed us for Spoliations, and had withheld a part of the stipulated Indemnity—that her poverty and the fact that she had once provided for its payment are no excuses—that she agreed to receive Mr. Slidell as Minister Plenipotentiary, (though she did not) and then (a revolution having meantime occurred) refused to do it—and what miserable apologies are they all for invading her unquestioned territory, and slaughtering her feeble, barbarous, wretchedly armed People!

[The History of the War, so far as it had transpired when this work went to press, is given in another part of the Almanac.]

OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS.

The merits of a War always challenge the scrutiny of every free citizen—he is bound to take care that our rulers do not involve us unjustly in bloodshedding, and to resist, by all constitutional means, every attempt to do so. If one nation makes war on another, it is ob-

rious that there must be great blame *somewhere*—the guilt of every death, every pang, must fall heavily on the individuals who primarily caused it. It is every man's duty to take care that it rests not on his soul. But the Soldier has no discretion in the premises, consequently no moral responsibility beyond that of being a soldier; he must march as he is ordered and fight whoever opposes him. The injustice of a War detracts nothing from the merit of those who, being already Soldiers when it commenced, fought gallantly in its prosecution. Honor, then, to the Heroes of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma! honor also to those who, prompted by sense of duty—mistaken though we do believe it—have volunteered to upbear the National Eagles even in their predatory flight to 'the Halls of the Montezumas.' We could not fight in an invading army, unless to open a passage homeward to our own soil, but many think differently, so far as they allow themselves to think at all. And, whether any allowance should be made for wear and tear of conscience or not, it must be palpable to every man willing to 'live and let live' that the wretched pittance of *seven dollars per month*, now paid to our Regulars and Volunteers, is shamefully inadequate as a recompense for the toils, privations, and perils of a soldier invading such a Country as Mexico. An army finds little food there but such as it carries along, consequently detachments must often be without for days together, even when provisions are wholesome and abundant, owing to the inability of the baggage wagons to make their way through the jagged defiles, over the sheer precipices and through the swampy valleys of that singular country, where roads are bridle-paths, springs are scarce as mines, and internal navigation unknown. Mouldy bread and tainted meat are not to be reckoned unpalatable there; a biscuit that the insects within do not walk off with ranks A No. 1. Swamp-water is a luxury often to be obtained only at intervals of two and three days; and he who is so nice as to strain it through his shirt to take out the larger insects before drinking, will soon be cured of such finical folly. Whatever can be swallowed must be taken without scruple. Lying down on the ground, as a repast for musketoes instead of having any dinner or supper yourself, after marching all day through swamps which take a model of your legs at every step, is inconvenient; but these are only the accessories of *successful* campaigning. If there is any fighting, you get that extra, and in case of a reverse through ambush or famine, then look out for a bullet from every rod of chapparal, and for the sick, way-worn or wounded there is the deadly Spanish knife to shorten their miseries. Such is a rough sketch of campaigning in Mexico.

Now for this service, Mr. James K. Polk, who wantonly created the necessity for it, has never hinted that our fellow-citizens whom he has sent there ought to be paid more than the *seven dollars a month* which is the pay of private soldiers in our Army, while his supporters in Congress have steadily voted down every proposition to increase that miserable stipend! While he takes his ease on some *Sixty-eight Dollars per day*, and his very slaves would loathe the fare which American soldiers in Mexico must subsist on, his supporters in Congress voted down (May 12th) a proposition to increase the pay of privates in the regular service to Ten Dollars a month: vote 119 to 50. Again on the 20th of May, when it had become evident that a heavy Volunteer force would be required for a protracted and difficult service, Mr. Andrew Stewart of Penna. moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer this Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of Volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and granting to those who serve to the end of the war, or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The said resolution was read. And the question being put, Shall the rules be suspended? It was decided in the negative, (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, Yeas 70, Nays 75.)

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Members present, were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Abbott, J. Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, *Bowlin*, M. Brown, *W. G. Brown*, Campbell, Carroll, *C. W. Cathcart*, J. G. Chapman, *R. Chapman*, *Chase*, Cocke, Collamer, Crozier, Cullom, Darragh, Davis, Dixon, *Edsall*, Ewing, Foot, Gentry, *Giles*, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Harper, Hilliard, Holmes, Houston, Hubbard, Hunt, Inger-

soll. *Jones*, D. P. King, T. B. King, Lewis, *W. B. Maclay*, *R. McClelland*, McHenry, McIlvane, *Martin*, Miller, *Morse*, Moseley, *Parish*, *Payne*, Relfe, Rockwell, Root, Rusk, Schenck, Seaman, T. Smith, A. Smith, *R. Smith*, Stephens, Stewart, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson, *Tibbats*, Trumbo, *Wentworth*, White. [All Whigs but the 17 in *Italics*.]

NAYS.—Adams, Atkinson. Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Broadhead, Burt, Clarke, Collin, *Cranston*, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Davis, Dobbin, *Dockery*, Dromgoole, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garvin, Grover, Hamlin, Holmes, Houston, Hungerford, Hunt, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenkins, J. H. Johnson, J. Johnson, King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, J. J. McDowell, J. McDowell, *McGaughey*, McKay, *Marsh*, Morris, Mott, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Phelps, Price, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Starkweather, Sykes, James Thompson, J. Thompson, Tredway, *Vance*, *Vinton*, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey. [All Loco-Focos but the six in Italics.]

The payment of three dollars more per month to privates would have amounted to but $75,000 per month or $900,000 a year for an army of Twenty-Five Thousand men; not equal to the cost of the California Expedition alone. It is in Provisions, Munitions, Transportation, pay of Officers, &c., that the expensiveness of War consists. Of the aggregate cost of this Mexican War, not an eighth part will be paid to the soldiers who fight our battles. Now the men who refused this small installment of justice to our Soldiers were themselves receiving Eight Dollars *per day* for service far less arduous and perilous; with Eight Dollars for every twenty miles' travel to and from Washington—many of them receiving over $100 for one day's riding, at an expense of $10 or $15. The pay of the Members of Congress for this single Session amounted to *Two Thousand and Twenty-four Dollars each*, beside Mileage, which to some was over $1,000. For the same term of hard service in Mexico a citizen soldier receives less than *Sixty* Dollars! Ought not this to be reformed? Yet a bill retrenching somewhat the enormous allowance to Members for traveling to and from Congress, (which is now practically twice as high as it was when the present rate was fixed, owing to the great improvement in facilities for traveling,) was lost in this present Congress.—Eight Dollars per *day* for Congress, seven dollars per *month* for the soldier—this will have to be corrected.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

When nearly or quite all the Banks in the Country suspended Specie Payment in May, 1837, owing directly to commercial bankruptcy and a heavy demand for Specie to go abroad, but primarily to the mischievous projects and measures of the Executive with regard to Currency and Finance through several preceding years, Mr. Van Buren called a Special Session of Congress, and recommended to it a total 'Divorce of Bank and State,' by collecting, keeping and disbursing the Public Moneys entirely independent of Banks. A majority of this Congress was composed of friends of his Administration, but they refused to sanction this scheme.—The People declared against it in the Elections; even his own State, so long faithful, was swept as by a whirlwind, and returned 100 Whigs out of 128 Members of Assembly. He pressed the measure upon Congress at each succeeding Session, encountering defeat after defeat, until at last it was carried in 1840, when the People speedily overwhelmed him and his party. The succeeding Congress promptly repealed the act. It has been re-enacted in substance by the present Congress, by a strict party vote. It is a long bill, providing for new officers to be styled 'Assistant Treasurers' at New-York, Boston, Charleston, (S. C.) Detroit and St. Louis, besides devolving similar duties on the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, who are to receive and keep the Public Moneys, with each a retinue of Clerks, &c. to handle and count the coin. The Assistant Treasurers' salaries will amount to but $15,000 a year, the cost of refitting the old Sub-Treasury vaults and safes is limited to $12,000, and the Clerks will cost a good deal more. There are in the bill very minute directions for making deposits, drafts, exchanges, &c. of funds, penalties for exchanging the funds actually paid in, &c. but the gist of the bill is all comprised in these two sections:

SEC. 19. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the

first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it farther enacted,* That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress if in session: and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

This is the pith, the essence of the Sub-Treasury. Hitherto Collectors, Receivers and Postmasters were authorized to accept in payments to the Government the notes of such Specie-paying Banks as they chose to receive on their own responsibility, being required to pay over at all times in Specie or its full equivalent. Or, practically, the Collector took such Bank notes, and such only, as the Bank in which he was directed to deposit his receipts would accept and credit as the equivalent of coin.

Probably of the Thirty Millions collected in a year by the Government, not One Million is ever received in coin. Hereafter nothing but coin is to be received. The Postmaster who takes a good bill in payment for carrying a letter will be guilty of a violation of law, from and after the 1st of January, 1847, and subject to removal if not to more positive punishment. The money of the Government is thus to be exclusively Specie (its own Shinplasters excepted;) nothing else received after January; nothing paid out after April, 1847. The merchant who has $100,000 to pay at the Custom-House now sends a check on the Bank where his money is deposited, certified to be 'good' by the Cashier or Teller; the Deposit Bank credits the amount to the Government and charges it to the Bank on which it is drawn, and the whole business is dispatched in a twinkling. After January he must draw the specie from his Bank, have it conveyed to the Custom-House, there counted out and accepted; thence conveyed to the Assistant Treasurer, who counts and accepts it; when it is put away in vaults, ready to be counted out to the next man who presents a Treasury draft for payment. Allow one man to count sixty dollars a minute, with but another to observe that he counts right, and suppose the Specie is counted out four times in taking it from the Bank to the Custom-House, thence to the Sub-Treasury, thence out to the drawer, and back to the Bank, and the mere counting of Thirty Millions per annum will engross 6,666 days' work of 10 hours each. And for what?

The exaction of specie at all Post Offices will be a more general annoyance. A man hears that a letter has arrived for him at his Post Office, some miles distant, and he sets out to obtain it. He arrives at the Post Office late at night, and, handing out the only kind of money he has, says, 'I want my letter.'—"I can't give it," replies the law-abiding Postmaster; "to take a bank note for postage would subject me to the loss of my place, if nothing worse."—'But, Mr. Postmaster, isn't the Bank just over the way? hasn't it paid its notes promptly these many years? Are you not perfectly certain you could get specie for it at 10 to-morrow morning?'—"Yes, sir; but it is my sworn duty to obey the laws, and I must do it!" So the man must trudge home with his bill instead of his letter, unless he can find some friend to change the former for him. Is this worthy of the Nineteenth Century?

We believe the effect of a rigid enforcement of this law would be to wind up or break down every Bank of issue in the country, as its originators intended. The moment the Sub-Treasury is fairly in operation, *Bank Notes will lose the character of currency.* That is not practically money which one man will accept as such, the next one reject, and so on. A Bank Note is truly currency so long as every one, understanding its character, readily accepts it as the equivalent of the dollars it calls for. Let one man in ten reject it, and, though its intrinsic value is unchang-

ed, its use as currency is impaired if not destroyed. And when our omnipresent and powerful Federal Government shall have inscribed "No Bank Notes received here!" over the doors of its Twenty Thousand Custom-Houses, Land Offices, Post Offices, &c. it must be that a great contraction of our circulating medium will follow. The man who has twice or thrice been repelled from the Post Office because he had no specie, will say, 'I will have nothing else another time;' the emigrant going West will say, 'Give me money that will pay for Public Lands!' and so on. Ultimately, if the law is rigidly enforced, it must compel a conformity of the People's currency to that of the Government, driving the Banks into liquidation or suspension.

Quite likely, however, the act never will be carried fully into effect, but merely held in *terrorem* over the Banks to force those interested in them into a servile adhesion to the ruling powers. Thus in 1840–41, after the Sub-Treasury had been so pompously proclaimed as a 'divorce of Bank and State,' the practical operation was this: The law said one-fourth of every payment to the Government must be made in specie, and this was the way it was exacted: A merchant had $5,000 to pay at the Custom-House for duties: so he gave two checks on the Bank for the amount, one worded as usual for $3,750 and the other for $1,250, '*payable in specie.*' Of course, the other was just as much payable in specie as this; either could be but neither was demanded in that form; but the intent of the law was held to be satisfied!—And it was for this that several 'Receivers General' were paid Two to Four Thousand Dollars each per year—for this costly vaults were constructed and useless clerks hired; for this cannon were fired, bonfires lighted and innumerable toddies imbibed, the patriotic swallowers disregarding the damage to their own constitutions in their joy at the salvation of their country's. 'Hurrah for the divorce of Bank and State!'

The inutility of the Sub-Treasury as a safeguard against peculation was strikingly exemplified in 1840–41 in the case of Jesse Hoyt, Collector at the Port of New-York, who managed to abstract, through a period of several months, over $220,000 of the Public money collected by him, utterly undetected by the Receiver General. Had Mr. Van Buren been reëlected, Hoyt might, for aught that appears, have gone on abstracting until his defalcation rivaled Swartwout's. The latter could never have plundered so much but for the impunity afforded him by the suspension of Specie Payment by the Banks, and the consequent cessation of depositing therein. He was now enabled to run up his defalcation, previously moderate, to the enormous aggregate of a Million and a Quarter of Dollars.

This whole Sub-Treasury business seems to be an utter defiance of common sense.—There is not a sane man in America, who if he had income accruing in all the Cities and chief towns of the Union, would think of refusing to receive in payment the notes of the specie-paying Banks of those cities and towns, or who would refuse to deposit accruing balances in some of them, and transmit them through the facilities of exchange thus afforded. There is not a Loco-Foco who can read who would personally act the churlish part in which his party ties force him to involve the Government. The merchant who should advertise that he would in no case receive in payment for his goods the notes of the Bank steadily paying Specie next door to him and known to be solvent, would be shunned and hooted as a malignant and narrow-souled being. Yet the Government proposes to do this in every city and village in the land, treating the best and the worst Banks precisely alike, including even those from which it has exacted for itself special and abundant security, and Party compels men to say it is all right! Nay: the Government receives much Revenue in the West which it wishes to disburse in the South or on the seaboard, and in such cases good Notes of New-York or New-Orleans Banks are clearly worth *more* to it than Specie, which it can only

transfer at a hundred times the expense of transmitting the bills. Yet even in this case the Receiver who takes a Bank Note, himself running whatever risk may pertain to it, must violate his oath and forfeit his office. Was there ever before such legislation as this?

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Not prompted by any necessity of the Government, for the Revenue was confessedly ample and our small National Debt rapidly diminishing when Messrs. Polk and Walker urged and Congress commenced the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842—not driven by any popular impulse, for we did not hear of one single petition to Congress for a reduction of the Tariff—not moved by any public embarrassment or distress, for the Country has rarely been more prosperous, busy and contented than it was when Messrs. Polk and Walker set this ball in motion—the Congress of 1846, under the lash and spur of Party discipline, has overthrown the Tariff of 1842, and substituted for it one of very different character. It has done this in defiance of the *spirit* of Mr. Polk's letter to Kane of Pennsylvania and the unqualified pledges of his electioneering champions in that State during the canvass of 1844; in defiance of the pledge of Mr. Dallas sustained by all his past career; in defiance of the reason of Congress, for the Senators who voted for the bill could not be taunted into justifying it, and virtually admitted that its provisions were indefensible. It was carried by the resignation of Senator Haywood, who, though a Southern Loco-Foco, execrated the bill and would have killed it if he could; by the vote of Mr. Jarnagin, who utterly condemned the measure but voted in obedience to the explicit instructions of his Legislature; and by the vote of Mr. Dallas, whose vote outraged every thing but his ambition. Thus is the Tariff of 1846 fastened upon the Country.

We have in previous issues of the Whig Almanac pretty thoroughly discussed the principles and traced the history of our Tariff legislation. We shall not here go over that ground. To those who would, we commend the Speeches of Messrs. Webster, Evans, R. Johnson, Simmons, Davis, Cameron, Niles, Toombs, Rockwell, Severance, A. Stewart, Winthrop, Seaman, T. Smith, Dixon, &c. &c. at the late Session of Congress, with the more elaborate works familiar to Political Economists. We have room here but to speak briefly, practically, of the Tariff of 1846.

This act was confessedly based on a portion of the President's Message of December last and the Annual Report of his Secretary, Walker, which deserved the compliment it received by being printed for the British House of Lords, by the novelty of its doctrines if not otherwise. The man who could assert in a grave public document that a duty on an article imported raises by so much the price of that article and also of the domestic rival built up by the Protection thus afforded, must have been made for the author of just such a Tariff as has thereby been fastened upon us. Every observing man who buys five dollars' worth of dry goods per annum is able to refute this theory from his own experience. There are not less than One Hundred important articles on which a high Protective duty was imposed by the Tariff of 1842, in place of a low Revenue duty before, which are nevertheless cheaper since than they previously were. Of there are Cotton-Bagging, Woolen fabrics generally, Pins, Wood-Screws, Mousselin de Laines, Printed Cottons, Floor-Cloths, &c. &c. On some of these, as on other articles, there was a temporary advance after the Foreign importation had been checked and before the Home supply had adjusted itself to the demand, but a few months usually sufficed to correct this, reducing the price of each article to the cost of its production, adding the average rate of profit to

capital. Thus Wool rose in price considerably soon after the Tariff of 1842 had taken full effect, but declined again as soon as the production had had time to adjust itself to the demand. Iron would seem to be an exception to the rule; but the simple truth is that the immense extension of Railroads and other uses of Iron since 1842 has carried up the price all over the world, and not more in this Country than in England or elsewhere. Time has not yet been afforded for the production to overtake the still increasing demand; and Iron would have been higher in '46 than in '42 if no new duty had been imposed on it. Had we not protected it by the Tariff of '42, the British price would have ruled still higher than it has done, as we have recently seen a considerable advance throughout Great Britain upon the tidings of the passage of our new Tariff. Whether this shall go farther or not will depend directly on the ability of our Iron-makers to continue their operations under the new act. If they or a large portion of them are forced to give up, leaving the Foreign producers undisputed masters of the field, we shall see a still farther advance in the Iron of Great Britain.

Every man who raises Potatoes knows that their price is not enhanced ten cents per bushel by the duty of that amount affixed by the Tariff of 1842, although some Potatoes have every year been imported from Ireland or Nova Scotia paying that duty. So with other articles. Indeed, Mr. Walker's own Report, while it maintains that we pay 40 per cent. more for our home-made Woolens by reason of the 40 per cent. duty in the Tariff of '42, at the same time embodies evidence that these same goods were flowing into Canada, paying 15 per cent. duty there, and competing still with the Woolens of Great Britain, which are admitted at a nominal duty if any. And Mr. Hale of the Journal of Commerce testifies from personal observation that this exportation of American Woolen fabrics, generally of the cheaper but substantial kinds, ('*such as poor men wear*,') from our Lake ports to Canada, was actively going on in June, 1846. Now if our Woolens are profitably exported to Canada and sold there, after paying 15 per cent. duty, in competition with the rival fabrics of Great Britain, is it possible that we are paying 40 per cent. more for them than Great Britain would supply us for in the absence of a Tariff?—Surely, this question cannot be hard to answer, nor can it be answered two ways.

'But won't 30 per cent. sufficiently protect our Manufacturers, then?' is the fair retort of a Free Trader. We readily answer, yes; 30 per cent. would be Protection enough for most descriptions of American manufactures (not as they once were but as they now are,) if they really *had* so much, but they *have not*. Except Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Cut Glass, and a few manufactures of costly foreign Woods, there is nothing which has really thirty per cent. Protection under this Tariff. Take Woolen Goods for example: the duty on the most of these is thirty per cent. but on several important descriptions is lower. But the duty on *all* descriptions of Wool is thirty per cent., while the British manufacturer obtains his Wool wherever he can and pays no duty. Nearly all descriptions of Drugs and Dyes (hitherto free) are taxed by this Tariff, while the British manufacturer gets these also free of duty. To say that, under these circumstances, the American manufacturer has thirty per cent. Protection is to state what is grossly untrue.

But there are important branches of our National Industry to which there is not even a pretence of affording thirty per cent. Protection, including *Cotton* fabrics of all kinds (colored or printed alike with plain), *Silks*, *Linens*, *Books*, manufactures of *Hemp*, *Needles*, *Blankets*, *Flannels*, &c. &c., charged with duties ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Yet let any one object to the sweeping and baleful changes made by this act, and he will be met with the insolent interrogatories, What are the *manufacturers* grumbling about? *Isn't thirty per cent. Protection enough?* If they don't stop their mutterings, we will abolish *all* duties what-

ever.' Well, sirs! try that if you like! Nobody fears your threats or supplicates your mercy. Do as you see fit, so far as you have power!

Although there was a great parade of basing their new Tariff on sound principles in the Message of Mr. Polk and the Report of his Secretary, with much profound disquisition on the nature and extent of the *Revenue* principle, the act itself evinces an utter disregard of all principle whatsoever. The tumbling in one bill of such duties as 20 per cent. on Salt and 30 on Sugar, 20 on Flax and 0 on Hemp, 30 on Iron and 20 on Steel, 30 n Wool and Woolens and 10 to 25 on Silks, s justifiable on no principle whatever, least f all on the Revenue principle. This would ictate, if any difference, a higher duty on linen and Silks than on Iron and Woolens, since the former are more generally imorted than the latter, and required more xclusively by the wealthy, so that their imortation is less likely to be diminished by a igh duty. But in truth this duty was made igher and that one lower, this raised, that reuced, just as it was thought necessary to gain otes for the bill or save States to the dominant arty. It is notorious that the Loco-foco Memers from Pennsylvania were offered 10 per ent. more upon Iron and Coal—40 per cent. stead of 30—if they would vote for the bill.

As there may be those who will doubt at an American Congress can have so adsted a Tariff as actually to discriminate *gainst* the labor of their own country and in vor of that of rival nations, we give a table some of the articles on which this is done the Tariff of 1846. (See the provisions on ages 44–50.)

Materials.	*Duty.*	*Manuf'd Articles.*	*Duty.*
per, per ct.	30	Books, gen'r'ly, pr ct.	10
emp	30	Cables, Cordage, &c.	25
ool, all kinds	30	Woolen Blankets,	20
		Do. Flannels	25
		Bock'gs, Baizes, &c.	25
pper, Pig or Old	5	Cables Sheathing,	free
lphur,	15	Sulphuric Acid,	10
	&c.	&c.	&c.

The annals of human legislation, from the rliest record to this day, may be safely allenged for a parallel to this. Fools and admen have often misruled nations, but no one ever before deliberately imposed such duties as to discourage and depress the industry of his own country by discriminating in favor of the rival branches of other nations. That distinction was left for a Loco-Foco Congress in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

We would gladly speak of the uniform Ad Valorems and other details of this Tariff, but our space will not permit. That the principle of levying duties on the foreign value of the goods is a bad one, calculated to tempt and facilitate frauds, who that has examined can doubt? True, all our Tariffs have had Ad Valorem duties, but only because the articles so charged were deemed incapable of specific assessment. The Ad Valorem mode was submitted to as a necessity, never adopted as a choice. The New Tariff sweeps away all others.

But that misguided act is the law of the land, and as such to be obeyed until it can be modified or abolished. It is calculated to arrest or greatly retard the rapid strides our Country was making toward perfection in all the Useful Arts and the utmost attainable cheapness in production. But it cannot, we think, do all the evil that has been anticipated; it can hardly throw the Country back where the Tariff of '42 found it. Many branches of Industry, then feeble, have since attained a strength and maturity which enable them to defy fair competition, even on equal grounds; it will take discriminations in favor of the foreigner to overthrow them now. Many articles are made here as cheap as any where else in the world; some even cheaper than elsewhere. These will live; so will most of those which have really the advantage of a twenty-five or thirty per cent. duty. If the New Tariff gave duties on Printed Cottons, for instance, equivalent to the twenty-five per cent. on plain Cottons, and on Iron Manufactures, Rods, Wire, &c. equal to thirty per cent. on Pig and Bar Iron, its evil effects would be much diminished. It is a wretchedly devised measure, and will have to be amended, whether Protection or Free Trade shall prevail. Let the friends of Home Industry, then, resolve to do their whole duty in enlightening the People, in disseminating facts and arguments, and in taking care that men of the right stamp are sent to our next Congress, and the dark cloud now hanging over us shall quickly pass away. Action! action! is the duty of all true friends of American Labor—let none grudge nor come short of it until Triumph shall again gild our banners, Onward!

THE OREGON TREATY.

PROTOCOL.

A Conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th of June, 1846, between Honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negotiation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced her Majesty's Government to instruct him to make another proposition to the Government of the United States for the solution of these long-existing difficulties. The Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this endeavor.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a Convention, (marked A) setting forth the terms which he had been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

THE TREATY.

Convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North-west coast of America, lying Westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, framed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1.—From the point on the 49th parallel of North latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued Westward along the 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence Southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Art. 2.—From the point at which the 49th parallel of North latitude shall be found to intersect the great Northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

Art. 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, as provided in the first Article of this Treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said Territory shall be respected.

Art. 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

Art. 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness thereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

IN SENATE.—[CONFIDENTIAL.]

The resolution to ratify the Treaty was passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—41.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott—14.

[Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. alone declined to vote, on account of Instructions. The Senate was full.]

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

THE aim of the following is to present a simple narrative of the origin and progress of our War with Mexico up to Sept. 1st, 1846.

At the time of the passage by Congress of the Joint Resolution, (March, 1845,) admitting Texas as a State of this Republic, she was and had been for several years at war with Mexico. The Whigs (as Mr. Van Buren had previously done,) predicted as the result a War between that country and the U. S., and their opponents cried "bugbear;" but if any well-informed man doubted that war would follow the act of Annexation, his reason for such doubt was founded on the fact that Mexico was weak, distracted, and not able to defend herself.

Texas, through her State Convention, accepted the terms of Annexation proffered by this Government, on the 4th of July, 1845. Gen. Taylor, who had been ordered by the Secretary of War to advance with the troops under his command, from Fort Jessup to some point on the Gulf of Mexico whence he could most conveniently march to the Western frontier of Texas, sailed from New Orleans for Western Texas immediately after being informed of this event, and arrived at St. Joseph's Island, (Aransas Inlet,) July 25th, at the head of a considerable force, and soon after established his camp at Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, and then the farthest point West to which the Texan population had extended. On the 8th of July, the Secretary of War, in a dispatch to Gen. Taylor, says:

"This Department is informed that Mexico has some Military Establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops;" and that "the Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, *will not be disturbed*, so long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue."

"On the 30th of the same month, the General received another dispatch from the War Department, in which he was directed to avoid all aggressive measures toward Mexico, while he was "expected to occupy, protect, and defend the Territory of Texas to the extent that it has been *occupied by the people of Texas*." Gen. T. was also directed to extend his protection up to the Rio Grande, "excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, *or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of Annexation, or shortly before that event*."

The Army of Occupation remained at Corpus Christi for about six months, entirely unmolested and unmolesting; but this state of things was not at all pleasing to our peace-loving Executive. He desired war, and had waited six long months for the Mexicans to provoke our troops into a fight; but he had waited in vain. Something must be done—some new indignity must be offered to Mexico by which her people and ours should be induced to commence cutting each others throats. So, on the 13th of January, without consulting Congress, which was then in Session, he ordered Gen. T. to march his army through the uninhabited region between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and take possession of Point Isabel, Laredo and points opposite Matamoros and Mier, the very places and occupied by the very persons he had six months before directed Gen. T. not to molest. The only provocation or excuse he could offer for this act was, that he had "received such information from Mexico as rendered it *probable*, if not certain, that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our Envoy."

On the 9th or 10th of March, Gen. T. took up his line of advance for the Rio Grande.

On his way, in the vicinity of the Sal Colorado, he met several small bodies of Mexican troops, but neither offered nor received any molestation. As he was approaching Brazos Santiago or Point Isabel, (now Fort Polk,) on the 24th, he was met by some fifty citizens, at the head of whom was the Prefect of the State of Tamaulipas, who protested against his occupying the country. Gen. T. told them that he would give them an answer when he reached Matamoros. Gen. Garcia was stationed at Point Isabel at the head of 280 Mexican troops, mostly Infantry and Artillery. On receiving this reply, he set fire to the Custom House and some other buildings, and immediately evacuated the town. The place was surveyed with a view to its defence, a work thrown up, a small garrison left under command of Major Munroe; and Gen. T. proceeding, reached a point opposite Matamoros on the morning of the 28th, and soon commenced intrenching himself within short cannon-shot, and in sight of the bayonets and banners of the Mexican forces under Gen. Mejia. As the army was approaching what is now Fort Brown, two of the advance guard were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released, when demanded by Gen. Taylor.

Matamoros is the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and at this time about 2,000 troops were stationed here under Gen. Mejia. Gen. Ampudia, who had succeeded Gen. Arista in command of the army of the North, was soon expected to arrive with as many more. General Taylor's force was about 2,300 strong. In this state of things he sent Gen. Worth to bear to Mejia his answer to the deputation who met him at Point Isabel. Gen. Worth did not succeed in obtaining an interview with Mejia, but communicated with La Vega, the second in command. Nothing came of the interview, however. Our little Army were now as busy as bees in preparing works of defence; and, by the 8th of April, a small field-work had been completed, in which were mounted four eighteen-pounders. In the mean time the troops were actively engaged in throwing up a field-work of six bastion fronts, calculated to hold two regiments.

On the 11th, Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras with 1,000 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry. On the following day he sent a communication to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to quit his position in twenty-four hours, and retire to the Nueces, there to await the settlement of this question by negotiation, in default of which Mexico would look upon his attitude as a declaration of War. On the morning of the 13th, Gen. Taylor sent a reply to Ampudia, in which he said he had been sent here by order of his Government, and intended to remain; and in the mean time he placed his troops in the best possible position to resist an attack. He also blockaded the river, thus cutting off the supplies of the Mexican army.

On the 10th, Col. Cross, Commissary General of the Army, rode out some two miles from the camp, when, as is supposed, he was killed by a party of Mexican rancheros. His body was subsequently found about four miles below the camp, entirely stripped, and from wounds it appeared that he had been murdered. Gen. T. made a formal demand on the Mexican General for the murderers, but they were never found. Lieut. Porter, (son of Com. Porter,) while out with a fatigue party of ten men near the camp, on the 19th, was fired upon, and himself and three of his men killed. These, and such as these, were fast preparing the way for the open hostilities which followed. Indeed, it would be absurd to suppose that two such armies could occupy adjacent (and one of them disputed) territory for any considerable time, even under more favorable circumstances, without coming to blows.

On the 22d, Ampudia again addressed Gen. Taylor, stating that he had been informed that the River was blockaded, and that two vessels laden with stores for his army had been captured by the Americans, and taken into Brazos Santiago. This he complained of, as an act under the circumstances, unauthorized by the Law of Nations, and requested that the blockade be raised, or serious consequences might ensue. To this Gen. Taylor replied—reviewing at some length what had occurred since his departure from Corpus Christi—by saying that "the 'blockade of the River was the least offen-'sive act of War that he could have commit-'ted under the circumstances; that the block-'ade had been reported to his Government, 'and that *he should maintain it* until he re-'ceived farther orders." Gen. T. would raise the blockade provided the Mexican Commander would agree to an armistice until this difficulty should be settled or War declared—not otherwise. He was equally prepared for Peace or War, and Gen. Ampudia could take his choice. The next day Gen. T. received information that 2,500 Mexican troops had crossed the river above his Camp, when he immediately dispatched a squadron of Dragoons under Capt. Thornton for the purpose of reconnoitering and ascertaining their position. Capt. T. proceeded on his march about twenty-six miles, when he was suddenly surprised and surrounded by an overpowering Mexican force. He made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to charge through the enemy's lines, in which Lieut. Mason and nine men were killed and two wounded. The balance were taken prisoners of War and marched to Matamoros. This command of

Captain Thornton's consisted of Capt. Hardee, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

While Gen. Taylor's forces were engaged in fortifying the Camp opposite Matamoros, the communication with Point Isabel—their entrepot whence supplies were received—was cut off by the Mexicans, who were now in force upon either flank, and in rear of the army. Reinforcements for the Mexican army were constantly arriving, and several American scouting parties had either been cut to pieces or taken prisoners. It was a dark hour. The strongest fears were entertained that Point Isabel had fallen into the hands of the enemy, in which case the supplies of our Army would have been cut off entirely, and our fortifications, if not the Army itself, must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Thus on the 1st day of May, while darkness and doubt brooded over the fate of his companions at Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor, leaving a small garrison of less than 300 brave hearts, with Col. Brown at their head, in charge of the Fort, marched with the main body of his army to the Point to reōpen a communication with his stores, and bring back ammunition and guns for the Fort. He expected to be obliged to cut his way through Mexican troops; but such was not the case. He met no enemy during the whole march, (twenty-seven miles,) and found all safe when he arrived.

Previous to this, on the 28th day of April, Capt. Samuel Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, left Point Isabel with the hope of opening a communication with Fort Brown. But when he had proceeded to about midway between the two posts, he was attacked by a large Mexican force, and his command routed and dispersed.

When Gen. Taylor left Fort Brown, his orders were to defend it to the death; and if the enemy should surround it, to fire signal-guns at certain intervals to let him know it. As was anticipated, the Mexicans took advantage of the departure of the great bulk of the Army, and at daylight on Sunday morning, May 3d, opened their batteries upon the Fort. "The holy quiet of that day," says a writer in describing the attack, "was broken by the thunder of cannon, and before the sun had risen on the scene, that little fort was in a blaze, as gun answered gun; and in twenty minutes' time, one of the Mexican twelve-pounders was seen leaping twenty feet into the air, accompanied by arms, legs and mangled bodies." This cannonading on the part of the enemy was kept up with slight intermission until near midnight, and returned with effect. Major Brown lost one sergeant, and one artillery soldier wounded. The next morning the Mexicans opened their batteries again, sending both shot and shells, but without much effect. The cannonading had not lasted more than half an hour, when Major Brown's Artillery silenced the enemy's guns, having greatly damaged three of the embrasures, dismounted several guns, and killed a number of men. The Mexican batteries opened a fire early the next morning, which lasted an hour, and was promptly answered from an eighteen-pounder battery, and a six-pounder howitzer. Both batteries ceased at the same time. The Mexicans now surrounded the Fort, and established a battery in its rear. At 5 o'clock the next morning the enemy opened from their several batteries and continued with slight intervals, to pour a perfect shower of shot and shells among our brave and devoted little band in the fort until 2 o'clock, P. M. In the mean time the signal-guns had been fired as directed by Gen. Taylor, and the gallant Brown had received a mortal wound from a falling shell. At half past 4 o'clock, a parley was sounded, and the Mexican General sent a summons to the Commander of the Fort to surrender "for the sake of humanity," offering him one hour to return an answer, and threatening to put the whole garrison to the sword in case his demand should not be complied with. This was a most trying emergency. What should be done? The garrison numbered scarcely 250 men; their enemy several thousands. Their brave chief had been struck down—their ammunition was nearly exhausted. The probabilities were that the Mexican General would be able to carry his infamous threat into execution. Men less resolute, less brave, would have sunk under this accumulation of difficulties, and surrendered. Not so the heroes of Fort Brown. Capt. Hawkins, who succeeded Maj. Brown after his wound of the 6th, called a Council of War, composed of the several company commanders, in the Fort, and laid the subject before them. They had neither time nor disposition to deliberate. "*Defend the Fort to the Death!*" broke forth almost simultaneously from the lips of that devoted band; and within a few minutes they had returned the laconic reply that they *did n't understand Spanish;* and another shower of shot and shells was raining down upon them from the Mexican batteries, while they were constantly anticipating a *storm*, and nerving their hearts and whetting their blades for a last and death grapple with their powerful enemy. The cannonade was continued for the next and last three days with even more spirit than during the four preceding. During most of the memorable seven days, a number of men were constantly engaged in completing the works. The American loss was only two killed, (Maj. Brown and Sergeant Weigart,) and thirteen wounded. But we must now look after Gen. Taylor.

On the afternoon of the 7th, Gen. Taylor took up his line of march from Point Isabel for Fort Brown, and encamped for the night about seven miles from the former post; but here we find the story so graphically told by the *American Review*, that we must adopt it:

"On the 8th, Gen. Taylor again commenced his march, and about 11 o'clock came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in order of battle, stretching a mile and a half across the plain, along the edge of a chapporal; and a little in advance of it, on the left, were their splendid Lancers, a thousand strong, while throughout the rest of the line were masses of Infantry and a battery alternately. Our Army was immediately formed in column of attack, and, curtained by two squadrons in advance, moved steadily forward to within cannon-range, when one of the enemy's batteries opened. The column was then deployed in line, except the 8th Infantry, which still stood in column, and the battle was set. Col. Twiggs commanded the right, composed of the 3d, 4th and 5th Infantry, and Ringgold's artillery. Lieut. Churchill commanded the two eighteen-pounders in the center, while Lieut. Col. Belknap was placed over the left wing, composed of Duncan's artillery and 8th infantry—and the BATTLE OF PALO ALTO commenced. The gallant Ringgold opened his battery on the right with terrible effect, and our little army for the first time found themselves in the midst of battle. There stood six thousand disciplined men, supported by a powerful Artillery, and in position of their own choosing; here were scarce two thousand untried soldiers, marching steadily up to the attack. In a moment the field was in an uproar, and the mid-day sun looked down on as brave a fought battle as ever the stars and stripes floated over.

"The deadly precision of Ringgold's guns told with fearful effect on the enemy's Cavalry, that were waiting a favorable moment to bear down on our Infantry. Platoons went down at every discharge, and wherever his practiced eye directed a cannon, a line opened amid the riders. At length, unable to stand the rapid fire, they wheeled off, and moved away in a trot. when a ball from one of the eighteen-pounders in the center falling into their midst, hurried them into a gallop. But making a circular sweep, they suddenly threatened our flank, and the train in the rear. Down came the thundering squadrons, making the plain tremble under their horses' feet, when the 5th Infantry was thrown into square, and with fixed bayonets waited the shock. A sudden fire from one of the angles of the formation sent twenty horses, emptied of their riders, galloping over the plain; but those behind pressed steadily on, when they, seeing the 3d advancing in column to the attack, wheeled and fled.

"While Ringgold was thus making fearful havoc with his Light Artillery on the right, Duncan, on the left, poured in his destructive volleys in such fierce and rapid succession on the enemy, that their ranks melted away before them like frost-work, and a shout of triumph rolled along our lines that was heard over the roar of battle. Duncan and Ringgold, occupying the two extremes of the lines, sent hope and confidence through the army as it saw with what superiority and address our artillery was managed. To the fierce music that thus rolled over the field from either wing, the two eighteen-pounders in the center kept up a steady accompaniment, shaking the field with their steady fire as, slowly advancing, they sent death through the Mexican ranks. But the enemy's batteries were worked with great vigor, and their shot told on our left severely; yet still the regiments destined to support the artillery stood firm, while the balls tore through their ranks. At one time, they lay for three-quarters of an hour in the tall grass, while the shot of the enemy kept tearing up the ground amid them, bounding and leaping by, carrying away, here a head and there an arm, and yet not a soldier quailed, but cool and resolute as old veterans, kept their position without a murmur or a look of complaint. In the mean time, Lieut. Duncan set the prairie on fire with some smoke-balls, and the thick smoke rolling along the lines, shut out the two armies from each other, and stayed for a while the work of carnage. It was now 4 o'clock, and the bloodshot sun was stooping to the western horizon, and silence rested on the field of death, save when the groans of the dying and wounded arose from the plain. Duncan, taking advantage of the smoke, carried his artillery through the lane of fire, with the flames rolling ten feet around him. Suddenly the enemy saw his horses' heads moving in a trot on their flank, and the next moment the pieces were unlimbered, and pouring in a scouring, galling fire on their ranks, rolling them back on each other in inextricable confusion. The Mexicans had changed their line of battle, to escape the murderous effect of the close and well-directed volleys of Ringgold's battery and the eighteen-pounders that had been pushed forward during the short cessation of the cannonading. The gallant Ringgold, while seated on his horse, directing the movement of the guns, received a shot which passed through his horse, cutting in two the pistols in his holsters, tore away the flesh from both his legs, from his knees upward. As he fell on the field some officers gathered around him, but he waved them away, saying, "Leave me alone; you are needed forward." The sun went down

on the field of blood, and as his departing rays struggled for a moment to pierce the war-cloud that curtained-in the two armies, the firing, by mutual consent, ceased, and the Battle of Palo Alto was over. Our little army encamped on the field where they fought, amid their dead and dying companions.

"This was one of the most singular battles the records of our military history exhibit. It was a pure cannon-fight, in which our Infantry, though cool and steady throughout, and ready at any moment to pour themselves in a furious charge on the enemy, took scarcely any active part. Appointed simply to sustain batteries, they stood and saw the artillery contest the field. Gen. Taylor, who evinced the utmost coolness and bravery, evidently feared to engage the enemy mass with mass, with so inferior a force—hence there was not a single column of Infantry sent forward against his lines—no concentrated movement on either wing or the center to break his order of battle, and convert a retreat into a rout. * * * "When night closed over the scene of strife, the Mexican Commanders saw that they could do nothing in an open field and fair fight, and so retreated to a still more formidable position. The only mistake, if any, which Gen. Taylor made in this engagement was, in not advancing with his whole army on the enemy's lines at the time they were so terribly shaken and thrown into disorder by our artillery. There is no doubt, had he done this, but that the enemy would have been utterly routed, and the next day's battle prevented. * * * * * * *

"The weary night wore away—the gallant Ringgold lay dying—Page speechless and faint, and scores of our brave men stretched on the field of their fame, wounded or dying, while hundreds of the enemy made the night hideous with their cries and groans. That was an anxious night for the brave Taylor. He had advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and found the enemy strong, and resolved to dispute his entrance. He had fought one battle, lost one of the most efficient officers in the army, and was far from reinforcements, and without a protecting breastwork, while the enemy were in reach of help from Matamoros, and could choose their position at leisure. With 2,000 men he had beat 6,000, and killed and wounded nearly 800; but he knew that loss would be more than made up before morning by reinforcements. In this trying position, he called a Council of War, composed of thirteen officers, and asked them what he should do. Four only out of the whole number were in favor of advancing—the remainder advised either to intrench where they were, or retreat to Point Isabel, and wait for reinforcements. When all had spoken, the brave old veteran exclaimed—'*I will be at Fort Brown before night, if I live!*" Noble words that deserve to be written in letters of gold. That feeble garrison, which had for a whole week so firmly withstood the close siege of the enemy, lay on his brave heart, and he resolved to succor it or fall in the attempt. There spoke out the spirit of the true hero—the same that on the Hights of Bennington exclaimed, as the sword pointed to the enemy moving to battle, "*Those red coats, men—before night they are ours, or Molly Stark's a widow!*" The same that uttered in the very blaze of the hotly-worked battery at Lundy's Lane, "*I'll try, sir!*" the same that on the rending decks of the Chesapeake, faintly murmured, "*Don't give up the ship.*" It was a noble resolution to save that garrison or leave his body at the foot of the walls, and right nobly was it carried out.

"The next day the army recommenced its march, and found the enemy gone, leaving his dead unburied. The number of bodies lying around the spots where the artillery was posted, showed how terrible the fire of our guns had been, and with what steadiness and bravery the Mexicans had stood to their pieces. In one place, fifty-seven bodies were found in a heap, or about the entire number of killed and wounded together on our side.

"Gen. Taylor soon came up with the enemy, occupying a strong position on the farther side of a ravine, and resting his left on a pond so as to prevent the possibility of being outflanked on that side. Eight pieces of artillery defended this position, divided into three portions—one on the left side of the road, one on the right, and one in the center. It was evident from the outset, that the great struggle was to be along the road where the batteries were placed, protected by a ditch and breastwork in front. Reinforcements of 2,000 men had arrived during the night, and here, within three miles of the Fort, the *Battle of Resaca de la Palma* was fought. The victory of the day before, and the recital of the gallant deeds at night, had filled every bosom with a fierce desire to perform some brave act, and the troops defiled past the wagons and deployed in front of the enemy, with an alacrity and ardor which showed that wild work would be done before night should close over the scene. Scarcely were our troops in order of battle, before the artillery of the enemy opened and rained a perfect shower of balls on our ranks The road was swept at every discharge with grape-shot and ball, that threatened to carry entirely away the daring squadron which should presume to advance along it. To the left of the road, the conflict at once became fierce and bloody. The 4th, 5th and 8th Infantry, and a part of the 3d, were there, mowing down the enemy with their steady volleys, strewing the roadside with the dead, and sternly forcing back

the serried ranks, while the artillery kept thundering on with such rapid and ceaseless explosions that, as the Mexican prisoners afterward said, they thought we had fifty instead of eight cannon. Shells and shot drove so like a storm of sleet in their faces, that the officers vainly endeavored to throw the entire army forward in a desperate charge on our guns, but so certain and biting was the fire, that they could not be induced to move a step, and fell in their tracks. On the right, our men, advancing through the chapporal, had outflanked the enemy, and were pouring in their well-directed volleys, while on the left, the incessant flash of musketry, drowned now and then by the roar of cannon and shouts of the men, told how fierce was the conflict. Our troops were steadily gaining ground, but the murderous battery in the center of the road continued to vomit forth death, and was worked with coolness and held with a tenacity that perfectly maddened our men. Gen. Taylor was within its range, and when expostulated with for exposing himself so openly, refused to move out of danger except by moving forward. The regiments got confused in the chapporal somewhat, but fought just as well; and though the Infantry held their firm array, they seemed to fight in groups, each one directing its energies on a single point. The battery of the gallant Ridgely kept steadily advancing like a moving volcano, and hurled such a storm of iron on the guns that swept the road, that the Infantry which protected them fell at every discharge like grass before the scythe. At length a body of lancers came charging furiously along the road, and rode up to the very muzzle of his guns. Scattering them like a whirlwind with a discharge from one of his pieces, he dashed in person among four that still kept hurrying on, and drove them before him.

"The Infantry fought with unparalleled bravery, led on by as brave officers as ever trod a battle-field. Indeed, every officer seemed to think it necessary he should show an example of daring to his men, while every soldier fought as if he would outdo his leader in heroic acts. Sometimes a few men, headed by an officer, would charge a gun and fight like desperadoes around it. In one instance. a soldier leaped astride of a piece he had captured, and boldly defended himself while his companions dragged him away with the prize. From the outset our army steadily advanced on every side, except along the road where the central battery kept playing. At length, goaded to madness by the galling fire kept up from these few pieces, and seeing that the whole battle rested there, Gen. Taylor ordered Capt. May to chage the battery with his dragoons. His words were, "*You must take it.*" The gallant May wheeled on his steed and said to his followers—"*Men, we must take that battery!*" In a moment those eighty-two stern riders were moving in a dark mass along the road, headed by their fearless commander. The next moment the bugles sounded the charge, and the black and driving mass swept like a thunder-cloud to the shock. A cloud of dust marked their progress as they rode sternly and fiercely on. The attention of nearly the whole army was directed to this desperate charge; and you could hear their muffled tread as they broke into a gallop and tore forward up to the very muzzles of the guns. Two rods in advance was seen the commanding form of May, as, mounted on his powerful charger, he rode fiercely on, with his long hair streaming in the wind, while behind shook the glittering sabres of his followers. One discharge tore through them, stretching nearly a third of his company and half of his horses on the ground, but when the smoke lifted, there was still seen the war-horse of May leaping the ditch, breastwork and all, pressed closely after by his remaining followers, riding down the artillery-men at their pieces, and passing straight through the Mexican lines. A wild hurrah went up from our entire army as they saw those fierce dragoons clear the breastwork. The 5th and 8th Infantry followed close after, charging at a run along the road, and swept over the breastwork just after the dragoons were compelled to leave it, and took possession of the guns. Lieut. Duncan then took command of the advance, and soon cleared the road with his deadly artillery, while the Infantry, packed now in the narrow road, with chapporal on each side, went pouring onward with furious shouts, driving the enemy before them. The battle then became a rout, and rolled furiously toward the river, whither the affrighted Mexicans were flying to escape to Matamoros. The cavalry first went galloping like a crowd of fugitives to the ferry, while the Infantry, forced from the chapporal at the point of the bayonet, followed after.

"Ah! you should have heard the shouts that then arose from the little garrison of Fort Brown. They had stood and listened, as the sound of the heavy cannonading of the first day's fight came riding by on the evening air—filled with the deepest anxiety as to the issue—for on the success of the army rested their own fate. It was with inexpressible joy they heard, next day at noon, the Artillery again opened, and almost within sight of the ramparts. All the morning the guns of the enemy had been playing upon their intrenchments, and when at last the fierce firing began in the distance, and the smoke of battle rose over the tree-tops, telling them that their companions were advancing to their relief, the excitement became intense. But the

cannonading advanced steadily nearer, and the rapid volleys of musketry every moment grew clearer, saying in accents more thrilling than language, that our brave troops were victorious.

"At length, when the cavalry, plunging wildly over the plain, emerged into view, they mounted the ramparts, and under the folds of their flag, that still floated proudly in the breeze, sent up a huzza that was heard even in Matamoros—the shout of victory.

"That was a joyful meeting, when our wearied but victorious army, amid loud huzzas, marched again into Fort Brown, and into the arms of their brave companions. Three thousand five hundred shots had been fired into that single fort, and yet but two men had been killed.

Gen. Taylor's victory was complete. The Mexicans lost their whole Artillery—2,000 stand of arms, 600 mules, together with Gen. Arista's private papers, and Gen. Vega himself, whom May made prisoner in his desperate charge on and over the battery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, in these two battles, was not far from 170; that of the enemy unknown—but it could not be much short of 1,200. The battle of the 9th was much the more severe, as is evident from the greater mortality that attended it—our loss being nearly double that of the day before. Gen. Taylor had thrown up hasty intrenchments around his train, which had been left on the first battle-field, guarded by four hundred men; so that he brought but about 1,600 men into the fight, while the Mexicans, notwithstanding their severe loss, had received such heavy reinforcements, that they showed a thousand stronger than in the previous engagement. That the Mexicans fought well is evident from their heavy loss—nearly one-third of their entire army disappeared from the ranks before it broke and fled. The great disproportion between the killed and wounded in the two armies was owing entirely to the greater precision of our fire, our soldiers having hit or killed each his man. * * *

"The charge of May was one of the most gallant deeds among the hundreds performed in these fierce-fought battles, and decided the victory. Had he not succeeded, we should doubtless have gained the day; for from the outset, our troops never once fell back or wavered, but steadily gained ground. The conflict, however, would have been protracted, and our loss much greater, but for this successful charge. * * * * *

"All honor to Gen. Taylor, and May, and Page, and Duncan,* and Ridgely, and Churchill, and Inge, and Indon, and McIntosh, and Chadbourne, and Cochrane, and Walker, and Browne, and last, though not least, Ringgold, and a host of others. Green be the grass over the fallen, and ever green the laurels that twine the brows of the living. Noble men! Ye who sleep are not dead—the brave and patriotic never die—they live in the hearts of their countrymen. Not a recreant son was found on those battle-fields; and all honor ought to be paid to our little army, every man of which was a hero. With such soldiers we can never be conquered, nor our arms disgraced. Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma will be bright pages in the biography of Gen. Taylor. All honor, we say, then, to our army and its officers. We toast the *men*, but not the *cause;* and while a curse rests on our Capitol, a circle of light surrounds our Army of Occupation. Our army has won enduring renown, but our Government enduring disgrace."

As may well be supposed, the Mexicans were panic-stricken, and fled in every direction. In their haste to escape our bayonets and bullets, many rushed to the Rio Grande, and in attempting to swim that stream, found a watery grave.

After the Battle of *La Resaca de la Palma*, or the Palm Ravine, the right wing of our Army remained on the ground two days, occupied in burying the dead and securing the trophies of the engagement. Among Gen. Arista's papers were found his official correspondence with his Government, full plans of the campaign, and instructions authorizing him to send Gen. Taylor and his Army, *when taken prisoners*, to the city of Mexico; to treat the American Commander and his officers with such attention as become the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation, &c.

On the 18th of May, Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took military possession of the City of Matamoros without encountering the least opposition. On the previous day,

* In the Common Council of the City of New-York, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. McElrath:

"*Resolved*, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, deeply impressed with the importance of the services rendered by Capt. JAMES DUNCAN, of the United States Army, at the late Battle of Palo Alto on the Rio Grande, and entertaining a high respect for his character as a gentleman, and his skill and bravery as an officer, do present to him a sword, and that the sum of Two Hundred dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated for that purpose."

The Resolution was supported by Mr. McElrath on the ground that Capt. D. was a native of the State of New-York, a graduate of West Point, had been long stationed at Governor's Island, near New-York City, was well-known and highly esteemed, and was truly a gallant officer.

The Resolution was carried, and the sword will be presented whenever Capt. D. returns to New-York.

as Gen. Taylor was preparing to cross and attack the city, a parley was sounded, and a message received from the Mexican General, proposing an armistice until he could hear from Mexico, expressing the opinion that the boundary could now be settled. This Gen. Taylor declined. He had proposed an armistice when he was weak, and it was not accepted. He should now dictate terms. The Mexicans then proposed to surrender all the Public Property, Ammunition, &c. provided Gen. Taylor would not cross the River; to which he replied that he should cross, that "the City must capitu-late. all Public Property, Ammunition, Pro-visions, &c. must be given up, and then the Army might march out and retire." The Mexican Commander returned no reply to Gen. Taylor's last proposition; but during the night evacuated the City with his Army, and retired toward Monterey, taking whatever of munitions and public property he could find means of transporting.

Gen. Taylor has deemed it advisable not to interfere with the municipal laws of the Mexican people; and Matamoros, as well as Camargo and other small towns in the vicinity, which tendered their submission on the departure of the Mexican Army, looks as unlike a captured town as it well could. The people enjoy all the privileges, religious and otherwise, they have ever enjoyed, sell their products for cash at high prices, and buy their goods cheaper than ever; yet the mass of them cherish an implacable hatred of the invaders.

On the 11th of May, after hearing of the first outbreaks on the Rio Grande, the President sent a special message to Congress, announcing that a state of War existed between this country and Mexico. The Message recommended that the War be recognized by Congress, that the President be authorized to call a large body of Volunteers into the service of the United States, and that liberal provision be made for supplies, &c. The President's wishes were complied with. Congress recognized the existence of the War which he had made; authorized the reception of 50,000 Volunteers, about one-half to be immediately mustered into the service, and the balance kept as a reserve, and voted an appropriation of $10,000,000 to commence operations with. The call for Volunteers was promptly responded to, and the Government soon found that it would be under the necessity of declining the services of thousands who were anxious to enter the service.

Gen. Taylor has now some 20,000 troops under his command, about 5,000 of whom are Regulars, and the balance Volunteers, who have enlisted for one year or during the War. This Army is so dispersed in different encampments, and so much on the move, that it would be difficult to state its precise whereabouts, though it seems to be concentrating mostly at Camargo, a Mexican town of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the bank of the San Juan River, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande. This is now Gen. Taylor's Head Quarters, and is designed to be his principal dépôt. It is understood that he is to advance with a large force upon Monterey, a town 210 miles distant from Camargo, where the Mexicans are concentrating an army of such materials as they have. Here he will probably have to do some more fighting; possibly he will meet with resistance before reaching Monterey, as there are said to be defiles on the way which, if taken advantage of, may prove another Thermopylæ to those who attempt to pass. Garrisons will be left at Point Isabel, Burrita, Matamoros, Mier. and other places now in our possession.

While Gen. Taylor is moving toward Monterey, Gen. Kearney, at the head of some 5,000 troops, is marching upon Santa Fé, the Capitol of New-Mexico, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 1,000 miles from its mouth. Gen. K. will most likely take the town with little if any resistance—possibly he is even now in possession of it.

Vera Cruz has been under a blockade ever since the 18th of May, and at the latest accounts our whole squadron under Com. Conner, with the exception of the St. Mary's, [which is employed in blockading Tampico,] was off Vera Cruz. This blockade, however, is of very little importance, as Alvarado, Tobasco, and three or four other ports on the Gulf, are open to the ingress of foreign vessels, and to the coasting trade.

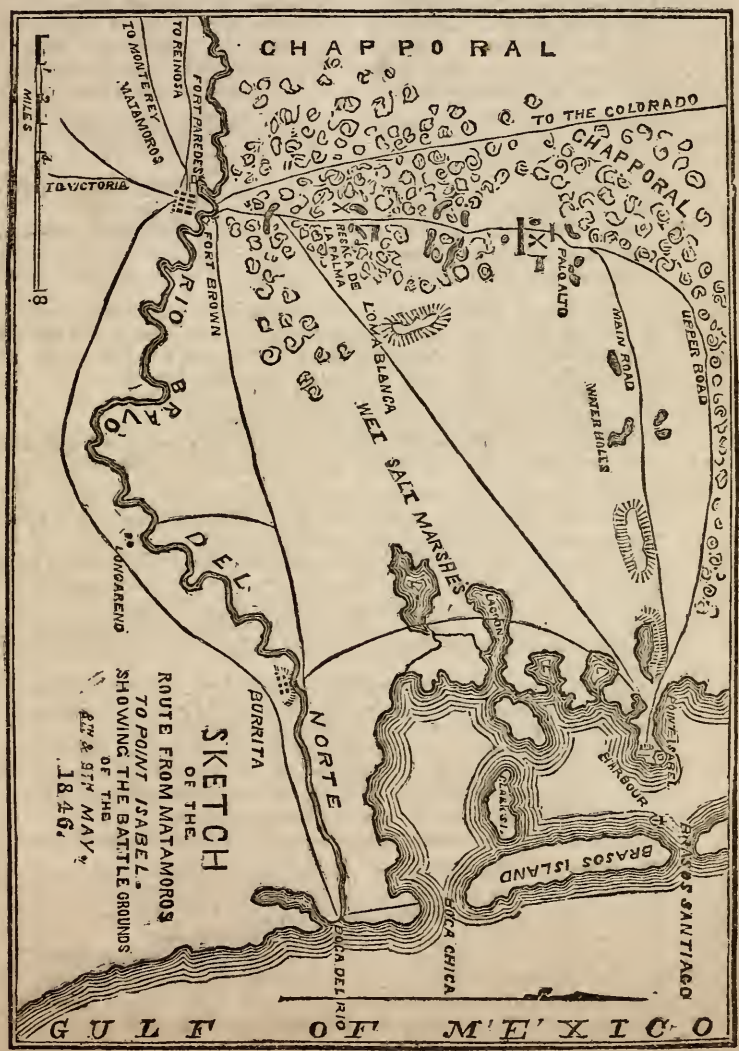
On the 8th of June, the St. Mary's made an attack on Tampico, but it did not amount to anything in particular. On the 7th of August, Commodore Conner attacked Alvarado with a view to the destruction of the Mexican Navy stationed there; but the project was abandoned after the firing had commenced.

Monterey, a seaport in California on the Pacific, (and quite another place from the Monterey to which Gen. Taylor is bound,) was taken possession of by Com. Sloat, commander of the Pacific Squadron, on the 6th of July. A few days previously, a detachment from Col. Fremont's force took possession of a frontier post called Sonora, to the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro made an attempt to dislodge them, but retreated after a slight skirmish.

While we are pushing the War in all directions, our Government has sent a messenger to Mexico with overtures of Peace. Meanwhile, the expatriated chief (and only hero) of Mexico, Santa Ana, and his friends, have returned to that country, and are now unquestionably in possession of the reins of Government. What effect Santa Ana's

restoration to power will have on the prospects of an amicable settlement of our difficulties, it is impossible to tell, though the general impression is that it will be favorable. Indeed, a letter from Havana asserts on respectable authority that previous to Santa Ana's departure from Havana, an agreement had been entered into between that chieftain and certain British and American agents for the settlement of all difficulties between Mexico and the United States The arrangement is said, in the correspondent's own language, to be as follows:

"The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be reëstablished under the guaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future *pronunciamentos*, the United States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. *The Rio Grande to be the boundary line, and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the United States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves*, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds."



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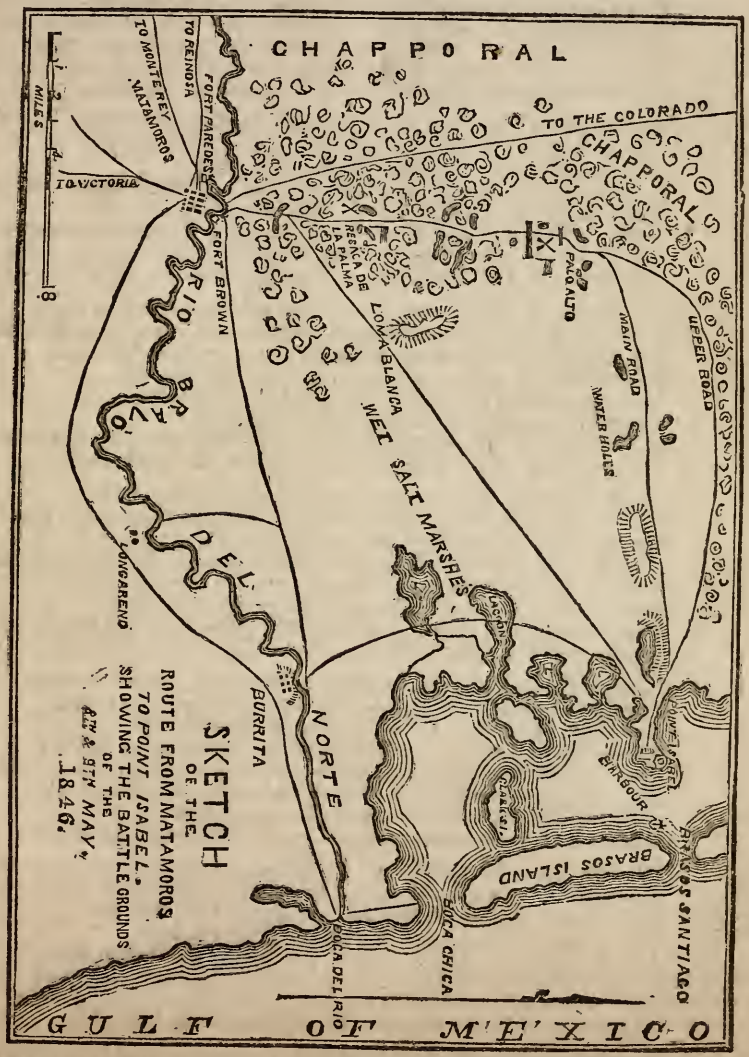

BINGEN.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A SOLDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message, and a token, to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen,—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely,—and when the day was done,
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.
And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,—
The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars;
But some were young,—and suddenly beheld life's morn decline,—
And one had come from Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my Mother, that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was aye a truant bird, that thought his home a cage:
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would—but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,
On the cottage-wall at Bingen,—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my Sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread,
But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's sword and mine,)
For the honor of old Bingen,—dear Bingen on the Rhine!

"There 's another—not a sister;—in the happy days gone by,
You 'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,—
Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!
Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison,)
I dreamed I stood with *her*, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

'I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,
But we 'll meet no more at Bingen,—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser,—his grasp was childish weak,—
His eyes put on a dying look,—he sighed and ceased to speak:
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,—
The Soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown;
Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF OF 1846.

IN SENATE, JULY 25.

Mr. President: I now proceed to that branch of he subject to which I propose first to call the at-ention of the Senate. The proposition of this ill is to collect all duties and customs by an uni-ersal *ad valorem* assessment—not an equal as-essment, it is true, but still a system of *ad valo-em* duties, entirely. Now that has not been the ractice of the Government, at any time since its rganization. In every administration, from that f Washington down, a contrary system has al-vays prevailed. And the desire of those who ave successfully formed and administered the aws in this respect, has been, uniformly, to car-y the principles of specific duties as far and as ast as circumstances allowed. That I take to ave been the policy of the Government from he first; and it has been the sentiment of all onnected with the Government, so far as I know. ought, perhaps, to make an exception in the ase of Mr. Clay. I said here, the other day, that had never heard a public man advocate a system f *ad valorem* duties. The newspapers say (per-aps correctly,) that I was mistaken; that Mr. Clay had made remarks favorable to that idea, n 1842. I was not in the Senate at that time, and did not know that such such sentiments had ver been expressed by him; and if they are orrectly reported, I am very sorry that such entiments were expressed by him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN here said, will the Senator ardon me while I interrupt him for a moment, n order to offer an explanation? Mr. Clay's re-narks had reference solely to home valuation.

Mr. WEBSTER proceeded. Ah! that explains he whole matter, and it is a great relief to my nind. I am very much obliged to the honorable Senator. Mr. Clay's proposition, then, was, "If ou will bring the article here, and value it here, ndependent of the foreign invoice, why then I vill take that system of valuation." Well, that nd this are wide as the Poles apart. That qual-ication of the principle makes it sensible, at east, and far less objectionable, as a revenue neasure. A home valuation, by judges of our wn appointment here, is one thing; but a valu-tion founded on foreign invoices and the state-nents of foreign costs, and on foreign oaths, is nother and quite a different thing. I am glad to nd, therefore, that Mr. Clay's authority stands xactly where it should stand on such a ques-on as this—in strict conformity with his know-edge, his experience, and his character.

Sir, in the same year, (1842) the present Secre-ary of State, in a speech in the Senate, reasoned n the strongest language upon the entire neces-ity, the absolute necessity, of carrying the prin-iple of specification in laying duties as far as possible. Standing here in his place Mr. Buchanan said:

"I am (said Mr. B.) not only opposed to any uniform scale of *ad valorem*, but to any and all *ad valorem* duties whatever, except where, from the nature of the article imported, it is not possible to subject it to a specific duty. Our own severe experience has taught us a lesson on this subject which we ought not soon to forget. I cannot refrain from adverting to some of my reasons for this opinion.

"Our *ad valorem* system has produced great frauds upon the revenue, while it has driven the regular American merchant from the business of importing, and placed it almost exclusively in the hands of the agents of British manufacturers. The American importer produces his invoice to the collector, containing the actual price at which the imports were collected abroad, and he pays the fair and regular duty upon this invoice. Not so the British agent. The foreign manufacturer, in his invoice, reduces the price of the articles which he intends to import into our country to the lowest possible standard which he thinks will enable them to pass through the Custom-House without being seized for fraud. And the business has been hitherto managed with so much ingenuity as generally to escape detection. The consequence is, that the British agent passes the goods of his employer through the Custom-House, on the payment of a much lower duty than the fair American merchant is compelled to pay. In this manner he is undersold in the market by the foreigner, and thus is driven from the competition, while the public revenue is fraudulently reduced.

"Again; *ad valorem* duties deprive the American manufacturer of nearly all the benefits of incidental protection where it is most required. When the business of the country is depressed, as it is at present, and when the price of foreign articles sinks to far less than their cost, your duty sinks in the same proportion, and you are also deprived of revenue at the time when it is most needed.

"Our own experience, therefore, ought to have convinced us that, whenever it is possible, from the nature of the article, we ought to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties. These continue to be the same upon the same articles, notwithstanding the constant fluctuations in prices. They afford a steady revenue to the country, and an equally steady incidental protection. When commodities are usually sold by weight or by measure, you may always subject them to a specific duty; and this ought always to be done.

"Let us, then, abandon the idea of a uniform horizontal scale of *ad valorem* duties; and whether the duties be high or low, let us return to the ancient practice of the Government. Let us adopt wise discriminations; and, whenever this can be done, impose specific duties."

Now let me say, sir, that it is proper for us, before we go on this new and untried system, to consider the opinions of practiced and experienced men who have gone before us. On the

28th of February, 1817, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, came to this resolution:

"February 23, 1817.

On motion by Mr. Ingham—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws for the collection of the duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise."

In answer to this, Mr. Crawford, the then Secretary of the Treasury, after having recommended various new provisions for the prevention of fraud, said:

"Whatever may be the reliance which ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying *ad valorem* duties.

"The best examination which circumstances have permitted, has resulted in the conviction that the following list of articles, now paying *ad valorem* duties, may be subjected to specific duties."

Then follows the list, amounting to seventy-one in all. Here, then, in answer to the call of the House, as to what measures ought to be adopted by Congress for the greater security of the public revenue, Mr. Crawford, at the end of a series of suggestions, amounting I think to twenty-two, adds: "After all, the true course is to go, as far as possible, on the line of specific duties." At the next session of Congress, having received the foregoing intimation of Mr. Crawford's opinion. Mr. Ingham moved another resolution, as follows:

"April, 20th, 1818.

"On motion by Mr. Ingham—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at their next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff of duties upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 8th, 1819.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of April, 1818, directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report to Congress at its next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff duties upon imported goods, wares and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*,' I have the honor to submit the enclosed list of articles, exhibiting the original cost, the freight, insurance and commissions, where it has been practicable; the present *ad valorem* duty reduced to a specific form; and the specific duty which it is conceived may be imposed upon them, respectively, consistent with the public interest.

It is probable that this list may be considerably extended, should the subject receive no final disposition during the present session.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker of the H. of Reps."

These articles amount to 155 in number. [See State Papers, Finance vol. 3, pages 415–'16, &c.]

Following the suggestion in Mr. Crawford's letter, that there might be a propriety in increasing the list of specific duties, this resolution of the House, as you see, sir, calls for farther information, and expression of opinion, on that point.—And here is the circular which, in consequence of that, Mr. Crawford addressed to the collectors:

[*Circular.*]

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 25th May, 1818.

SIR: As the revenue of the United States is now exclusively derived from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, it is extremely important to render *both systems* as *perfect* as the nature of human institutions will permit.

The *certainty* with which SPECIFIC duties are collected give them a *decided* advantage over duties laid upon the VALUE of the article. It is probable that the most *important change* which can be made in the SYSTEM will be the *substitution* of SPECIFIC for *ad valorem* duties upon all articles *susceptible* of that change.

Sensible of the *importance* of this *change*, the House of Representatives, at the close of the last session, adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report,' &c.

In complying with this resolution, I must avail myself of the experience which you have acquired in the discharge of your official duties.

To place this Department, as well as the House of Representatives, in a situation to judge of the propriety of making the change upon such articles as you may suppose to be susceptible of it, I will thank you to present them in *the form* of the statement annexed [not preserved] to this communication, showing the original cost of the article, the expense of freight, commissions, and insurance, the rate of *ad valorem* duty now paid, and its amount in the form of a specific *duty, and the specific duty proposed* to be *laid upon it.*

I am, &c. &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Is it practicable to subject *cloths* of wool, cotton, or flax, &c. &c. to specific duties, by combining the number of threads, in a given extent, with the weight of the cloth? It is asserted by some of the English manufacturers to be entirely practicable by the aid of magnifying glasses constructed for that object.

[*Circular.*]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1817.

SIR: The House of Representatives having, by resolution, required the Secretary of the Treasury to refer to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws or the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, I have to request that you will inform me whether, in the discharge of your official duties, any important defects have been detected in the existing provisions.

As it is is only by *experience* that any system of revenue can be brought to approximate to a state of perfection, it is important to collect into a *general mass* the practical experience of the intelligent officers employed in superintending the *immediate execution of the system.*

You will therefore have the goodness, in pointing out existing defects, to present to the Department the provisions best calculated, in your opinion, to effect the object contemplated by the National Legislature.

An early attention to this subject is requested.

I am, respectfully, &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD, &c."

Now, sir, what is the great fact that makes *ad valorem* duties unsafe as a general principle of finance? I must confess my utter consternation, the other day, when I heard the honorable chairman of the Committee of Finance (Mr. LEWIS) say, that he did not believe that a case of fraudulent under-valuation had ever been made out!—Why it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases occurring every year in this Government, and in

all Governments where the system of *ad valorem* duties in any degree prevails, and the value is ascertained upon the invoices or proof from abroad, it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases of fraud that has led to the adoption of this general rule, and raised it even into a principle, as I have mentioned. My honorable friend from Maine (Mr. EVANS) must have satisfied the honorable chairman and the Senate, as well as every body else, of the number and the notoriety of the cases of fraudulent under-valuation, because he enumerated instances, and hundreds of instances, in which goods were seized and forfeited for under-valuation. I know no limit to that list of cases; and, sir, since this subject has come up, and since persons out of doors have heard the declaration of the honorable chairman, my desk has been laboring under the weight of cases and facts communicated from various portions of the commercial community. I will state only a few, out of hundreds. Here is one, and here is the proof:

"A merchant orders goods to be shipped from France and entered at New-Orleans, for the Western trade, with the understanding that he is to have them at the foreign cost, with the duties and charges added.

A shipment was made with and forwarded to the purchaser, amounting to.....6,829.93 francs.
At the same time the invoice forwarded with the goods to New-Orleans was.....5,258.00 francs.

Difference.....1,571.93 francs.

Or, $316 94 out of $1,300 94.

The goods were valued therefore, in the entry, at $316 94 less than they were to the purchaser, and the purchaser was actually charged for the duty on this $316 94 as paid to the Government, amounting to $95 10. Both the Government and the purchuser were, therefore, cheated out of that sum.

This transaction occurred in the Spring of 1846, and I send you a copy of the correspondence in which these facts are stated, and not denied; but the French house attempts a round-about justification for putting the foreign cost to the purchasers at a greater amount than the entry invoice. J. D."

This transaction occurred this very year. And here, sir, is another, communicated by a most highly respectable merchant of my acquaintance. Hear the letter:

"BOSTON, July 17th, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that a respectable house in this city received an invoice of European goods from a foreign house, the amount of which was about $2,000, and that after entering the goods at the Custom-House by the invoices, they received another invoice valuing the same goods at about $8,000, with a letter, stating that the first invoice was to levy duties by, and the second to sell by.

The consignee here, who is also an importer, not being willing to be a party to the fraud, deposited both invoices at the Custom-House, where they were yesterday.

I have no doubt of the authority from which I received this information, but I do not wish to be quoted for it.

I have thought that you might be pleased to know this fact, as the fraud is so great, and the perpetrator beyond the reach of any penal statues of this country. Your most obedient servant,

——— ———.

Hon. D. WEBSTER, Washington.

P. S. I hear that Mr. Lamson is the consignee."

Sir, one case more. A highly respectable firm in Boston (Messsrs. George H. Gray & Co.) have been dealers many years in hardware, and in the habit of making importations of certain articles from the North. In these articles they found themselves constantly undersold by the dealers in New-York, They could not understand the reason of this for a long time, but last spring the secret came to light. They had ordered a small amount of hardware to be sent to them, and in due time the goods came, and *two* invoices came with them. In *one* invoice the cost was stated at 958 thalers, in the *other* at 1,402. And the letter accompanying these invoices says: 'You find herewith duplicate invoices of the greatest part of your order, &c. The original I send by Havre packet. *You also find herewith an invoice made up in the manner like* [that which] the most *importers of your country require—perhaps to save some duty.*'

Now, sir, these original invoices, the false and the true, and the original letter which I have read, are now in my hand, and any gentleman who may feel disposed, may look at them. Of course, Messrs. Gray & Co. carried both invoices to the Custom-House, because they were honorable merchants, and the duties were assessed on the higher invoice. And by this time these gentlemen were no longer at a loss to account for the low price at which this description of merchandise had been selling in the city of New-York.

But now, sir, take not a single case, but the results of long experience. I am about to read a letter, not addressed to me, but placed in my hands, from a gentleman well known, I presume, to both the Senators of New-York, and to other members. This letter, I think, will startle the honorable chairman. It must open to his mind quite a new view of things.

"TROY, July 14, 1846.

LE GRAND CANNON, Esq. *Sir:* Agreeably to your wish, I avail myself of this opportunity to give you the benefit of my experience in mercantile and manufacturing business, hoping it may tend to an improvement of the bill, now pending in the Senate, for the collection of duties. I hope Members of Congress will have the same views of the probable results which I anticipate; which are, that the system of *ad valorem* duties does give the foreign importer and manufacturer a very undue advantage over the American importer. This will be apparent from my own experience, which I give you annexed. My brother and myself were brought up in the town of Manchester, and well acquainted with the manufacturers and manufacturing. At the age of twenty years it appeared very evident to me that we could finish goods and import goods into New-York about ten per cent. lower than the American merchant; and with this conviction I agreed to come out to New-York and dispose of the goods, and leave my brother to finish and forward the goods.

"The result was equal to our expectations. We imported our goods ten per cent. cheaper than our competitors, and by the *ad valorem* duties we paid nearly five per cent. less duties; so that, in twenty-two years, we made nearly a million of dollars, while nearly all the American merchants failed—Now, I reason, what has been will be; and should the present tariff bill pass, it will give the foreign manufacturer a decided advantage, and tend to reduce the rate of duties lower than is anticipated.—And I cannot avoid expressing my decided opinion in favor of specific duties, as then the foreign manufacturer would pay the same duties as the American importer.

Signed, BENJ. MARSHALL."

Can any man gainsay the truth of all this? Is there a merchant, foreign or American, in the United States who will express any contrariety of opinion? Is there a man, high or low, who denies it? I know of none; I have heard of none. Sir, it has been the experience of this Government, always, that the *ad valorem* system is open to innumerable frauds. What is the case with England? In her new notions, favorably to free trade, has she rushed madly into a scheme of *ad valorem* duties? Sir, a system of *ad valorem* duties is not *free* trade, but *fraudulent* trade. Has England countenanced this? Not at all; not at all. Sir, on the contrary, on every occasion of a revision of the tariff of England, a constant effort has been made, and progress attained in every case, to augment the number of specific duties, and reduce the number of *ad valorem* duties. A gentleman in the other House (Mr. SEAMAN) has taken pains—which I have taken, also, though I believe not quite so thoroughly as he has—to go through the items of the British tariff, and see what proportion of duties in that tariff are *ad valorem* and what are specific. Now, sir, the result of that examination shows, that at this day, in this British tariff, out of six hundred articles, five hundred are subject to specific duties. Every thing that from its nature could be made specific, is made specific. Nothing is placed in the list of *ad valorem* duties but such as seem to be incapable of assessment in any other form.—Well, sir, how do we stand, then? We have the experience of our own Government; we have the judgment of those most distinguished in the administration of our affairs; we have the production of proof, on this most important point, in hundreds and hundreds of instances, of the danger of the *ad valorem* mode of assessing duties.—What is produced in its favor? Every importer of the United States, without exception is against it. Sir, the Administratration has not a mercantile friend from here to Penobscot, so far as appears, that will come forward and give his opinion in favor of this system. I undertake to say there is not one. There may be members of the "little Congress," to which the honorable member from Connecticut (Mr. NILES) referred some days ago—some subordinate officers about the Custom-House, influenced by I know not what considerations—who may be found ready to sustain such a system. That I do not deny. But I say that no respectable importing merchant can be found between Penobscot and Richmond, who will give his opinion in favor of it, if he is an honest man, and one who gets his living by importation himself. Well, then, how are we decide?—Against the authority of our own experience?—Against the authority of these thousands of substantiated facts? Against these cases now blushing with recent fraud? Against the example, not only of the English Government, but against that of all the continental Governments—for the Zollverein carries its specific duties much farther even than England? Against all this, what have we?—what have we? Why, we have the recommendation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury—highly respectable persons; respectable in private life; respectable, and I may say eminent, in some walks of public life; but I must add, neither of them trained in the knowledge of commerce; neither of them having had habits of intercourse with practical men of the cities, or men of mercantile business. And yet here, in the first year of their administration, fresh to the duties thrown upon them, they come out with a recommendation of a vast change; they propose a new system, adverse to all our own experience, hostile to every thing that we have ever learned, different from the experience of every other country on the face of the earth, and which stands solely on the responsibility of their own individual opinions! I do not think that this is a fair balance of authority; and since nobody here will uphold it, since nobody here will defend it, it is fair enough for me to say, with entire respect to the head of the Government and the Department of the Treasury, that the preponderance of authority is quite overwhelming the other way.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE VALUE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT, AND TO AMEND EXISTING LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in all computation at the Custom-House, the foreign coins and money of account herein specified, shall be estimated as follows, to wit:

The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway, at	$1.06.0
The specie dollar of Denmark, at	1.05.0
The thaler of Prussia and of the northern States of Germany, at	0.69.0
The florin of the southern States of Germany, at	0.40.0
The florin of the Austrian Empire and of the city of Augsburg, at	0.43.5
The Ducat of Naples, at	0.80.0
The ounce of Sicily, at	2.40.9
The lira of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom and the lira of Tuscany, at	01.6.0
The franc of France and Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at	0.18.0
The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at	4.00.0

And all laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

THE TARIFF OF 1846

A BILL REDUCING THE DUTY ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

PASSED JULY 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, a duty of *one hundred* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule I, a duty of *forty per cent.*

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, a duty of *thirty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule C, a duty of *twenty-five* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule D, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule E, a duty of *fifteen* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule F, a duty of *ten* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule G, a duty of *five* per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it farther enacted*, That from and after the first day of December next, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule H shall be exempt from duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it farther enacted*, That, from and after the first day of December next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it farther enacted*, That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity, or measure of goods, wares, or merchandise now weighed or measured or guaged, the same shall be weighed, guaged, or measured at the expense of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 5. *And be it farther enacted*, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by law to be paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, there shall be allowed, on the exportation thereof, if cured with foreign salt, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it farther enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported after the passage of this act, and which may be in the public stores on the second day of December next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 7. *And be it farther enacted*, That the twelfth section of the act entitled, "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified, that all goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores for the space of one year instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores one year instead of the term of ninety days prescribed in the said section.

SEC 8. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as in his opinion may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country, whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed.—And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, on such appraised value. *Provided nevertheless*, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value; any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. *And be it farther enacted*, That the deputies of any collector, naval officer or surveyor, and the clerks employed by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, who are not by existing laws required to be sworn, shall, before entering upon their respective duties, or, if already employed, before continuing in the discharge thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully and diligently to perform such duties, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector of the port or district where the said

deputies or clerks may be employed, and shall be of a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. *And be it farther enacted*, That no officer or other person connected with the navy of the United States, shall under any pretence, import in any ship or vessel of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to the payment of any duty.

SEC. 12. *And be it farther enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE A....(100 *Per Cent.*)

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschenwasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE I....(40 *Per Cent.*)

Alabaster and spar ornaments; almonds; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; camphor refined; cassia; cloves; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger root, dried or green; glass cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or enclosed in cases, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; cigars, snuff, paper cigars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE B....(30 *Per Cent.*)

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses'skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet, or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads; benzoates; Bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; cameos, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; corks; earthen, China, and stoneware, and all other wares composed of earthy and mineral substances not otherwise provided for; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparteere, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; glass tumblers, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or printed; hats and bonnets for men, women, and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth-rugs, bedsides, and other portions of carpeting, being either of Aubusson, Brussels, ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cheese; cinnamon; clocks and parts of clocks; clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured; cotton, cords, gimps, and galloons; court-plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver or other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds; epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans, and fire screens of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; grapes: gum benzoin or benjamin; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hemp, unmanufactured; honey; human hair, cleansed or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron, vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal. or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle, or other process; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; colored, stained, or painted glass; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; paintings on glass, porcelain glass; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, and wares of papier maché; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; molasses; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for; oilcloth of every description, of whatever material composed; ochres and ochry earths used in the composition of painter's colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for;

paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelops; parasols and sunshades; parchment; pepper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sewing silk, in the gum or prified; shoes composed wholly of India rubber; sealing wax; silk twist and twist composed of silk and mohair; side arms of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; soap, Castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; sugar of all kinds; tobacco, unmanufactured; syrup of sugar; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed; umbrellas; vellum; vinegar; wafers; water colors; fire wood, and wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; wool, unmanufactured.

SCHEDULE C....(25 *Per Cent.*)

Buttons and button moulds, of all kinds; borax or tinctal; Burgundy pitch; calomel, and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude; feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; floss silks; grass cloth; hair cloth, hair seating, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for; jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; baizes, bockings, flannels, and floor-cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids; manufactures composed wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, Chinese, and other floor matting and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; roofing slates, slates, other than roofing slates; woolen and worsted yarn.

SCHEDULE D....(20 *Per Cent.*)

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; Angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair unmanufactured; cedar wood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; cream of tartar; extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods not otherwise provided for; extracts of madder; flax seed; green turtle, gunny cloth; alum; amber; ambergris; aniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; asafetida; bacon; bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries, vegetables, flowers and barks, not otherwise provided for; bismuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, lath, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber to be used in building wharves; bronze liquor; iron liquor; lac spirits; manna; marble in the rough slab or block, unmanufactured; Dutch and bronze metal in leaf; needles of all kinds for sewing, darning or knitting; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use; paving stones; paving and roofing tiles and bricks; boucho leaves; breccia; bronze powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; cantharides; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, made on frames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor oil; castorum; chocolate; chromate of lead; chromate, bichromate, hydriodate, and prussiate of potash; cobalt; cocoa nuts; cocculus indicus; copperas or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; copper rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms; plaster of Paris when ground; quicksilver; saffron and saffron cake; seppia; steel, all than otherwise provided for; copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for; cubebs; dried pulp; emery; ether; felspar; fig blue; fish, foreign, whether fresh, smoked, salted, dried, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; French chalk; fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; fulminates, or fulminating powders; furs dressed on the skin; gamboge; glue; gunpowder; hair, curled, moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hams; hats of wool; hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; hempseed or linseed, and rapeseed oil, and all other oils used in painting; Indian corn and corn meal; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or orris root; ivory or bone black; jalap; juniper berries; lac sulphur; lamp black; lard; leather, tanned, bend, or sole; leather, upper of all kinds; lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets; leaden pipes; leaden shot; leeches; linens of all kinds; liquorice paste, juice, or root; litharge; malt; manganese; manufactures of flax, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hemp, not otherwise provided for; marine coral, unmanufactured; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whipgut or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; nitrate of lead; oats and oatmeal; oils, neatsfoot and other animal oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; opium; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel; patent mordant; paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; paper hangings and paper for screens and fireboards; pearl or hulled barley; periodicals and other works in the course of printing and republication in the United States; pine apples; pitch; plantains; plumbago; pork; potassium; Prussian blue; pumpkins; putty; quills; red chalk; rhubarb; rice or paddy; roll brimstone; Roman cement; rye and rye flour; saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned; sago; sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; sarsaparilla; shaddocks; sheathing paper; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds; skins of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; slate pencils; smalts; spermaceti candles and tapers; spirits of turpentine; sponges; spunk; squills; starch; stearine candles and tapers; stereotype plates; still bottoms; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of quinine; tallow candles; tapioca; tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new or old; vanilla beans; verdigris; velvet, in the piece, composed wholly of cotton; velvet, in the piece, composed of cotton and silk, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; vermillion; wax candles and tapers; whalebone the produce of foreign fisheries; wheat and wheat flour; white and red lead; whiting, or Paris white; white vitriol, or sulphate of zinc; window glass, broad, crown, or cylinder; woolen listings; yams.

SCHEDULE E....(15 *Per Cent.*)

Arsenic; bark Peruvian; bark Quilla; Brazil paste, brimstone, crude in bulk; cork tree bark, unmanufactured; codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; dragon's blood; flax, unmanufactured; gold and silver leaf: mineral kermes; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles; tram and thrown or organzine; terne tin plates tin foil; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for; steel in bars; cast, shear, or German; zinc, spelter, or tutenegue, in sheets.

SCHEDULE F....(10 *Per Cent.*)

Ammonia; annatto, rancon or Orleans; barilla; books printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; building stones; burr stones, wrought or unwrought; cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set; chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof; cocoa; cochineal; cocoa shells, compositions of glass or paste, not set; cudbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound: hempseed. linseed and rapeseed, fullers' earth; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin; furs, undressed when on the skin; goldbeaters' skins; gum Arabic; gum Senegal; gum Tragacanth; gum Barbary; gum East India; gum Jedda: gum substitute or burnt starch; indigo; kelp; natron; terra japonica or catechu; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; India rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; lemon and lime juice; lime; maps and charts; music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound; nux vomica; oils, palm and cocoanut; orpiment; palm leaf, unmanufactured; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stone; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; sal ammonia; saltpetre (or nitrate of soda, or potash,) refined or partially refined; soda ash, sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol; tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs not otherwise provided for; watches and parts of watches · watch materials of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; woad or pastel.

SCHEDULE G....(5 *Per Cent.*)

Alcornoque, argol, or crude tartar; bells when old, or bell metal, fit only to be remanufactured; brass in pigs or bars; Brazil wood, and all other dye-woods in sticks; brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; bristles; chalk, not otherwise provided for; clay, unwrought; copper in pigs or bars; copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; flints; grindstones, wrought or unwrought; berries, nuts, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing, or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; madder root; nutgalls, pearl, mother of; lastings, suitable for shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for manufacture of shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons exclusively; horns, horntips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth, unmanufactured; kermes; lac dye; lac spirits; madder, ground; nickel; pewter, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; rags, of whatever material; raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried. salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; safflower; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when crude; seed lac; shellac; sumac; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; tortoise and other shells unmanufactured; tumeric; waste, or shoddy; weld; zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

SCHEDULE H....(*Free.*)

Animals imported for breed; bullion, gold and silver; cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from the place of their growth or production, in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver, and copper; copper ore; copper when imported for the United States Mint; cotton; felt, adhesive, for sheathing; garden seeds, and all other seeds not otherwise provided for; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, that all the regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; junk, old; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts: *Provided*, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil, spermaciti, whale and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, and all other paintings and statuary: *Provided*, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste, and not of merchandise; personal household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris, unground; platina, unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, instruments, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale.

TARES ALLOWED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On sugar in casks, except loaf, per cent	12
On sugar in boxes	15
On sugar in bags or mats	5
On cheese in hampers or baskets,	10
On cheese in boxes	20
On candles in boxes	8
On chocolate in boxes	10
On cotton in bales	2
On cotton in ceroons, per cent	6
On glauber salts in casks	8
On nails in casks	8
On sugar candy in boxes	10
On soap in boxes	10
On shot in casks	3
On twine in casks	12
On twine in bales	3

TARIFF OF DUTIES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

SCHEDULE A....(100 *Per Cent.*)

Spirits and Liquors.
Absynthe, Arrack,
Brandy, Liqueurs,
Kirschenwasser,
Maraschino,
Ratafia,

SCHEDULE I....(40 *Per Cent.*)

Alabaster, Almonds,
Anchovies,
Camphor, refined,
Comfits, Cloves, Cassia,
Composition tops for tables, &c.
Currants, Dates,
Figs, Furniture,
Game, sealed or encased,
Ginger root, dried or green,
Glass, cut, Mace,
Meats, Nutmegs,
Ornaments, spar,
Pimento, Poultry,
Preserves, in sugar, molasses or brandy.
Prunes, Raisins,
Sardines,
Scagliola Tops, or other furniture of,
Segars, tobacco, paper, &c.
Snuff. tobacco, all manufactures of, do
Sweetmeats,
Vegetables, prepared,
Wines of all kinds, and imitations of wines,
Wines, Burgundy, champaigne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines,
Wood, manufactures of cedar, granadilla, ebony, rosewood, satinwood and mahogany,

SCHEDULE B....(30 *Per Cent.*)

Alabatta, crude, wrought,
Ale in casks or bottles,
Apparel, made in whole or in part, of all materials
Argentine,
Arms, fire and side arms,
Articles worn by men, women, or children, made by hand,
Asses' skins,
Balsams, Baskets,
Beads of all kinds,
Beer in cask or bottles,
Benzoates,
Benzoin, gum of
Bologna sausages,
Bone, manufactures of
Bonnets, of all sizes, whether of straw, satin, chip, grass, palm-leaf, or other vegetable substances,
Books, pocket,
Boxes of paper,
Boxes, shell,
Bracelets, Braces,
Braids,
Brass, manufactures of,
Brooms, Brushes,
Brussels carpets,
Cabinet work,
Cameos of all kinds,
Capers,
Caps, of fur, or of which fur is a component part
Card cases,
Cards, playing,
Carpets, Turkey,
Do Brussels,
Do Saxony,
Do Venetian,
Do Wilton, &c. and all kinds,
Carriages, and parts of do,
Cayenne pepper,
Chains, curls, or ringlets of hair, whole or in part,
China ware,
Cinnamon, Cheese,
Clocks, or parts of do,
Clothing, ready made in whole or in parts, of whatever material,
Cloth, oil, of all kinds,
Coach harness and furniture,
Coal and culm of do,
Colors, water,
Composition paste, or glass when set,
Confectionary,
Copper, manufactures of
Coral, cut or manufactured,
Cork, manufactures of, except corks,
Corks, Cosmetics,
Cotton cords,
Cotton, manufactures of,
Court plaster,
Crackers, fire,
Crayons,
Crockery ware,
Cutlery, Diamonds,
Drawers, wove, and all frame stocking work,
Earthenware,
Embroideries of gold, silver, or other metals,
Essences, Epaulettes,
Extracts, Fans,
Feathers, Fire arms,
Fire crackers,
Fire screens,
Fire wood, Flats,
Flowers, artificial,
Fur, and all manufactures of,
Furniture, cabinet and coach,
Gelatine,
German silver, crude or wrought,
Gilt and plated ware,
Gimps and galloons,
Ginger, ground,
Grapes,
Glass tumblers not cut,
Do crystals for watches,
Do cut,
Do pebbles for spectacles
Do painted or stained,
Do paintings on,
Do porcelain
Gold and silver wings,
Grass, manufactures of,
Hair pencils,
Harness, coach,
Hat bodies of cotton,
Hats, men's and children's composed of straw satin, chip, grass, palm leaf, hair, whalebone, willow, or other vegetable substances,
Hats of fur, or of which fur is a component part,
Hearth rugs,
Hemp unmanufactured,
Honey,
Horn, manufactures of
Household furniture,
Human hair, ready for use,
India rubber shoes, in whole or in part,
Ink, Ink powders,
Iron in bars,
Do blooms,
Do bolts,
Do castings,
Do hoops,
Do old or scrap,
Do pigs, rods, slabs,
Do vessels cast,
Ivory, manufactures of,
Japanned ware and imitations of,
Jellies,
Jet, manufactures of,
Do imitations of
Jewelry and imitations of,
Knots, lace, &c.
Laces,
Lead pencils,
Lead, manufactures of,
Leather, manufactures of
Leggins,
Linen, manufactures of,
Maccaroni,
Marble paving tiles and all manufactures of do finished or unfinished
Medicinal preparations,
Metallic pens,
Metallic vessels,
Mineral waters,
Mohair, and silk twist,
Molasses,
Mosaics of all kinds when set,
Muffs, Muskets.
Nuts,
Ochre and ochry earths, dry or ground in oil
Oil cloth of all kinds
Oil volatile
Do essential
Do Olive in cask
Do do salad
Olives,
Pack-thread,
Painters' colors, dry, or ground in oil,
Palm leaf, manufactures of,
Paper, and manufactures of,
Paper boxes,
Do envelops,
Papier maché, manufactures of,
Paper of all kinds,
Parasols, finished or unfinished,
Parchment,
Paste composition
Pearl, manufactures of
Pencils, hair
Do lead,
Do red chalk,
Pens, metallic,
Pepper, cayenne
Pepper, Perfumes,
Pewter, manufactures of
Pickles, Pimento,
Plaster, composition,
Plated and gilt ware
Plated silver, in sheets or otherwise,
Platina, manufactures of,
Playing cards,
Plums,
Pocket-books,
Porcelain,
Porter in cask or bottles,
Potatoes, Poultry,
Precious stones,
Imitation do, or set in gold or silver,
Preparations, medicinal,
Prunes,
Red chalk pencils,
Rifles,
Ringlets of hair,
Rubies, set,
Rugs, hearth,
Rum, bay,
Saddlery of all kinds,
Salmon, preserved,
Satin hats and bonnets,
Sausages, Bologna,
Sauces of all kinds,
Saxony carpets,
Sealing wax,
Sewing silk, in the gum, or purified,
Shell boxes,

Shell, manufactures of
Shirts, wove,
Shoes of India rubber, in whole or in part,
Side arms of all kinds,
Silk, manufactures of,
Silk twist,
Silver, German, crude and wrought,
Silver, manufactures of,
Silver plated metal, in sheets or other forms,
Skins, asses'
Soap, Castile,
Do perfumed,
Do Windsor and all other kinds,
Souvenirs,
Spartecre,
Spectacles, pebbles glass,
Stars silver or gold linings, &c.
Stone ware,
Straw hats, caps, and bonnets,
Straw, manufactures of,
Sugar of all kinds,
Sunshades, finished or unfinished,
Suspenders,
Syrup of sugar,
Table tops,
Tassels,
Tin, manufactures of
Tinctures,
Tippets of fur,
Tobacco, unmanufactured,
Toys, Tresses,
Tumblers, glass, not cut or printed,
Turkey carpets,
Twine,
Twist, silk, mohair and silk,
Umbrella frames and sticks,
Umbrellas,
Vegetables, prepared,
Vellum,
Venetian carpets,
Vermicelli,
Vessels of all metallic substances, and vessels of glass,
Vinegar, Wafers,
Wares of brass, iron, copper, pewter, silver, tin, and all other metals,
Water colors,
Wearing apparel of all kinds and materials, finished and unfinished.
Webbing of India-rubber, in part or whole,
Whalebone, manufactures of
Willow hats or bonnets,
Willow, manufactures of
Willow squares,
Wood, manufactures of, or of which wood is a component part,
Wood, fire
Wood, unmanufactured
Wool, do
Wool, manufactures of
Woolen manufactures,
Worsted, manufactr's of

SCHEDULE C....(25 *Per Cent.*)

Baizes,
Beds, feather, down, hair, or hair cloth,
Bockings,
Borax or Tinctal,
Burgundy pitch,
Buttons,
Button moulds,
Cables,
Calomel, and all mercurial preparations,
Camphor, crude
Chinese matting and mats,
Colonade flags, jute, or grass,
Cloth, hair
Cloth, mohair
Coir,
Cordage, tarred and untarred
Cotton, manufactures composed wholly of, not otherwise provided for,
Cotton insertings,
Cotton laces,
Cotton laces and braids,
Cotton trimming laces,
Down beds,
Feather beds, Flag mats,
Flannels,
Floor-cloths of all kinds,
Floss silks,
Grass cloth,
Grass, Sisal and grass mats,
Hair-cloth,
Hair, goat's, manufactures of
Hair seating,
Jute and jute mats,
Mats, or matting, Chinese, of flags, jute, or grass,
Mercurial preparations of all kinds,
Mohair, manufactures of, or of which goat's hair or mohair is a component part,
Silk, manufactures of, or of which silk shall form a component part,
Siks, Sisal grass,
Slates, roofing,
Do other than roofing,
Woolen and worsted yarns,
Worsted, manufactures of, or of which worsted forms a component part

SCHEDULE D....(20 *Per Cent.*)

Acids, Acetic, Acetous, Nitric, Benzoic, Boracic, Chromic, Citric, Muriatic, white or yellow,
Pyroligneous, Tartaric, and all other kinds,
Aloes, Alum,
Amber, Ambergris,
Angora,
Animal Carbon,
Aniseed,
Antimony, crude and regulus,
Arrow root,
Articles for dyeing or tanning not in a crude state,
Asafetida, Bacon,
Bananas, Barks,
Barley, pure or hulled,
Barytes, sulphate of crude or refined,
Beef, Beeswax,
Benzoic acid,
Berries,
Berries, juniper
Bichromate of potash,
Bismuth,
Bitter apples,
Bituminous substances, not otherwise enumerated,
Blank Books, bound and unbound,
Blankets of all kinds,
Blue, fig, black, bone or ivory,
Blue or Roman Vitriol,
Blue, Prussian
Boards, Boracic, do
Boucho Leaves,
Brecchia,
Bricks, paving or roofing,
Brimstone, roll,
Bronze liquor,
Bronze metal, in leaf,
Bronze Powder,
Bunks, Butter,
Cadmium, Calamine,
Candles, spermaceti, stearine, tallow, wax, or tapers,
Cantharides,
Caps,
Carbonate soda,
Cassia buds,
Castor oil,
Castorum,
Cedar wood,
Cement, Roman
Chalk, French
Chalk, red
Chocolate,
Chromate lead,
" potash,
Chromic acid,
Citric do
Cloth, gunny
Cobalt,
Cocculus indicus,
Cocoa nuts,
Copperas, or green vitriol,
Copper rops, bolts, nails spikes, bottoms, in sheets or plates,
" called braziers' copper,
Copper, sulphate of
Coral marine, unmanufactured,
Corn, Indian
" " meal,
Cream of tartar,
Cubebs,
Curled hair,
Drawers, wove or made on frames of cotton,
Dried pulp,
Drugs, medicinal, not otheswise provided for,
Dutch metal or bronze, in leaf,
Dyeing articles, not in a crude state,
Dye-woods,
Ebony wood,
Emery, Ether,
Extracts of indigo, logwood, liquorice,
Felspar, Fig blue,
Fish, foreign, fresh, smoked, salted, skins,
Fish glue or isinglass,
Flax, manufactures of,
Flour of wheat,
Flour-sulphur,
Flowers,
Frankfort black,
French chalk,
Fruit, green or ripe,
Fulminates,
Fulminating powders,
Furs, dressed on the skin,
Gamboge,
Glass, window, broad, crown or cylinder,
Gloves, Glue,
Granadilla wood,
Green turtle,
Green vitriol,
Gunny cloth,
Gunpowder,
Hair curled, Hams,
Hats, of wool,
Hat bodies of wool, or composed in part of wool,
Hatters' plush (silk or cotton,)
Hemp, manufactures of,
Hempseed,
Hempseed oil,
Hydriodate of potash,
Indian corn and meal,
Indicus cocculus.
Indigo, extract of,
Ipecacuanha,
Iridium,
Iris, or orris root,
Iron liquor,
Iron, sulphate of
Isinglass,
Ivory, or bone black,
Jalap,
Juniper berries,
Lac spirits,
Lac sulphur,
Lamp black,
Lard, Laths,
Lead in pigs, bars, sheets, pipes, shot, nitrate of, red, white do,
Leather, tanned, bend or sole leather, and upper of all kinds,
Leaves, medicinal, not otherwise provided for,
Leeches, Leggins,
Lemon peels,
Lemons, Limes,
Linens of all kinds,
Linseed oil,
Liquor bronze,
Do iron,
Liquorice paste, juice or root,

Listings, woolen
Litharge,
Logwood, and extract or decoction of
Madder, extract of
Mahogany wood,
Malt, Manganese,
Manna,
Marble, rough, in blocks, slabs or otherwise, unmanufactured,
Marine coral,
Mercury, crude
Metals crude unmanufactured,
Metal type, Moss,
Mineral substances, do
Mitts of cotton,
Do unmanufactured,
Mordant Patent,
Muriate acid, white or yellow,
Musical instruments or strings of whip, or cat gut,
Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning or knitting,
Nitrate of Lead,
Oatmeal, Oats,
Oils, Castor, Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Neatsfoot and other animal oils, Spermaceti, Whale, foreign, &c. from fisheries,
Orange peels,
Oranges, Opium,
Osiers or willow prepared for basket makers,
Paddy, Paint oils,
Paints dry or ground in oil,
Paper hangings,
Paper screens or fire boards,
Paper sheathings,
Paris White or Whiting,
Patent Mordant,
Paving stones Tiles, Bricks,
Pearl or hulled barley,
Pencils, slate
Periodicals or other works, in course of printing or republication in U. S.
Pine Apples,
Pipes, Lead
Pitch, Planks,
Plantains, Plumbago,
Plaster of Paris when ground,
Plates, stereotype
Plush, Hatters', composed of silk and cotton, or chiefly the latter as to value,
Pork,
Potassium,
Potash, Prussiate of, Chromate of, Hydrodate of,
Powder, Fulminating
Prussian blue,
Pulp, dried
Pumpkins,
Putty,
Pyroligneous acid,
Quicksilver,
Quills,
Quinine, sulphate of
Rapeseed oil,
Red Chalk,
Red Lead,
Rhubarb,
Rice or Paddy,
Roll Brimstone,
Roman Cement,
Roofing Tiles,
Roots, Iris or Orris, Liquorice, Medicinal, not otherwise provided for,
Rosewood,
Rye and Rye flour,
Saddlery, common tinned or japanned,
Saffron and saffron cake,
Sago,
Sal Soda and all carbonates of soda,
Salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle and all other salts not provided for,
Sarsaparilla,
Satin wood,
Scantling,
Sea weed, for beds or mattresses,
Seppia, Shaddocks,
Sheathing paper,
Shot, Lead
Skins of all kinds unmanufactured, tanned or dressed,
Skins not otherwise provided for,
Slate pencils, Smalts,
Socks, cotton, Spars,
Spermaceti,
Spermaceti oil,
Spirit lac,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Sponge, Spunk,
Squills, Starch,
Staves,
Stearine Candles,
Do Tapers,
Steel,
Stereotype Plates,
Still Bottoms,
Stockings, shirts wove of cotton in whole or in part,
Stones, paving
Sulphate Copper, Iron, Barytes, Quinine, Zinc,
Sulphur, flour of,
Do Lac,
Tallow Candles,
Tanning articles not in a crude state,
Tapers spermaceti,
Tapioca, Tar,
Tartar, Cream of
Tartaric acid,
Tiles, roofing and paving
Do Stearine,
Thibet or other goat hair or manufactures of,
Thread, laces and insertings,
Timber, hewed or sawed or used in building wharves,
Turpentine, spirits of
Turtle, Green
Type metal,
Type, new or old
Vanilla beans,
Vegetables,
Velvet cotton, or of which cotton is the component part, and silk,
Verdigris, Vermillion,
Vitriol, Roman or Blue, Green, White or sulphate Zinc,
Wax candles and tapers,
Weed, sea
Whalebone, the produ of foreign fisheries,
Whale oil,
Wheat and wheat flour,
White Lead,
White Vitriol,
Whiting or Paris White,
Willows or Osiers, prepared for basket makers
Window Glass, broad, crown or cylinder,
Wood. Cedar, Ebony, Granadilla, Mahogany, Rose, Satin, unmanufactured,
Wool hat bodies, or of which wool is the chief material,
Woolen Listings,
Wove shirts or drawers of cotton in whole or in part,
Yams.

SCHEDULE E....(15 *Per Cent.*)

Arsenic,
Bark, Peruvian, Quilla, cork tree, unmanufactured,
Bar steel,
Blood, Dragon's
Brazil paste,
Brimstone, crude in bulk
Cast steel,
Codilla or tow of hemp or flax,
Cork tree bark, unmanufactured,
Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set,
Dragon's blood,
Flax, unmanufactured
Galvanized tin plates,
German steel,
Glaziers' diamonds,
Gold leaf,
Kermes, mineral
Leaf, gold and silver
Mineral kermes,
Peruvian bark,
Plates, Terne, tin, tin galvanized, tin not otherwise provided for,
Quilla bark,
Silk, raw, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, or organzine,
Sitver leaf,
Sheet tin,
Spelter or tutenegue,
Steel in bars, cast or shear, German,
Tin, Terne plates, plates or sheets, plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for,
Tow of hemp or flax,
Zinc, spelter, or tutenegue, in sheets.

SCHEDULE F....(10 *Per Cent.*)

Acid, sulphuric
Ammonia,
Annatto, Rancon or Orleans,
Arabic, gum
Ash, soda
Bleaching powders or chloride lime,
Building stones,
Books, printed
Burr stones, wrought or unwrought,
Cameos, or imitations of not set,
Catechu, or terra-japonica,
Charts,
Chloride lime,
Chronometers, box or ship, or parts thereof,
Cocoa, Cocoanut oil,
Cocoa shells,
Cochineal,
Cudbear, or imitations of not set,
Diamonds, or imitations of, not set,
Engraving plates,
Engravings, bound or unbound.
Flaxseed,
Fuller's earth,
Furs, undressed when on the skin,
Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin,
Gems, or imitations of, not set,
Glass, compositions of, not set,
Gold beaters' skins,
Gum, Arabic, Senegal, Tragacanth, Barbary, East India, Jedda, substitute or burnt starch,
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured,
Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin,
Do undressed on the skin,
Hempseed,
Illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound,
India rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured,
Indigo, Jedda gum,
Kelp, Lemon juice,
Lime,
Lime juice,
Linseed,
Magazines, Maps,
Marrow and all other grease, and soap stock

or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,
Mosaics, or imitations of, not set,
Music and paper with lines, bound or unbound
Natron,
Newspapers, illustrated, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for,
Nitrate potash, soda, refined or partially refined,
Nux vomica,
Oil of Vitriol,
Oils, palm and cocoanut,
Orpimint,
Palm-leaf, unmanufactured,
Palm oil,
Pamphlets,
Paste, compositions of, not set,
Pastel or woad,
Pearls. not set,
Periodicals,
Plates, engraving
Polishing stones,
Pumice stone,
Rapeseed, Rattans,
Reeds, unmanufactured,
Rotten stone,
Rubies, or imitations of, not set,
Sal ammonia,
Saltpetre, refined or partially refined,
Senegal gum,
Soap-grease, stuff or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,
Soda, ash
Starch, burnt or gum
Stones, building, burr, rotten, precious and all imitations of, not set.
Sulphuric acid,
Tallow,
Terra-japonica,
Tragacanth,
Watches, parts of, materials, of all kinds not otherwise provided for,
Woad or pastel,

SCHEDULE G....(5 *Per Cent.*)

Alcornoque,
Argol, or crude tartar,
Bells when old, or bell metal fit only to be remanufactured,
Berries used exclusively for dyeing,
Berries, unmanufactured
Bones, tips and teeth, unmanufactured,
Brass in pigs or bars,
Brass when old and fit only to be remanufactured,
Brazil wood, and all dyewood, in sticks,
Bristles,
Chalk, not otherwise provided for,
Clay, unwrought
Cloth, mohair, manufactures of
Copper in pigs and bars, and when old and only fit to be remanufactured,
Dyeing berries, nuts and vegetables, used exclusively for dyeing,
Dye lac, Flints,
Galls, nut
Grindstones, wrought or unwrought,
Hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
Horns, and tips of,
Ivory nuts or vegetable ivory ditto,
Ivory, unmanufactured
Kermes,
Lac dye and lac spirits,
Lastings suitable for shoes, boots, or buttons exclusively,
Madder root,
Do ground,
Mohair cloth, manufactures of
Nickel,
Nitrate potash, crude
Do soda, crude, not otherwise provided for,
Nutgalls,
Nuts, dyeing, used exclusively for dyeing, unmanufactured,
Pearl, mother of
Pewter, when old and only fit to be remanufactured,
Potash, nitrate of, crude do.
Rags, of whatever material,
Raw hides, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
Root, madder, & ground,
Safflower,
Saltpetre, crude
Seed lac, Shellac,
Shells, unmanufactured
Silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for manufacturing shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively,
Skins, raw, of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
Soda, nitrate of, crude,
Spelter or zinc, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for,
Spirit lac,
Stones, grind, wrought or unwrought,
Sumac,
Tartar, crude
Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks,
Tortoise & other shells, unmanufactured,
Tutenegue, spelter, or zinc, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for,
Tumeric,
Twist, silk or cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively,
Vegetables used exclusively for dyeing, unmanufactured,
Waste or shoddy,
Weld,
Zinc, spelter or tutenegue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

SCHEDULE H....(*Free.*)

Animals imported for breed,
Antiquities, collections of
Apparel in actual use,
Books, professional, not merchandise or for sale,
Botanical specimens,
Bulbs,
Bullion,
Cabinets of coins,
Clothing ready made, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale,
Coffee, the growth of Netherlands Possessions imported in American vessels or vessels under reciprocity treaties, &c. [See Act, Schedule H.]
Coins, gold, silver, or copper,
Copper coins,
Copper imported for the United States mint, sheathing, 48 inc. long by 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces to the square foot,
Copper ore,
Cotton,
Felt sheathing, adhesive
Garden seeds and all other seeds not otherwise provided for,
Gold, Guano,
Household and personal effects of citizens of U. S. dying abroad,
Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families, if used abroad and not intended for sale on arriving in the United States,
Junk, old
Implements and instruments of the profession, occupation or employments of persons arriving in the U. S. for use, not in a manufacturing establishment or for sale,
Medals,
Merchandise or goods the product or growth of the U. S. exported free of duty, and reimported in an unchanged condition. [See Act, Schedule H.]
Metal sheathing,
Mineralogical specimens,
Models of inventions or other improvements in the arts not being capable of fitting for use,
Natural history specimens,
Oakum,
Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other products of American fisheries,
Old junk,
Paintings, if imported as objects of art and taste, and not of merchandise or for sale,
Personal effects of citizens of the U. S. dying abroad,
Plants and roots not otherwise provided for,
Plaster of Paris unground,
Platina unmanufactured
Professional books,
Professional implements or instruments,
Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, not to include machinery imported for use in a manufactory or for sale,
Roots, not otherwise provided for,
Sheathing, felt
Do copper in sheets 48 inc. long by 14 wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. to the square foot,
Sheathing metal,
Silver,
Specimens of natural history,
Do mineralogy,
Do botany,
Statuary, the productions of American artists residing abroad,
Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, for use, not in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale, of persons arriving in the U. S.
Tea, [See Act, Schedule H.]
Trees, shrubs, bulbs,
Trees, specimens of, [See Act, Schedule H.]
Whalebone, the produce of American fisheries,
Wearing apparel, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale.

THE SUB-TREASURY LAW.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY, AND FOR THE COLLECTION, SAFE-KEEPING, TRANSFER AND DISBURSEMENT OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Passed, Aug. 5, 1846.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September second, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Controller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; and whereas, it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the Treasurer the better to carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury Building at the seat of Government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act, as places of deposit of the public money, are hereby constituted and declared to be the Treasury of the United States. And all the moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

§ 2. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Mint of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint in the City of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint, respectively, for the time being, shall be Assistant Treasurers under the provisions of this act, and shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§ 3. *And be it farther enacted*, That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the Custom-Houses in the City of New York, in the State of New-York, and in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of Receivers General of Public Moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall also be the fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

§ 4. *And be it farther enacted*, That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared and provided for the use of Receivers General of Public Money, at the expense of the United States, at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within the said offices and rooms, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points, respectively; and also suitable apartments, with fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at Detroit, shall be fitted up in the building belonging to the United States, in that City, for the use of the Assistant Treasurer hereinafter directed there to be appointed; and the said Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, erected, prepared and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§ 5. *And be it farther enacted*, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers to be denominated Assistant Treasurers of the United States, which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; one other of which shall be located at the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.—And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

§ 6. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers and those acting as such of the various Branch Mints, all Collectors of the Customs, all Surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, all Assistant Treasurers, all Receivers of Public Moneys at the several Land Offices, all Postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, be, and they are hereby, re-

quired to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper department or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties, as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and, also, to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

§ 7. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer at the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 8. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act. to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them, respectively, by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and from time to time require such bonds to be renewed, and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

§ 9. *And be it farther enacted*, That all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such Collectors and Receivers of Public Moneys within the Cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, and that all such Collectors and Receivers of the Public Moneys within the Cities of New-York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the Assistant Treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General, respectively, to direct such payments by the said Collectors and Receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

§ 10. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and, also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to and other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post-office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws, and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post-office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post-office departments of all moneys received and paid by him at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General.

§ 12. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day, and traveling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts and returns of the officer, as the money on hand and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

§ 13. *And be it farther enacted*, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, and as a farther guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each Naval Officer and Surveyor, as a check upon the Assistant Treasurer, or the Collector of the Customs, of their respective districts; of each Register of a Land Office, as a check upon the receiver of his Land Office; and of the Director and Superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint, when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns and money on hand of the Assistant Treasurers, Collectors, receivers of Land Offices, Treasurers of the Mint, and each Branch Mint, and persons acting as such; and to make a full, accurate and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

§ 14. *And be it farther enacted*, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made, by this act, to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys, all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon

all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed sixteen, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed sixteen thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of anyone clerk so appointed exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

§ 15. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to any other of the present depositaries, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to the depositaries constituted by this act, before the first day of January next. *And provided*, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositaries, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may thiuk most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

§ 16. *And be it farther enacted*, That all Marshals, District Attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New-Orleans, to either of the other Assistant Treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

§ 17. *And be it farther enacted*, That all officers and other persons charged by this or any other act with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post-office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer, and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post-office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over, or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

§ 18. *And be it farther enacted*, That until the rooms, offices, vaults and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston, Charleston, Detroit and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers, respectively; the expenses to be paid by the United States.

And whereas, by the thirtieth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," and approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May 10, 1800, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory North-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,'" it was provided that payment for the said shall be made by all purchasers in specie or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States—

§ 19. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post-office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post-office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

§ 21. *And be it farther enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agent of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law; and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless in such case he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact

of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper—*Provided*, however, that those disbursing officers having, at present, credits in the banks, shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

§ 22. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the Seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all such regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

§ 23. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Assistant Treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is here declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court before which the offence shall be tried.

§ 24. *And be it farther enacted*, That there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. the sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

§ 25. *And be it farther enacted*, That all acts, or parts of acts, that come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[The bill also provides for a quarterly publication of the state of the Sub-Treasuries and the Treasury, the specie on hand, drafts out, &c. &c.]

THE VETOED BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, which passed both Houses of Congress at the late Session, but was vetoed by the President, made appropriations as follows:

Breakwater Structure, Burlington, Lake Champlain,	$15,000
Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain,	15,000
Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain,	9,000
Port Ontario Harbor,	10,000
Oswego Harbor,	30,000
Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario,	5,000
Little Sodus Bay, Do.	5,000
Genesee River,	20,000
Oak Orchard Harbor,	7.000
Dredge Boat, Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence,	20,000
Buffalo Harbor,	50,000
Dunkirk Harbor,	15,000
Erie Harbor,	40,000
Grand River Harbor,	10,000
Ashtabula Harbor,	10,000
Cleveland Harbor,	20,000
Huron Harbor,	5,000
Sandusky City,	11,000
River Raisin,	13,000
Lake Erie Dredge Boat,	30,000
St. Clair Flats,	40,000
Grand River Harbor, Lake Michigan,	10,000
Mouth Kalamazoo River,	10,000
St. Joseph Harbor,	10,000
Michigan City Harbor,	$40,000
Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Dredge Boat, in all,	80,000
St. Louis Harbor,	75,000
Stamford Ledge, Me.	20,000
Boston Harbor,	40,000
Bridgeport,	15,000
Prrvidence,	5,000
Newcastle, Del.	15,000
Port Penn,	5,000
Delaware Breakwater,	75,000
Newark Bay,	15,000
Baltimore City,	20,000
Havre de Grace,	20,000
Savannah Harbor,	50,000
Hudson River, above and below Albany,	75,000
Great Wood Hole Harbor, Mass.	4.500
Ohio River, above the Falls,	80,000
Ohio, below the Falls, at Louisville, including Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri,	210.000
Red River,	80,000
Completing or repairing works on the Atlantic,	20.000
Total Appropriation,	$1,354,500

ANNUAL

EXPENDITURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT, 1789.

Years.	*Current Expenses.*	*Paid Principal & Int. of Pub. Debt.*	*Total Disburs't.*
1789 (Mar. 4, to Dec. 30, 1791)	$1,921,589 52	$5,285,949 50	$7,207,539 02
1792	1,877,913 68	7,263,655 99	9,141,569 67
Total	$3,799,503 20	$12,549,605 49	$16,349,108 69
1793	1,710,070 26	5,819,505 29	7,529,575 55
1794	3,500,546 65	5,801,578 09	9,302,124 74
1795	4,350,658 04	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65
1796	2,531,930 40	5,835,846 44	8,367,776 84
Total	$12,093,205 35	$23,541,341 43	$35,634,546 78
1797	$2,833,590 96	$5,792,421 82	$8,626,012 78
1798	4,623,223 54	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68
1799	6,480,166 72	4,596,876 78	11,077,043 50
1800	7,411,369 97	4,578,369 95	11,989,739 92
Total	$21,348,351 19	$18,957,962 69	$40,306,313 88
1801	$4,981,669 90	$7,291,707 04	$12,273,376 94
1802	3,737,079 91	9,539,004 76	13,276,084 67
1803	4,002,824 24	7,256,159 43	11,258,983 67
1804	4,452,857 91	8,171,787 45	12,624,645 36
Total	$17,174,431 96	$32,268,658 68	$49,433,090 64
1805	6,357,234 62	7,369,889 79	13,727,124 41
1806	6,080,209 36	8,989,884 61	15,070,093 97
1807	4,984,572 89	6,307,720 10	11,292,292 99
1808	6,504,338 85	10,260,245 35	16,764,584 20
Total	$23,926,355 72	$32,927,739 85	$56,854,095 57
1809	$7,414,672 14	$6,452,554 16	$13,867,226 30
1810	5,311,082 28	8,008,904 46	13,319,986 74
1811	5,592,604 86	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91
1812	17,829,498 70	4,449,622 45	22,279,121 15
Total	$36,147,857 98	$26,920,305 12	$63,068,153 10
1813	28,082,391 92	11,108,128 44	39,190,520 36
1814	30,127,686 28	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 22
1815	26,953,571 00	12,628,922 35	39,582,493 35
1816	23,373,432 58	24,871,062 93	48,244,495 51
Total	$108,537,081 78	$56,508,657 66	$165,145,749 44
1817	$15,454,609 92	$25,423,036 12	$40,877,646 04
1818	13,808,673 78	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40
1819	16,300,273 44	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
1820	13,134,530 57	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85
Total	$58,698,087 71	$63,051,658 31	$121,749,746 02
1821	10,723,479 07	8,367,093 69	19,090,572 69
1822	9,827,580 55	7,848,949 12	17,676,529 67
1823	9,784,154 59	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00
1824	15,330,144 71	16,568,393 76	31,898,538 47
Total	$45,665,358 92	$38,314,452 98	$83,979,811 83
1825	$11,490,459 94	$12,095,344 78	$23,585,804 72
1826	13,062,316 27	11,041,082 19	24,103,398 46
1827	12,653,096 65	10,003,668 39	22,656,765 04
1828	13,296,041 45	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52
Total	$50,501,914 31	$45,303,533 43	$95,805,447 74

Years.	*Current Expenses.*	*Paid Principal & Int. of Pub. Debt.*	*Total Disburs't.*
1829	$12,660,490 62	$12,383,867 78	$34,044,358 40
1830	13,229,533 33	11,355,748 22	24,585,281 55
1831	13,864,067 90	16,174,378 22	30,038,446 12
1832	16,516,388 77	17,840,309 29	34,356,698 06
Total	$56,270,480 62	$57,754,303 51	$114,024,784 13
1833	$22,713,755 11	$1,543,543 38	$24,257,298 49
1834	18,425,417 25	6,176,565 19	24,601,982 44
1835	17,514,950 28	58,191 28	17,573,141 56
1836	29,621,807 82	.....	29,621,807 82
Total	$88,275,930 46	$7,778,299 85	$96,054,230 31
1837	$31,793,587 24	$21,823 91	$31,815,410 15
1838	31,578,785 08	5,605,720 27	37,184,505 35
1839	25,488,547 73	11,127,987 42	36,616,534 15
1840	23.327,772 11	4.086,614 70	27.414,386 81
Total	112,188,692 16	$20,842,146 30	133,030,836 46
1841	$26,196,842 29	$5,600,689 74	$31,797,530 03
1842	24,361,336 59	8,575,539 94	32,936,876 53
1843. (1st Jan. to June 30.)	11,256,508 60	861,596 55	12,118,105 15
1844. (For year ending Jun 30)	20,650,198 01	2,991,802 84	33,642,010 85
1844. (From July to Dec. 31.)	11,700,159 50	1,538,478 06	13,238,637 56
Total	$94,164,952 99	$29,568,207 13	$123,733,160 12

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH ADMINISTRATION FROM 1789 TO 1845.

Administration.	*Current Expenses.*	*Paid on account of Pub. Debt.*	*Total.*
Washington's First	$3,799,503 20	$12,549,605 49	$16,349,108 60
Do Second	12,093,205 35	23,541,341 43	35,634,546 78
John Adams's	$21,348,351 19	$18,957,962 69	$40,306,313 88
Jefferson's First	$17,174,431 96	$32,268.658 68	$49,433,090 64
Do. Second	23,926,355 72	32,927,739 85	56,854,095 57
Madison's First	$36,147,857 98	$26,920,305 12	$63,068,153 10
Do. Second	108.537,081 78	56,508,657 66	165,145,749 44
Monroe's First	$58,698,087 71	$63,051,658 31	$121,749,746 02
Do. Second	45,665,358 92	38,314,452 98	83,979,811 83
J. Q. Adams's	$50,501,914 31	$45,303,533 43	$95,805,447 74
Jackson's First	$56,270,480 62	$57,754,303 51	114,024,784 13
Do. Second	88,275,930 46	7,778,299 85	96,054,230 31
Van Buren's	$112,188,692 16	$20,842,146 30	$133,030,836 46
Tyler's	$94,164,952 99	29,568,207 13	$123,733,160 12

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1846.

Civil and Diplomatic Expenses	$4,053,612 63	Pensions	2,744,535 40
Indian Department do	1,106,698 50	Deficiencies of 1846	1,700,914 99
Naval Service	7,449,703 35	*Smithsonian Institution—viz:	
Army	6,873.082 67	Interest on the Fund of ($515,169 00) which may have accrued on 1st day of July next	242,129 00
Volunteers and other troops	11,957,359 00	Miscellaneous	429,138 89
Prosecution of Existing War	10,000,000 00	Total	$51,476,191 18
Regiment of Mounted Riflemen	81,500 00		
Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers	25,000 00		
Military Academy	123,976 00		
Fortifications	1,440,000 00		
"Defensive Works."	170,000 00		
Post Office Department	4,078,540 75		

*The amount of appropriation for Smithsonian Institute, to be replaced in the Treasury by interest accruing on State Bonds held by the United States for original Smithsonian Fund.

SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1840.

Free or Non-Slaveholding States.

States and Territories.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine,	500,438	1,355		501,793
New-Hampshire,	284,036	537	1	284,574
Vermont,	291,218	730		291,948
Massachusetts,	729,030	8,668		737,698
Rhode Island,	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut.	301,856	8,105	17	309,978
Total, New England,	2,212,165	22,633	23	2,234,821
New-York,	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428.921
New-Jersey,	351,588	21,044	674	373,306
Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Ohio,	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana,	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois,	472,254	3,598	331	476,183
Michigan,	211,560	707		212,267
Wisconsin,	30,749	185	11	43,112
Iowa.	42,924	172	16	30,945
Total, Free States,	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921

Slaveholding States.

Delaware,	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland,	318,204	62,078	89,737	470,019
District of Columbia,	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712
Virginia,	740,968	49.842	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina,	484,870	22,732	255,817	753,419
South Carolina,	259,084	8,276	327,038	494,398
Georgia,	407,695	2,753	280.944	691,392
Florida,	27,943	817	25,717	54,477
Alabama,	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi,	179,074	1,369	195,211	375,654
Louisiana,	158,457	25,502	168,451	352,411
Arkansas,	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Tennessee,	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210
Kentucky,	590,253	7,317	182,258	779,828
Missouri.	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Total, Slave States,	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,226	7,334,434
Total, United States,	14,189,705	386,295	2,487,355	17,063,355

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FIFTY YEARS, FROM 1790 TO 1840.

First Census, August 1, 1790.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States,	1,900,772	26,831	40.850	1,968.453
Slave States,	1,271,692	32,635	645,047	1,961,374
Total,	3,172,464	59,446	697,897	3 929,827

Second Census, August 1, 1800.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States,	2,601.509	47,154	35,946	2,684,609
Slave States	1,702,980	61,241	857,095	2,621,316
Total,	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925

Third Census, August 1, 1810.

Free States,	3,653,219	78,181	27,510	3,758,910
Slave States	2,208,785	108,265	1,163,854	3,480,904
Total,	5,862 004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814

Fourth Census, August 1, 1820.

Free States,	5,030,371	102,893	19,108	5,152.372
Slave States	2,842,340	135,434	1,524,580	4,502,224
Total,	7,872,711	238,197	1,543,683	9,654,596

Fifth Census, June 1, 1830.

Free States,	6,876.620	137,529	3,568	7,017,717
Slave States	3,660,758	182.070	2,005,475	5.848,303
Total,	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020

Sixth Census, June 1, 1840.

Free States,	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921
Slave States	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,226	7,334,434
Total,	14,189,705	386,295	2,487,355	17,063,355

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

	Number of Persons employed in Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.
New England States	414,138	187,258	17,157
Middle States	808,633	333,947	50,077
Southern States	955,729	87,955	12.962
South-western States	650,546	37,899	14,496
North-western States	890,905	144,690	22.315
Total, 1840	3,719,951	791,749	117,607
Total, 1820	2,070,646	349,506	72,493

Other Occupations, by the Census of 1840.

Number of Persons employed in Mining in the United States,	15,211
" " " Navigation of the Ocean,	56,021
" " " Internal Navigation,	33,076
" " " Learned Professions, including Engineers,	65,255

MEXICO.

According to the best authorities we have been able to consult, the population of Mexico in 1842 was 7,200,000, of whom 4,000,000 were estimated as Indians; 1,000,000 whites; 6.000 blacks; and 2,000,000 of various castes, such as Tambos, Mulattoes, &c., &c.

In the City of Mexico there are several Collegiate Institutions of respectable grade and standing, and within the last few years Schools have rapidly multiplied throughout the entire Republic. About Fifty Newspapers are published in the Cities and various Provinces.

The population of the Republic is made up in round numbers, as follows:

Mexico	1,400,000	Sinaloa	150,000
Jalisco	675,000	Chiapas	140,000
Puebla	660,000	Sonora	120,000
Yucatan	580,000	Queretozo	120,000
Guanaxuato	510,000	Nuevo Leon	100,000
Oajaca	500,000	Tamaulipas	100,000
Michoacan	500,000	Coahuila	75,000
San Luis Potosi.	320,000	Aguas Calientis	70,000
Zacatecas	275,000	Tobasco	60,000
Vera Cruz	250,000	Nuevo Mexico	60,000
Durango	160,000	California	35,000
Chihuahua.	150,000		

The Exports from the Republic of Mexico amount to about $20,000,000 annually. Not less than $12,000,000 of silver are coined in the various Mints, of which there are some six or eight in the Republic.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Colby.	Loco. W'ms.	Abo. Berry.	Governor, 1845. Whig. Colby.	Loco. Steele.	Abo. Hoit.
Belknap	774	1708	747	800	1172	292
Carroll	692	1764	1087	732	1788	290
Cheshire	2448	2116	507	2192	1889	450
Coos	276	1526	263	300	1293	189
Grafton	2248	3768	1570	2207	3338	1124
Hillsboro'h	3402	5045	1352	2683	4083	497
Merrimack	1714	4019	1570	1572	3332	713
Rockingh'm	2972	3721	1645	2561	3406	833
Strafford	1851	1574	985	1398	1504	529
Sullivan	1260	1900	677	1209	1713	432
Total	17,717	27,140	10,403	15,654	23,518	5799

1846—scattering 385. 1845—scattering 1003.

Dist.	Congress, 1846. Whig. Good'n.	Loco. Wood'y.	Ind. Hale.	President, 1844. Whig. Clay.	Loco. Polk.	Abo. Bir'y.
I.						
Rockingh'm	2804	3709	1844	2830	4007	584
Stafford	1553	1679	1293	1702	1808	330
Total	4357	5388	3137	4532	5815	914
II.						
Belknap	826	1711	756	864	1701	248
Carroll	541	1739	1233	732	1816	233
Merrimac	1603	3959	1630	1589	3821	628
Total	2970	7405	3619	3185	7398	1109
III.						
Cheshire	2448	2153	567	2558	2070	374
Hillsboro'gh	3240	4617	1476	3124	4583	675
Total	5688	6770	2043	5682	6653	1049
IV.						
Coos	253	1517	308	1348	1364	108
Grafton	2140	3841	1588	2566	4046	631
Sullivan	1159	1885	780	1553	1944	350
Total	3552	7243	2676	4467	7354	1089

1846—scattering 116.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor, 1846. Bissell.	Toucey.	Sc.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Sc.
Fairfield	4146	4106	150	6368	4599	142
Hartford	5372	5411	316	6259	5624	287
Litchfield	4059	3988	418	4668	4365	360
Middlesex	2110	2272	147	2324	2354	138
New-Haven	4955	3933	207	5446	4726	229
New-London	3363	3315	348	4081	3709	304
Tolland	1715	1836	146	1964	1950	120
Windham	2102	2342	426	2620	2544	363
Total	27,822	27,203	2248	32,832	29,841	1,943

Bissell over Toucey, 619; Clay over Polk 2991; over Polk and Birney 1048.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties	Governor, 1845. Briggs.	Davis.	Sewall.	Shaw.	Scat.
Suffolk	5815	2313	454	1918	202
Essex	5580	3756	1377	1601	66
Middlesex	7488	6333	1075	1650	137
Worcester	8032	5998	1929	735	19
Hampshire	3259	1348	547	38	2
Hampden	2863	2812	340	185	2
Franklin	2609	1924	371	8	1
Berkshire	2857	2805	306	258	0
Norfolk	3820	2811	552	662	14
Plymouth	3422	2581	564	354	0
Bristol	4146	3613	586	235	7
Barnstable	1075	820	146	445	1
Nantucket	438	158	30		2
Dukes Co.	234	155	39		1
Total	51,638	37,427	8,316	8,089	454

Briggs over Davis 14,211; all others over Briggs 2,648.

VERMONT.

	Governor, 1846. Eaton.	Smith.	Brain'd.	Governor, 1845. Slade.	Kel'g.	Shfir.
Addison	1934	458	366	1418	614	362
Bennington	1627	1373	227	1555	1362	248
Caledonia	1653	1624	444	1630	1672	289
Chittenden	1747	1184	677	1711	1233	530
Essex	419	389	12	372	391	16
Franklin	1815	1461	596	1739	1444	472
Grand Isle	270	177	1	275	159	1
Lamoille	418	830	659	427	794	680
Orange	1973	2309	936	1978	2397	853
Orleans	880	589	230	899	629	232
Rutland	2878	1380	518	2837	1490	502
Washington	1536	2087	610	1469	2182	547
Windham	2075	1336	377	2039	1517	399
Windsor	3660	1819	1018	3392	1648	949
Total	22,885	17,016	6671	21,741	17,668	6080

Eaton over Smith 5869; Slade over Kellogg 4073.

There are 21 towns to be heard from. They gave last year 370 majority against Gov. Slade.

Legislature—*Senate*—23 Whigs 7 Loco-Focos *House of Representatives*—120 Whigs, 72 Loco-Foco, 12 Abolitionists. Whig majority on joint ballot 52.

RHODE ISLAND.

	Governor, 1846. Diman.	Jac's'n.	Scat.	Governor, 1845. Fenner.	Jac'n.	Sc.
Providence	3861	4769	104	3974	5207	41
Newport	1326	687	5	1252	713	6
Washington	833	1052	40	895	1138	12
Kent	937	675	3	933	639	18
Bristol	520	208	3	645	213	1
Total	7477	7389	155	7699	7900	78

Diman's plurality 88; Jackson's majority 123.

NEW-YORK.

Dist. 1845.	Senator.			Convent'n.	
	Bradish, *W.*	Sanford, *L.*	Ely, *N.*	*For*	*Ag.*
I.					
Kings	2298	2823	1078	2072	1048
New-York	11,705	16,809	8610	10,740	6559
Richmond	436	669	143	194	405
Total	14,439	20,301	9831	13,006	8012
Sanford over Bradish 5862.					
II.	Warren.	Smith.	Ab'n.		
Dutchess	4117	4181		5182	500
Orange	2489	3453	53	4681	606
Putnam	486	969		966	119
Queens	1577	2039		592	974
Rockland	146	642		243	242
Suffolk	456	1285		906	418
Sullivan	962	1278	27	1973	339
Ulster	3098	3319	7	3572	1103
Westchester	2392	2763	7	1277	1346
Total	15,723	19,929	94	19,392	5647
Smith over Warren 4206. Palen, (N.) 361.					
III.	V Schoonh'en.	Nichols.			
Albany	5702	4492	72	7873	568
Columbia	3961	2781	41	4799	893
Delaware	3290	2230	101	4587	247
Greene	1991	2498	12	3101	550
Rensselaer	5654	2958	131	6492	371
Schenectady	1437	1210	20	1227	431
Schoharie	2894	2677	63	2754	1240
Total	24,929	18,846	440	30,833	4300
Van Schoonhoven over Nichols 6083.					
IV.	Hopkins.	Young.			
Clinton	1045	1439	323	2133	249
Essex	1842	1430	167	1616	437
Franklin	1211	1364	95	1798	40
Fulton	1423	1506	66	2383	167
Hamilton	83	214		261	20
Herkimer	1521	2706	621	4346	86
Montgomery	2383	2378	75	3096	315
Saratoga	3916	3347	118	4418	304
St. Lawrence	2518	3851	551	5611	328
Warren	928	1166	94	934	808
Washington	3558	2087	268	4892	193
Total	20,428	21,488	2,378	31,488	2947
Young over Hopkins 1060.					
V.	Spencer.	Walworth.			
Jefferson	3567	4396	986	6397	1100
Lewis	1499	1138	205	1277	738
Madison	2444	2646	1290	4281	781
Oneida	5019	4208	974	6455	1709
Oswego	2618	2943	797	5495	59
Otsego	4190	3577	389	3965	926
Total	19,337	18,908	4641	27,870	5313
Spencer over Walworth 429.					
VI.	Dana.	Wheeler.			
Allegany	2731	2444	355	2340	1955
Broome	1766	1731	125	2050	615
Cattaraugus	1965	1948	352	1726	678
Chemung	852	1456	154	2060	88
Chenango	3394	3765	248	4169	245
Livingston	2440	1656	181	3623	241
Steuben	2218	3088	182	4636	253
Tioga	1167	1680	97	2077	155
Tompkins	2891	3022	337	4280	400
Total	19,424	20,790	2031	26,961	4630
Wheeler over Dana 1366.					
VII.	Holley.	Williams.			
Cayuga	3688	3592	353	7101	117
Cortland	1810	1835	663	3677	173
VII.	Holley.	Williams.			
Onondaga	4372	4821	736	8743	45
Ontario	3211	2591	346	5437	104
Seneca	1453	1855	136	2648	152
Wayne	3034	3112	625	4748	125
Yates	1484	1616	137	2869	87
Total	19,052	19,422	2996	35,223	803
Williams over Holley 370.					
VIII.	Hard.	Stoddard.			
Chautauque	2739	1434	565	3575	146
Erie	4311	2717	329	5440	225
Genesee	2288	1513	236	2868	206
Monroe	4931	3822	432	7113	425
Niagara	2507	2283	357	3293	217
Orleans	1803	1645	217	3257	105
Wyoming	1964	1287	254	2770	307
Total	20,543	14,701	2390	28,316	1631
Hard over Stoddard 5842.					

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig.	Loco.	Abl.&N.	For.	Against.
Dist. I	14,439	20,301	9831	13,006	8012
II	15,723	19,929	455	19,382	5647
III	24,929	18,846	440	30,833	4300
IV	20,428	21,488	2378	31,488	2947
V	19,337	18,908	4641	27,870	5313
VI	19,424	20,790	2031	26,961	4630
VII	19,052	19,422	2996	35,223	803
VIII	20,543	14,701	2390	28,316	1631
Total	153,875	154,385	25,162	213,084	33,283

Loco-Foco majority 510. Majority for Convention 179,801.

NEW-YORK CITY—Mayor—1846.

Wards.	Total.	Taylor.	Mickle.	Cozzens.	Smith.	Scat.
I	1764	713	978	68	3	2
II	1321	600	582	115	19	5
III	2105	1263	549	269	24	
IV	2420	602	1627	176	12	3
V	2484	1035	1043	352	48	6
VI	2130	473	1510	118	23	6
VII	3422	1281	1546	544	49	2
VIII	3900	1400	1659	740	101	
IX	4050	1382	1651	975	39	3
X	2902	853	1359	599	85	5
XI	3125	391	1568	1125	41	
XII	1295	327	634	331	2	1
XIII	2679	524	1336	749	66	4
XIV	2648	674	1574	342	54	4
XV	2325	1452	529	319	20	5
XVI	2843	794	1403	554	88	4
XVII	3543	983	1680	802	78	1
XVIII	1473	209	1010	244	10	
	46,429	14,956	22,238	8,422	762	51

Mickle over Taylor 7,282; all others over Mickle 1853.

GEORGIA—Special Election.

Dist.	Congress, 46.		Congress, '45.	
III.	Baber, *W.*	Towns, *L.*	Poe, *W.*	Chappell, *L.*
Bibb	533	622	607	730
Crawford	313	447	388	458
Harris	595	307	865	481
Monroe	602	607	757	726
Pike	516	629	593	804
Talbot	585	808	782	808
Twiggs	159	314	331	431
Upson	470	292	629	375
Total	3773	4026	4952	4813

Majority for Towns 253; Do. for Poe 139.

INDIANA.

	1846. Governor. Mars'll.	Wh'b.	1845. Congress. Wils'n.	Owen.	1844. President. Clay	Polk.
I.						
Crawford	410	411	500	417	462	397
Dubois	177	496	219	496	229	501
Gibson	682	726	656	703	796	810
Harrison	1108	971	1228	1088	1252	1144
Orange	654	956	686	967	707	1036
Perry	450	307	517	301	564	334
Pike	372	508	400	459	459	491
Posey	434	1104	651	992	673	1154
Spencer	513	490	615	530	586	496
Vanderburg	524	510	615	577	675	556
Warrick	314	823	294	806	394	850
Total	5638	7302	6331	7346	5797	7769

Whitcomb's maj. 1664; Owen's 1015; Polk's 1972

		Martin.	Henley.			
II.						
Clarke	maj.	181	1041	1306	1132	1417
Floyd	921	929	847	973	956	981
Jackson	530	802	533	883	662	1048
Jefferson	1646	1187	1646	1414	1835	1427
Jennings	747	629	791	688	872	669
Scott	474	411	467	450	481	441
Washington	1039	1334	1051	1505	1149	1660
Total	5357	5473	6376	7219	7087	7643

Whitcomb's maj. 116; Henley's 843; Polk's 556.

		Eggleston.	Smith.			
III.						
Dearborn	1232	1615	1138	1590	1616	1971
Decatur	1009	879	981	945	1275	1091
Franklin	1109	1381	973	1267	1325	1583
Ohio	426	390	397	405	193	168
Ripley	913	726	909	906	1060	908
Rush	1370	1208	1341	1210	1580	1362
Switzerland	889	870	967	923	961	1006
Total	6948	7087	6706	7246	8010	8089

Whitcomb's maj. 139; Smith's 540; Polk's 79.

		Smith.	Finley.			
IV.						
Fayette	1017	752	976	625	1051	089
Henry	1180	814	1332	842	1458	1005
Union	626	599	661	594	682	672
Wayne	1921	1251	1894	1140	2321	1436
Total	4744	3416	4863	3201	5512	4021

Marshall's maj. 1328; Smith's 1661; Clay's 1491.

		Foley.	Wick.			
V.						
Bartholomew	840	959	893	1125	1035	1068
Brown	60	407	75	374	59	432
Hamilton	735	673	650	638	859	766
Hancock	624	651	708	712	719	736
Johnson	634	973	535	1048	659	1150
Madison	612	743	742	797	813	854
Marion	1587	1509	1404	1498	1715	1634
Shelby	948	1075	990	1252	1107	1342
Tipton	93	137	86	115	new county	
Total	6133	7127	5883	7559	6966	7982

Whitcomb's maj. 994; Wick's 1676; Polk's 1016.

		Farmer.	Davis.			
VI.						
Daviess	651	716	680	759	807	764
Greene	677	804	676	921	762	909
Knox	862	666	971	731	1079	821
Lawrence	927	1017	932	1018	1019	1085
Martin	235	484	185	477	276	516
Monroe	703	1002	311	1125	721	1118
Morgan	972	1013	807	1065	1023	1078
Owen	742	866	264	955	754	888
Sullivan	358	1108	427	1132	464	1221
Total	6127	7676	5253	8183	6905	8400

Whitcomb's maj. 1549; Davis's 2930; Polk's 1495.

		M'Gaug'y.	Wright.			
VII.						
Clay	347	59	398	704	429	662
Hendricks	1082	698	1072	875	1262	844
Parke	1215	1249	1286	1347	1377	1329
Putnam	1420	1327	1477	1455	1540	1367
Vermillion	666	703	720	729	787	762
Vigo	1272	837	1230	902	1515	856
Total	6002	5411	6183	6012	6910	5829

Marshall's maj. 591; McGaughey's 171; Clay's 1090.

		Holmes.	Pettit.			
VIII.						
Boone	681	761	735	758	816	871
Carroll	703	858	646	651	712	965
Clinton	589	757	363	588	645	944
Fountain	776	1100	734	1090	957	1387
Montgomery	1390	1396	1209	1275	1450	1521
Richardville	maj.	22	171	146	129	133
Tippecanoe	1425	1454	1169	1360	1550	1551
Warren	245	maj.	744	392	779	470
Total	5809	6348	5745	6260	7028	7842

Whitcomb's maj. 439; Pettit's 505; Polk's 814.

		Sample.	Cathcart.			
IX.						
Benton	43	70	41	67	40	69
Cass	790	676	672	640	768	671
Elkhart	656	882	574	826	758	964
Fulton	273	267	282	246	344	308
Jasper	132	179	142	185	128	175
Kosciusko	708	524	622	577	623	553
Lake	132	184	115	197	114	206
Laporte	943	867	834	873	1009	831
Marshall	252	353	195	245	199	256
Miami	523	582	558	558	569	517
Porter	294	304	277	308	311	305
Pulaski	maj.	20	137	127	123	124
St. Joseph	755	702	747	589	863	683
Wabash	670	634	535	574	601	575
White	maj.	27	228	290	259	218
Total	6171	6271	5959	6302	6709	6446

Whitcomb's maj. 100; Cathcart's 343; Clay's 263.

		Thompson.	Kennedy.			
X.						
Adams	192	282	185	278	198	296
Allen		79	843	755	861	849
Blackford	78	269	74	202	81	205
DeKalb	219	366	237	316	269	327
Delaware	734	542	799	747	940	732
Grant	341	499	444	450	353	423
Huntington	270	323	273	320	277	316
Jay	285	359	307	301	331	352
Lagrange	549	504	546	472	590	457
Noble	457	506	377	438	390	438
Randolph	842	751	724	706	818	809
Steuben	286	375	309	289	328	303
Tipton	No returns.		No returns.		100	119
Wells	123	269	171	307	185	306
Whitley	231	259	193	256	222	237
Total	4607	5383	5482	5837	5843	6190

Whitcomb's maj. 776; Kennedy's 355; Polk's 347.

Total vote	57,536	61,494	58,781	65,165	67,867	70,181

Whitcomb's majority 3,958; Loco-Foco majority for Congress 6,384; Polk's majority 2,314.

Legislature, 1846-7.	*Whigs.*	*Loco-Focos.*	*Maj.*
Senate	24	26	2
House	53	47	6
Total	77	73	4

KENTUCKY.

Legislature, 1846-7.	*Whigs.*	*Loco-Focos.*	*Maj.*
Senate	26	12	14
House	63	37	26
Total	89	49	40

MARYLAND.

Dist.	Congress, 1845. Chapman, *W.*	Key, *L.*	President, '44. Clay.	Polk.
I.				
Anne Arundel	884	827	1777	1503
Calvert	418	387	451	344
Charles	633	488	785	519
Montgomery	935	858	1124	852
Prince George's	811	697	1054	666
St. Mary's	557	627	783	468
Total	4238	3884	5974	4352

Majority for Chapman 354; Do. for Clay 1622.

	Snively.	Perry.		
II.				
Allegheny	1065	1562	1424	1491
Frederick	2749	2956	3190	2994
Washington	2281	2271	2633	2565
Total	6095	6789	7247	7050

Majority for Perry 684; Do. for Clay 197

	Wethered.	Ligon.		
III.				
Baltimore, 5 w'ds	1118	1882	Part of Balt. city.	
Baltimore co.	1690	1870	2301	2716
Carroll	1574	1511	1784	1694
Howard Dist.	648	661	Part of Anne Ar'd'l	
Total	5030	5924	4084	4410

Majority for Ligon 894.

	Kennedy.	Giles.		
IV.				
Baltimore city. (15 wards.)	4962	5894		

Majority for Giles 932. Duncan, (Native,) received 1147.

	Wright.	Constable.		
V.				
Caroline	619	559	680	552
Cecil	1301	1595	1527	1504
Harford	1192	1255	1517	1247
Kent	597	528	718	527
Queen Anne's	59 maj.		749	722
Total	3768	3937	5191	4552

Majority for Constable 169; Do. for Clay 639.

	Long.	Martin.		
VI.				
Dorchester	1145	884	1377	903
Somerset	1031	957	1449	902
Talbot	697	746	795	712
Worcester	862	992	1453	909
Total	3735	3577	5074	3426

Majority for Long 158; Do. for Clay 1648.

Legislature.—*Senate*, Whigs 14, Loco-Focos 7. House of Delegates, Whigs 43, Loco-Focos 39.

FLORIDA.

Congress. 1845.

Co's.	Cabell, *W.*	Brockenbr'gh, *L.*	Cabell,	Broc.
Alachua	74	160	Leon	306	272
Benton	7	82	Levy	10	6
Calhoun	20	30	Madison	133	122
Columbia	162	208	Marion	85	90
Dade	11	14	Nassau	26	79
Duval	176	183	Orange	9	20
Escambia	152	88	Santa Rosa	135	35
Franklin	39	98	St. Johns	97	172
Gadsden	274	221	Wakulla	80	67
Hamilton	59	99	Walton	178	55
Jackson	294	83	Washington	13	80
Jefferson	183	208	Total	2523	2472

There were a few small counties not returned.

VIRGINIA.

Legislature, 1846–7.	*Whigs.*	*Loco-Focos.*	*Maj.*
Senate	12	20	8
House of Delegates	60	72	12
Total	72	92	20

LOUISIANA.

	Governor—'46. Debuys.	Jo's'n.	Pres't—'44. Derbi'e.	Clay.	P'lk.
Ascension	211	250		239	261
Assumption	284	314		285	279
Avoyelles	195	299		189	364
Bossier	54	183		59	103
Carroll	180	198		190	221
Caddo		80		210	155
Calcasieu	6	70	New Parish.		
Caldwell	59	193		69	194
Catahoula	162	250	2	243	304
Claiborne	162	462	2	196	375
Concordia	123	114		188	95
DeSoto	74	212		52	150
East Baton Rouge	206	413	5	325	399
East Feliciana	228	303		329	419
Franklin	128	145		134	158
Iberville	325	303		253	235
Jackson	52	172	New Parish		
Jefferson	390	361	90	434	403
Lafayette	138	298		193	399
Lafourche Interior	426	128	44	471	137
Livingston	62	161	38	100	229
Madison	205	180		206	198
Morehouse	No returns.			107	31
Natchitoches	419	564	2	452	650
New-Orleans	3109	3554	404	3026	2612
Ouachita	106	176		106	206
Plaquemines	150	388	1	37	1007
Point Coupée	138	174		174	175
Rapides	265	475		419	586
Sabine	244	379		255	383
St. Bernard	75	79	10	185	84
St. Charles	100	49	2	96	42
St. Helena	117	175		154	222
St. James	250	233	12	351	181
St. John Baptist	187	132	1	142	113
St. Landy	596	298		831	534
St. Martyn	388	251	1	479	303
St. Mary	302	121		352	142
St. Tammany	112	217	49	169	199
Terrebonne	257	115		265	164
Tensas	101	109		157	108
Union	No returns.			206	213
Vermilion	104	78		176	104
Washington	88	267	8	127	230
West Baton Rogue	186	125		209	104
West Feliciana	137	305		243	308
Total	11,101	13,380	671	13,083	13,782

Johnson's majority 2279; Polk's do. 699.

Legislature.—*Senate*—12 Whigs, 20 Loco-Focos.—*House*—43 Whigs, 55 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot 20.

ILLINOIS.

	Governor—'46. Kirkpatrick.	French.	Pres't—'44. Eells.	Clay.	Polk.
Total vote	36,939	58,576	5,147	45,528	57,920

French over Kirkpatrick 21,537; Polk over Clay 12,392.

Members of Congress.

Dist.	*Whigs.*	*Loco-Focos.*	*Abolitionists.*
1. Smith, *Ind.*	7068	Trumbull 5015	Marshall 62
2. Scat	204	M'Clern'nd 7151	
3. M'Laughlin *I.*	4780	Ficklin 6473	Scott 36
4. Kerr	6208	Wentw'h 12,026	Lovejoy 3531
5. Vanderven'r	6864	Douglass 9628	Wilson 395
6. Knox	8456	Turner 8843	Talcott 947
7. Lincoln	6340	Cartwright 4829	Walcott 249
Total	39,920	53,965	5,220

MAINE ELECTION.

Co's.	1846. Governor. Whig.	Loco.	Oth's.	1845. Governor. Whig.	Loco.	Oth.	1846. Senate. Whig.	Loco.	No choice.	House* Whig.	Loco.	No choice.
York	2845	3640	764	2574	3876	532	0	2	1	4	6	6
Cumberland	4047	5395	1310	3481	5118	960	0	0	4	8	6	6
Kennebec	4636	2270	1229	3940	2241	868	3	0	0	11	0	6
Lincoln	4428	3983	627	3785	3736	515	0	0	4	11	4	4
Hancock	1350	1732	236	1191	1614	180	0	0	3	2	3	4
Washington	1925	2222	269	1540	2114	107	0	0		4	4	1
Oxford	1484	3491	657	1446	3209	351	0	3	0	0	4	8
Somerset	1963	1648	777	2043	1808	502	0	0	2	2	2	6
Penobscot	3010	4059	1545	2354	3819	953	0	0	3	2	5	7
Waldo	1402	2991	659	1421	2759	348	0	3	0	1	6	6
Franklin	825	1046	643	753	1191	426	0	0	1	1	2	3
Piscataquis	807	915	593	822	1011	228	0	0	1	0	1	3
Aroostook	264	513	34	202	398	25	0	0	0	0	2	1
Total, 384 ts.	28,986	33,905	9,343.	25.552	32,894	6,001	3	8	19	46	45	61

Dana ahead of Bronson 4,919; Dana lacks of a choice, 4,424. * All chosen to Oct. 1st.

A Peculiarly Rich Correspondence.

We publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of letter-writing. Maj. McCalla, it will be seen, is positive, pointed and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the "beautiful":

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2D AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 31, 1846.

Sir: You are charged on the books of this office with $1,525, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your Company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first Muster Roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the Paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your Company, until turned over to a U. S. Quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.
Capt. G. H. TOBIN, Washington Regt. La. Vol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2D AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 8, 1846.

Sir: By a decision of the Hon. the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, to the amount of $21; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me on the 31st ult.

Very respectfully,
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.
Capt. G. H. TOBIN, Louisiana Volunteers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th August. I can only answer by a yarn.

A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirrupped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too late."

I can only say, sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican Post-Offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here, and when I didn't receive them, they were up here and I was there.

The fact is, that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors as I *was* myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes smashed and placed *hors du combat* in chopping down those amiable *chapporals* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I except, also, the camp-kettles and pans—many of which were used up in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the *slow venison*, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef (may the Lord forgive them.)

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, (more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own,) that I am not worth a Continental dime. I have been not only paid, but I believe overpaid, by about $40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the Paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I considered their feelings and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money. I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other Captains are in the same fix with myself (barring the overpay) about responsibility, and refer to my epistle as an answer.

If you have any farther communication for me, please direct to the care of Major General John L. Lewis, N. O. I seldom go to the Post-Office, because I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was "won in a raffle."

Very respectfully,
G. H. TOBIN, Capt. Co. D.
Washington Regt La. Volunteers.
JOHN M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.

P. S.—I don't know whether to sign myself Captain, ex-Captain, or late Captain. I *was* a Captain.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Counties.	1845. Total Pop.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	1840. Pop.	Towns.
Albany	77,268	38,386	38,882	15,878	68,593	10
Allegany	40,084	20,316	19,768	8,754	40,975	30
Broome	25,808	13,108	12,628	5,814	22,338	11
Cattaraugus	30,169	15,477	14,692	6,588	28,872	27
Cayuga	49,663	25,131	24,532	11,140	50,338	22
Chautauque	46,584	23,453	25,095	10,159	47,975	24
Chemung	23,689	12,115	11,574	5,191	20,732	10
Chenango	39,900	19,788	20,111	9,393	40,785	19
Clinton	31,278	16,075	15,203	5,306	28,157	10
Columbia	41,976	20,908	21,068	9,444	43,252	19
Cortland	25,081	12,632	12,449	5,741	24,607	11
Delaware	36,990	18,829	18,161	8,190	35,396	18
Dutchess	55,124	27,447	27,677	12,149	52,395	18
Erie	78,635	41,208	37,427	14,631	62,466	21
Essex	25,102	12,966	12,136	5,286	23,634	16
Franklin	18,692	9,383	9,309	3,356	16,518	15
Fulton	18,579	9,150	9,429	4,203	18,049	11
Genesee	28,845	14,648	14,197	6,509	29,964*	13
Greene	31,957	16,329	15,628	6,884	30,446	11
Hamilton	1,882	1,034	848	428	1,907	7
Herkimer	37,424	19,083	18,341	8,552	37,477	19
Jefferson	64,999	33,324	31,675	13,772	60,984	20
Kings	78,691	38,035	40,656	12,896	47,613	6
Lewis	20,218	10,442	9,776	4,287	17,830	13
Livingston	33,193	16,782	16,411	7,300	35,140	10
Madison	40,987	20,743	20,244	9,615	40,008	14
Monroe	70,809	35,477	35,442	14,231	64,902	19
Montgomery	29,643	15,077	14,566	6,592	35,818	10
New-York	371,102	180,365	190,737	64,233	312,710	†17
Niagara	34,550	17,827	16,723	6,784	31,132	12
Oneida	84,776	42,561	42,215	17,435	85,310	26
Onondaga	70,175	35,830	34,345	15,812	67,911	18
Ontario	42,592	21,620	20,972	9,405	48,501	15
Orange	52,227	25,924	26,303	10,590	50,739	14
Orleans	25,845	13,106	12,739	5,759	25,127	9
Oswego	48,441	24,997	23,444	10,310	43,619	22
Otsego	50,509	25,221	25,288	11,745	49,628	22
Putnam	13,258	6,758	6,500	3,009	12,825	6
Queens	31,849	16,241	15,608	6,168	30,324	6
Rensselaer	62,338	30,926	31,412	13,437	60,259	14
Richmond	13,673	6,988	6,685	2,608	10,965	4
Rockland	13,741	7,335	6,406	2,772	11,965	4
Saratoga	41,477	20,804	20,673	9,582	40,553	20
Schenectedy	16,630	8,382	8,248	3,635	17,387	6
Schoharie	32,488	16,280	16,208	6,053	32,358	12
Seneca	24,972	12,533	12,419	5,459	24,874	10
St. Lawrence	62,354	31,781	30,573	11,885	56,706	28
Steuben	51,679	26,742	24,937	11,212	46,138	30
Suffolk	34,579	17,750	16,829	7,767	32,469	9
Sullivan	18,727	9,783	8,944	4,019	15,629	12
Tioga	22,456	11,521	10,935	4,933	20,527	9
Tompkins	38,168	19,121	19,047	8,668	37,948	10
Ulster	48,907	25,044	23,863	10,646	45,822	16
Warren	14,908	7,642	7,266	3,372	13,422	10
Washington	40,554	20,446	20,108	9,203	41,180	17
Wayne	42,515	21,855	20,660	9,348	42,057	15
Westchester	47,578	24,230	23,348	9,858	48,687	22
Wyoming	27,205	13,737	13,468	5,767	29,663*	13
Yates	20,777	10,447	10,330	4,722	20,437	8
Total	2,600,374	1,313,335	1,287,069	475,440	2,428,921	843

THE WHIG ALMANAC

PRICE:
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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1848

GRIFFITH & McELRATH
NEW YORK

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"It has thrown a gleam of interest over Agriculture, by collecting together and bringing to bear on the subject, a mass of information in all its departments, and ought to be in the hands of *every man engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the library of every college and school in our State.* Nor is it, as many suppose, an abstruse or metaphysical work. Its spirit, it is true, is highly philosophical and scientific, but there is scarcely a page of it from which instruction and pleasure may not be derived. Of its veteran Editor, I need say nothing to many of those present. Long distinguished in the walks of Agriculture, his services in the cause of *the Plow* have done more real benefit to the country than half the politicians in it; and would to God that every man in his sphere would do his duty to his country with the same zeal and devotion, the same intelligence and the same success, that he has done, in his labors to advance and improve the Agriculture of his country. God speed him success!"

GREELEY & McELRATH, *Publishers.*

Sun & Mer.	D.	H.	S.
	1	11	49
	9	11	52
	17	11	56
	25	ev.	0

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
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3	A	22 12	7 15	4 26	11 57	3 35	7 9	4 31	11 59	0 59	7 6	4 35	12 0	6 48	4 52	*morn*	*morn*
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8	Fr	22 48	7 19	4 25	4 38	9 2	7 14	4 30	4 35	6 26	7 10	4 34	4 34	6 52	4 52	4 25	5 2
9	Sa	22 54	7 20	4 25	5 51	9 58	7 15	4 30	5 48	7 22	7 11	4 35	5 45	6 53	4 52	5 34	5 58
10	A	22 59	7 21	4 25	*rises*	10 47	7 16	4 31	*rises*	8 11	7 12	4 35	*rises*	6 54	4 53	*rises*	6 47
11	M	23 4	7 22	4 25	6 13	11 30	7 17	4 31	6 18	9 3	7 13	4 35	6 22	6 55	4 53	6 37	7 30
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15	Fr	23 18	7 25	4 26	10 35	2 49	7 20	4 32	10 38	*ev.* 15	7 16	4 36	10 40	6 57	4 54	10 [illegible]6	10 4[illegible]
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19	Tu	23 26	7 28	4 27	1 35	6 32	7 23	4 33	1 35	3 56	7 18	4 37	1 34	7 0	4 55	1 32	2 32
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24	A	23 25	7 30	4 30	6 14	11 3	7 25	4 36	6 11	8 27	7 21	4 40	6 7	7 2	4 58	5 54	7 3
25	M	23 23	7 31	4 31	*sets*	11 41	7 25	4 36	*sets*	9 5	7 21	4 40	*sets*	7 3	4 59	*sets*	7 41
26	Tu	23 21	7 31	4 31	5 48	*morn*	7 26	4 37	5 53	9 40	7 21	4 41	5 57	7 3	4 59	6 12	8 16
27	W	23 19	7 31	4 32	6 44	0 16	7 26	4 38	6 49	10 15	7 22	4 42	6 52	7 3	5 0	7 6	8 51
28	Th	23 16	7 32	4 33	7 44	0 51	7 26	4 38	7 48	10 49	7 22	4 42	7 51	7 4	5 1	8 2	9 25
29	Fr	23 12	7 32	4 34	8 45	1 25	7 26	4 39	8 48	11 24	7 22	4 43	8 51	7 4	5 1	8 59	10 0
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31	A	23 4	7 32	4 35	10 53	2 37	7 27	4 41	10 54	0 1	7 23	4 45	10 55	7 5	5 3	10 58	11 21

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
When.			
First Quarter	8	5	22
Full Moon	16	7	0
Third Quarter	17	6	29
New Moon	23	11	35

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Dec.	1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30, 31.	5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14.	15, 16, 17.	18, 19.	20, 21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26, 27.
Sign	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑

☞ Here is a chap in an awful condition, and all owing to a vixen of a girl saying she would n't:

I know 't is a sin to,
But I'm bent on the notion—
I'll throw myself into
The deep, briny ocean,
Where mud-eels and cat-fish
On my body shall riot
And flounders and flat-fish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I'll slumber
Beneath the rough billow,
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids—
It shall, by the powers!

ADVICE TO YOUTH.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, tenderly asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little boys and girls.

INTEMPERANCE.—A fellow in Bangor, with the capacity of a Falstaff, recently sucked *thirty-seven* eggs at a sitting, because they were *given* to him! He has felt chicken-hearted ever since, and goes to roost every night. The boys call him "Hen," instead of Harry as heretofore, and parties intend to employ him to crow at elections.

HEATING THE POKER.—When Dr. Franklin was agent in England for the Province of Pennsylvania, he was frequently applied to by the Ministry for his opinion respecting the Stamp Act; but his answer was uniformly the same—that the people of America would never submit to it. After the news of the destruction of the stamped paper had arrived in England, the Minister again sent for the Doctor to consult with, and in conclusion offered this proposal: That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped paper, etc. the Parliament would then repeal the Act. The Doctor, having paused upon the question for some time, at last answered it as follows: "This put me in mind of a Frenchman who, having heated a poker red-hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressed the first Englishman he met there—'Hah! Monsieur, give me de plaisir, de satisfaction, to let me run dis poker only one foot into yer body!' 'My body!' replied the Englishman 'what do you mean?' 'Vel, den, so far,' marking about six inches. 'Are you mad?' returned the other? 'I tell you if you do n't mind your own business, I'll knock you down.' 'Vel den, said the Frenchman, softening his voice and manner, 'vil you, my good sir, only be so obliging as to pay me for de trouble and expense of heating dis poker?'"

☞ "Tommy," said a tender-hearted mother to her little son, "what on earth did you throw that kitten into the well for?" "Oh, coz I was crazy." "Come to your ma, you darling little cherub!"

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1847.)

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GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*	"	6,000
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JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	"	"	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn.	"	"
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.	"	"	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va.	"	"

[Salary of Associate Justice, $4,500.]

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembles December 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President, ex officio.*

Members.	*Term expires.*	*Members.*	*Term expires.*	*Members.*	*Term expires*
MAINE.		MARYLAND.		OHIO.	
John Fairfield	1851	*James A. Pearce*	1849	William Allen	1849
James W. Bradbury	1853	*Reverdy Johnson*	1851	*Thomas Corwin*	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		VIRGINIA.		INDIANA.	
Charles G. Atherton	1849	James M. Mason	1851	Edward A. Hannegan	1849
*JOHN P. HALE	1853	Robert M. T. Hunter	1853	Jesse D. Bright	1851
VERMONT.		NORTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
William Upham	1849	*George E. Badger*	1849	Sidney Breese	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851	*Willie P. Mangum*	1853	Stephen A. Douglass	1853
MASSACHUSETTS.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Daniel Webster	1851	A. P. Butler	1849	David R. Atchison	1849
John Davis	1853	John C. Calhoun	1853	Thomas H. Benton	1851
RHODE ISLAND.		GEORGIA.		ARKANSAS.	
Albert C. Greene	1851	Walter T. Colquitt	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
John H. Clarke	1853	*John M. Berrien*	1853	Chester Ashley	1853
CONNECTICUT.		ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
John M. Niles	1849	Arthur P. Bagby	1849	Lewis Cass	1851
† *Roger S. Baldwin*	1851	(A Loco-Foco)	1853	Alpheus Felch	1853
NEW-YORK.		MISSISSIPPI.		FLORIDA.	
John A. Dix	1849	‡ Jefferson Davis	1851	James D. Westcott, Jr.	1849
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851	Henry Stuart Foote	1853	David Levy Yulee	1851
NEW-JERSEY.		LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
William L. Dayton	1851	*Henry Johnson*	1849	Thomas J. Rusk	1851
Jacob W. Miller	1853	Solomon U. Downs	1853	(A Loco-Foco)	1853
PENNSYLVANIA.		TENNESSEE.		IOWA.	
Simon Cameron	1849	Hopkins L. Turney	1851	—— ——	——
Daniel Sturgeon	1851	*John Bell*	1853	—— ——	——
DELAWARE.		KENTUCKY.			
John M. Clayton	1851	*John J. Crittenden*	1849		
Presley Spruance	1853	*Joseph R. Underwood*	1853		

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 21; Locos, in Roman, 32.]

* Anti-Slavery, formerly Loco, elected by a union of Whig and Abolition votes.
† Appointed in place of Jabez W. Huntington, deceased, by Gov. Bissell, to hold till the next Legislature meets in May.
‡ Appointed by Gov. Brown in place of Gen. Jesse Speight, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Mass., Speaker.

MAINE.

1..David Hammons,
2..Asa W. H. Clapp,
3..*Hiram Belcher*,
4..Franklin Clark,
5..Ephraim K. Smart,
6..James S. Wiley,
7.*Hezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1.†AMOS TUCK,
2..Charles H. Peaslee,
3..*James Wilson*,
4-*James H. Johnson.

VERMONT.

1..*William Henry*,
2.**Jacob Collamer*,
3.**George P. Marsh*,
4..Lucius B. Peck.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.**Robert C. Winthrop*,
2.**Daniel P. King*,
3.**Amos Abbott*,
4..*John G. Palfrey*,
5.**Charles Hudson*,
6.**George Ashmun*,
7.**Julius Rockwell*,
8.**John Quincy Adams*,
9..*Artemas Hale*,
10.**Joseph Grinnell.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1..*Robert B. Cranston*,
2..Benj. B. Thurston.

CONNECTICUT.

1.**James Dixon*,
2.**Samuel D. Hubbard*,
3.**John A. Rockwell*,
4.**Truman Smith.*

NEW-YORK.

1..Frederick W. Lord,
2..Henry C. Murphy,
3..Henry Nicoll.
4.*William B. Maclay,
5..*Fred'k A. Tallmadge*,
6..David S. Jackson,
7..*William Nelson*,
8..*Cornelius Warren*,
9..*Daniel B. St. John*,
10..*Eliakim Sherrill*,
11..*Peter H. Sylvester*,
12..*Gideon Reynolds*,
13..*John I. Slingerland*,
14..*Orlando Kellogg*,
15..Sidney Lawrence,
16.**Hugh White*,
17.†GEORGE PETRIE,
18..*Joseph Mullin*,
19..William Collins,
20.*Timothy Jenkins,
21..G. A. Starkweather,
22..Ausburn Birdsall,
23..*William Duer*,
24..*Daniel Gott*,
25..*Harman S. Conger*,
26..*Wm. T. Lawrence*,
27..*John M. Holley*,
28.**Elias B. Holmes*,
29..*Robert L. Rose*,
30..*David Rumsey*,
31..*Dudley Marvin*,
32..*Nathan K. Hall*,
33..*Harvey Putnam*,
34.**Washington Hunt.*

NEW-JERSEY.

1.**James G. Hampton*,
2..*William A. Newell*,
3.*Joseph Edsall,
4..*John Van Dyke*,
5..*Dudley S. Gregory.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1.*LEWIS C. LEVIN,
2.**Joseph R. Ingersoll*,
3..Charles Brown,
4.*Charles J. Ingersoll,
5..*John Freedly*,
6..*J. W. Hornbeck*,
7.**Abra. R. McIlvaine*,
8.**John Strohm*,
9..William Strong,
10.†Richard Brodhead,
11..*Chester Butler*,
12.*David Wilmot,
13.**James Pollock.*
14..*George N. Eckert*,
15..*Henry Nes*,
16..*Jasper E. Brady*,
17.**John Blanchard*,
18.**Andrew Stewart*,
19..Job Mann,
20..*John Dickey*,
21..*Moses Hampton*,
22..*J. W. Farrelly*,
23.*James Thompson,
24..*Alexander Irvine.*

DELAWARE.

**John W. Houston.*

MARYLAND.

1.**John G. Chapman*,
2..*J. Dixon Roman.*
3.*T. Watkins Ligon,
4..Robert M. McLane,
5...*Alexander Evans*,
6..*John W. Crisfield.*

VIRGINIA.

1.*Archibald Atkinson,
2..Richard K. Meade,
3..*Thomas S. Flournoy*,
4..Thomas S. Bocock,
5..*William L. Goggin*,
6..*John M. Botts*,
7.*Thomas H. Bayly,
8..R. T. L. Beale,
9.**John S. Pendleton*,
10.*Henry Bedinger.
11..James McDowell,
12..*William B. Preston*,
13..*Andrew S. Fulton*,
14..Rob't A. Thompson
15.*William G. Brown.

FLORIDA.

Edward C. Cabell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1..*Thos. L. Clingman*,
2..*Nathaniel Boyden.*
3.**Dan'l M. Barringer*,
4..*Aug. H. Shepherd*,
5..Abram W. Venable,
6.*James J. McKay,
7.*John R. J. Daniel,
8..*Richard S. Donnell*,
9..*David Outlaw.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1.*James A. Black,
2.*Richard F. Simpson,
3.*Joseph A. Woodward,
4.*A. D. Sims,
5.*Artemas Burt,
6.*Isaac E. Holmes,
7.*R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.

1.**Thomas B. King*,
2..Alfred Iverson,
3..*John W. Jones*,
4.*Hugh A. Haralson,
5.*John H. Lumpkin,
6.*Howell Cobb,
7.**Alex'r H. Stephens*,
8.**Robert Toombs.*

ALABAMA.

1..*John Gayle.*
2.**Henry W. Hilliard*,
3..Sampson W. Harris,
4..William M. Inge.
5.*George S. Houston,
6..W. R. W. Cobb,
7.*F. W. Bowdon.

MISSISSIPPI.

1.*Jacob Thompson,
2..W. S. Featherston,
3..*Pat'k W. Tompkins*,
4..Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.

1.*Emile La Sere,
2.**B. G. Thibodeaux*,
3.*J. M. Harmanson,
4.*Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.

1.*James J. Faran,
2..*David Fisher*,
3.**Robert C. Schenck*,
4..*Richard S. Canby*,
5.*William Sawyer,
6..Rodolp's Dickinson,
7..Jonathan D. Morris,
8..*James L. Taylor*,
9..*Thomas O. Edwards*,
10..*Daniel Duncan*,
11..John K. Miller.
12.**Samuel F. Vinton*,
13..Thomas Richey,
14..*Nathan Evans*,
15..William Kennon, Jr.
16..John D. Cummins,
17.*George Fries.
18.†SAMUEL LAHM,
19..*John Crowell*,
20.**Joshua R. Giddings*,
21.**Joseph M. Root.*

KENTUCKY.

1.*Linn Boyd,
2..Samuel Peyton,
3..B. L. Clark,
4..*Aylett Buckner*,
5..*John B. Thompson*,
6..*Green Adams*,
7..*Garnett Duncan*,
8..*Charles S. Morehead*,
9..Richard French,
10..*John P. Gaines.*

TENNESSEE.

1.*Andrew Johnson,
2. *William M. Cocke*,
3.**John H. Crozier.*
4..H. L. W. Hill,
5.*George W. Jones,
6..James H. Thomas,
7.**Meredith P. Gentry*,
8..*Washington Barrow*,
9.*Lorenzo B. Chase,
10.*Fred'ck P. Stanton,
11..*William P. Haskell.*

ILLINOIS.

1.*Robert Smith,
2.*John A. McClernand,
3.*Orlando B. Ficklin,
4.*John Wentworth,
5..Wm. A. Richardson,
6..Thomas J. Turner,
7..*Abraham Lincoln.*

MISSOURI.

1.*James B. Bowlin,
2..John Jameson,
3..James S. Green,
4..Willard P. Hall,
5..*John S. Phelps.

INDIANA.

1..*Elisha Embree.*
2.*Thomas J. Henley,
3..John L. Robinson,
4.**Caleb B. Smith.*
5.*William W. Wick,
6..*George G. Dunn*,
7..*Rich'd W. Thompson*,
8.*John Pettit,
9.*Charles W. Cathcart,
10..William Rockhill.

MICHIGAN.

1.*Robert McClelland,
2..Charles E. Stuart.
3..Kinsley S. Bingham.

TEXAS.

1.*David S. Kaufman,
2.*Timothy Pillsbury,

IOWA.

1..William Thompson.
2.*Shepherd Leffler.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson.
Delegate—[No vote.]

WISCONSIN:
John H. Tweedy.

* Re-elected—95: New Members, 123. † Independents.

Total Members.—Whigs (in *Italics*) 116. Locos (in Roman) 108. Independents (in SMALL CAPITALS) 4. Clear Whig majority, 4; Loco do. in last House, 63.

ORIGIN OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

FACTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

FROM an early period—prior even to Aaron Burr's celebrated though baffled expedition—adventurers in the United States have regarded with covetous eyes the rich, warm prairies of Texas, with the famous mines and glittering churches of Mexico. But for a generation this spirit was repressed rather than encouraged by our rulers. When in 1803–4, Louisiana was delivered up by the Spanish authorities to France, in pursuance of a Treaty of Cession just made by the imbecile Spanish monarch, Charles IV. with Napoleon, and immediately sold and delivered by the latter to our Government, it was intimated in some quarters that Texas, and indeed the whole region East of the Rio Grande, ought to be included in the cession. But no single point or post West of the Sabine and South of the Red River was delivered by Spain to France, nor by France to our Government, nor even *demanded* on our part. On the other hand, Spain claimed that Mexico, including Texas, rightfully extended to the Mississippi. Natchitoches, on the Red River, within the present limits of Louisiana, was formally surrendered to us, while Nacogdoches, a few miles farther West, remained in undisputed, unquestioned Spanish possession down to the overthrow of Spanish domination in Mexico.

In 1806, there were serious forebodings of a collision between the Spanish forces under Don Antonio Codero, Governor of Texas, and Gen. Simon Herrera, and our troops under Gen. Wilkinson. The Spaniards appeared in force several miles East of the Sabine, claiming that the provisional or traditional boundary between Louisiana and Texas ran through the Arroyo Hondo, seven miles West of Natchitoches, and considerably East of the Sabine. Gen. Wilkinson, on the other hand, acting under instructions from President Jefferson, insisted that the Sabine was the rightful boundary, and the Spaniards must retire across it. After standing some time face to face, it was agreed that the Spaniards should retire across the Sabine and our troops fall back to Natchitoches. From that time the Sabine was the acknowledged provisional boundary between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish power on the Mexican Gulf. There was in 1812 an insurrection in Texas against the Spanish domination, which was put down; but our Government claimed no right, and manifested no desire to meddle with the combatants. In 1816–17, our Collector at New-Orleans wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, complaining that Galveston Bay had become a resort and refuge of smugglers, freebooters and hard cases generally, to the serious detriment of the commerce and revenue of New-Orleans. Still, nothing was done by our Government in the premises—not even a vessel dispatched to the Texan coast to discipline these outlaws, as it was our solemn duty to do if their rendezvous was within the United States. Yet in making a treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818–19, of which the chief object was the acquisition of Florida, our Government set up a claim that Louisiana (not Texas) rightfully extended to the Rio Grande; and this claim was ably argued and enforced by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State. It was surrendered, however, in the formation of the Treaty which gave us Florida, and by which the United States solemnly renounces 'all rights, claims and *pretensions*' to any territory lying West of the Sabine and South of the Red River of Louisiana. This same boundary was re-stated and agreed to by our Government in its Treaty with Mexico in 1828. Thus, if we ever had any color of right to Texas, under the Louisiana Treaty, we deliberately renounced and surrendered it in 1819, and reiterated the surrender in 1828. Yet in 1845 our Embassador Shannon declared in an official commu

nication to the Mexican Government that the acquisition of Texas had been a cherished object with our Government for the last twenty years!

In 1830, the designs of a portion of our people upon Texas had become quite transparent. A considerable number had gone there as settlers, and had obtained large grants of land from the Government of Mexico, upon condition of settling thereon a stipulated number of immigrants of the Catholic faith. Some of these grants of land were obtained under the false and groundless pretence that the applicants were Catholics who were not allowed the free enjoyment of their Religion in the United States, and therefore wished to migrate to a Catholic country. Of course, many of these immigrants were not merely undesirable settlers but turbulent and seditious, and were regarded with suspicion by the Mexicans.

In 1834-5, after repeated attempts had been made by our Government to purchase Texas, and been met with indignant refusal by Mexico, one *Samuel Houston* migrated to Texas. He had been Governor of Tennessee a few years previous—had married a wife and suddenly abandoned her without publicly known cause, retiring into the far Western wilds among savages, who made him a sort of Chief. Becoming wearied of this, he returned to Little Rock and ultimately to Washington, where he renewed his former close intimacy with Gen. Jackson, then President, and with other prominent men of the same stamp. When he departed, it was quite notorious in well informed circles at Washington that he had set out for Texas to raise an insurrection there and wrest the country from Mexico. On reaching Little Rock, on his way thither, this design was no longer concealed. The Arkansas State Gazette, in announcing his departure for Texas, significantly remarked: "We shall doubtless hear of his *raising his flag there* shortly." So we did.

The Texas Insurrection, the open and ostentatious drumming up of men, munitions and money throughout the South-west to sustain it—the most active and conspicuous participators in the public meetings and other appeals for this purpose being officers of the U. S. Government—the march of a U. S. Army into Texas notoriously to give countenance and aid to the insurgents—and the triumph of this nefarious land-gambling, slave-jobbing conspiracy over the feeble, cowardly, badly-officered legions of Mexico on the field of San Jacinto, are all matters of public history. Santa Anna, surprised with his advance-guard, while cut off by a sudden freshet from his main body, was routed, taken prisoner, threatened with death, and constrained to order a retreat of his headless forces across the Rio Grande. He agreed also to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but the Mexican Government refused to ratify this engagement, to which, according to common sense and the Laws of Nations, no prisoner of war could bind his country. The war was afterward prosecuted in a desultory, languid fashion, the Mexicans rarely disturbing the Texan settlements, which gradually spread westward to the Nueces. In two instances only did the Texans cross that River in force and advance to the Rio Grande, and in both they were speedily repelled or hastily retreated.

It was now evident to all intelligent, reflecting men that Texas had been wrested from Mexico by citizens of the U. States for the purpose of annexing it to this Union, and with the additional intent of legalizing therein the institution of Negro Slavery, which had been expressly abolished by Mexico in 1824, but which many of the Texan settlers had nevertheless persisted in, not only holding the slaves they already had, but introducing more from the United States and even Africa. Conscientious men became aroused, and appealed to the moral sense of their countrymen. Prominent among them was the great Dr. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING of Boston, who, in 1836, in a letter of great clearness and cogency, denounced the whole Texas conspiracy and its obvious purposes as calculated to cover us with infamy. In this letter Dr. Channing says:

"TO ANNEX TEXAS IS TO DECLARE PERPETUAL WAR WITH MEXICO. THE SEIZURE OF TEXAS WILL NOT STAND ALONE. IT WILL DARKEN OUR FUTURE HISTORY. IT WILL BE LINKED BY AN IRON NECESSITY TO LONG-CONTINUED DEEDS OF RAPINE AND BLOOD. AGES MAY NOT SEE THE CATASTROPHE OF THE TRAGEDY, THE FIRST SCENE OF WHICH WE ARE SO READY TO ENACT."

This was no outburst of fanaticism, but the calm dictate of an enlightened understanding and conscience. Its substance was affirmed by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature so late as 1843, and, in general terms, by public bodies and the Press throughout the Free States, down to 1844. In 1837, Gen. Jackson having retired from the Presidency, the first formal application was made on the part of Texas for Annexation to the Union. It was laid by Mr. Van Buren before his Cabinet, who unanimously decided to reject it. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, communicated this decision to the Texan Ministers, in a letter of which the following extract gives the import:

"*So long as Texas shall remain at war*, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan Minister Plenipotentiary *necessarily involves the question of War with that adversary.* * * * The United States might be justly suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of her compact [with Mexico] if the overture of Gen. Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the Treaty, and with the uniform policy and obvious welfare of the United States."

This decision, and the reasons assigned for it, were received by the American People with universal approbation. The positions of Mr. Forsyth were so manifestly sound that not even the most unscrupulous instruments of the Texas land speculators and slave-jobbers dared publicly to controvert them. Need we now argue that they emphatically condemn any Annexation of Texas to the Union until Peace should be established between her and Mexico?

[Bear in mind that this was after Mexico had committed, or permitted, most of all the spoliations upon our citizens so justly complained of, and before she had adjusted them by treaty and commenced paying them by installments—a process only interrupted by our Government's assent to Annexation.]

Mr. Van Buren in 1844 reäffirmed and enforced the doctrine laid down by Mr. Forsyth in 1837, as still pertinent and impregnable, notwithstanding the long cessation of actual hostilities against Texas by Mexico. In his letter to Mr. Hammett he said:

"If, as sensible men, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the immediate Annexation of Texas would draw after it a War with Mexico, can it be expedient to attempt it?"

"Could we hope to stand justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into such a war? more especially if its commencement is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own uses of the territory the sovereignty of which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, Sir, is a matter of the very gravest import—one in respect to which no American statesman or citizen can possibly afford to be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. It has hitherto been our pride and boast that, while the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted Governments to aggression and conquest, our movements in these respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country, consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate Annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who look upon us with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation than the acquisition of such territory, valuable as it is, could possibly repair?"

Can the bearing of this on the right and wrong of the present War be misunderstood?

About the same time, (April 17, '44,) Mr. Clay, in utter ignorance of Mr. Van Buren's letter, wrote from Raleigh to the National Intelligencer a frank and brief exposition of his own reasons for opposing the Annexation scheme, whence the following is an extract:

"Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her right [to Texas] by actual force of arms, which, if suspended are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended *war between Mexico and Texas*. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. *Annexation and War with Mexico are identical*. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the sake of acquiring Texas," &c.

Between the writing and the publication of this letter, while we were all ignorant of its existence, a great meeting of the citizens of this Emporium was held at the Tabernacle to enter our solemn protest against this Annexation business, then pending. All parties united in it; the Whig party with entire unanimity, with all that pretended to keep a conscience among the Loco-Focos—Henry Nicoll, the Congressman elect from the lower District, being one of the Vice-Presidents. The chair was taken by the venerable ALBERT GALLATIN, the most eminent citizen of New-York and the highest authority on International Law among us. He is one of the patriarchs of Jeffersonian Democracy, and now a Whig, though he takes no active part in politics. That meeting, after full deliberation, on motion of David D. Field, chairman of a retiring committee, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the Annexation of Texas to this Union, as now contemplated, would, according to the acknowledged Laws of Nations, be *a positive Declaration of War against Mexico—a War of Conquest and an unjust War*, in which this Nation would be supported by no sense of right, and be condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized and Christian world."

Such was then the universal sentiment of the entire Whig party and a majority of the Loco-Focos who had any opinion of their own, throughout the Free States at least.

Mr. Clay, writing (Sept. 23) his last public letter before the Presidential Election, reiterated his inflexible hostility to Annexation while Texas should continue at war with and her independence unrecognized by Mexico, saying,

"I think it would be *dishonorable*, might *involve us in War*, and would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union."

In perfect accordance with this, Gen. Houston remarked in the United States Senate, when Congress was deliberating on Mr. Polk's War Message, (May 13, 1846,) that it was too late now to deliberate—that Texas and Mexico had long been at war, and that the United States became a party to that War in consenting to Annexation.

Need we add one word to show the impudent falsity, the utter absurdity, of the pretence that this war grew out of Mexican Spoliations, or was instigated by any act of Mexico whatever?

—A single word on the Rio Grande boundary of Texas, in addition to Senator BENTON's emphatic testimony: (See Almanac for '46.) SILAS WRIGHT, in his famous Watertown Speech, in 1844, observed:

"I felt it my duty to vote against the ratification of the Treaty for the Annexation. I believed that the Treaty, *from the boundaries that must be implied from it*, embraced a country *to which Texas had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede*." "It appeared to me then"—he continued—"if Mexico should tell us, 'We don't know you; we have no Treaty to make with you'—and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us, *and in doing that, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas. This to me was an insurmountable barrier—I could not place the country in that position*."

Can these men have been grossly mistaken? Or did they mean to utter outrageous falsehood? What temptation had they to swerve from the truth?

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH

At the Lexington (Ky.) Mass Meeting, Nov. 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country in regard to the unnatural War with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, while a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical bouquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my Spring-time has gone by, and I too am in the Autumn of life, and feel the frost of Age. My desire and aim are to address you earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, Pestilence, and Famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and War, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and Famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction, while they last, but Society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burdens, it affects both belligerent nations, and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican War, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one-half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' War of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the War of our Independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been everywhere and constantly victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this War? It was predicted as the consequence of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not annexed Texas, we should have had no War. The people were told that if that event happened, War would ensue. They were told that the War between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas into our Union, we took along with her the War existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his na-

tion would consider the Annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of Annexation. They insisted we should have no War, and even imputed to those who foretold it sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual War necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If General Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, War possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, while Mr. Slidell was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the War commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was prepared to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the War to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.

The exceptionable conduct of the Federal party, during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present War, and prevented a just discrimination between the two Wars. That was a War of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared A leading, and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin,) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just War, and its great object, as announced at the time, was, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the War, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty coöperation But the mass of them did not They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost and justly lost the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of a case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present War! This is no War of Defence, but one unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the Whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the Federal party during the War of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the War, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the War. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the War with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than Whig parents, Whig wives and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of War is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a War, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the Government?

A declaration of War is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The

Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused It had seen that War had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the War-making power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security against those abuses which its wisdom devised, was to vest the War-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of Government, is the sole depositary of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare War, and grant letters of-marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to War, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of Peace or War, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the War. And, if a War be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing War with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be farther prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a War having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the Nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a War shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative. If the President possess it and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our Free Government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present War, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since prosecuted, and in case of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is, necessarily, left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last War with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a Message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain That Message, therefore, and without it the well-known objects of the War, which was a War purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The whole world knew that it was a War waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a War is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the War-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the Constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our Free Government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the War-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a War, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The statute-book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by

Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with foreign powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last War against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them tendering to both or either of the belligerents the abolition of these restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan Decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So after the termination of the War, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to foreign powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated while I was in the Department of State,) commonly called Reciprocity Treaties, concluded under all the Presidents from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations, or were in conflict with unrepealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If, in the matter of foreign commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty-making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of War; the power to declare which is confided *exclusively* to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any War, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present War shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the War, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual and appropriate measures. And, if on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole Government to prosecute the War with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the War shall or shall not be a War of Conquest; and, if a War of Conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of Conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow-citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this War shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be farther shed, and their treasure farther expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the War varying from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primary assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the War should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this War be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and igno-

ble death. His lieutenants quarreled and warred with each other as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Cæsar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its capitals—seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself—and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and, far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedon or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous National Debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to disarm its inhabitants, and keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that Standing Armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies reveling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments under the lead of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race finally triumphed over and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest hight, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which, near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous, and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overran and subdued the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic Religion predominates in both the former; the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them

in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty toward God?—Who, but the Great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great Church of Christ, if, in truth and purity, they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor, the annexation of Mexico to the United States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own Revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the National Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot-box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots? And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capitum, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two Republics to be fixed? Where is their seat of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government, what would be the consequence to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws, and religion so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motley Government. We would have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other parties which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population were too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great Father of Rivers, from its uppermost source to the Belize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices; and it includes every variety of climate which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands—enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the hight of ingratitude to Him, to seek by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of His common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, beside mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous National Debt, we should have greatly to augment that Debt by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the National Debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound in honor and morality to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound by the same obligations, to pay the debts of Mexico if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to Man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished with more sedulous and unremitting care than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly in society when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but so long as human records endure, all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the prosecution of the present War, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice.—In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the God-like virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive-branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase for a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the War ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the War, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that harbor.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the War. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a cession from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New-Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, beside that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the Province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this War indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated: Are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the War on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned or occupied by our troops, her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the War, while it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that that firebrand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I

do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of Slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded Slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of Slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended it or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such; but, all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in some degree of enjoying it. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the City of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amid extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, with scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the Messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil by which He conceals His all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that He designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancestors had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands to the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of Slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions; but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only course, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery

is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the Colonies. And here it is among and amid us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of Colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence, may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the Annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one, which, if it were wrong, cannot now be repaired Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the Annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the Confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creeks and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptionable means. driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi River. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the War of our Revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all, and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear: I will no longer trespass upon your patience or farther tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present War was brought about by the Annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightenep and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it, is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any War, to declare for what objects and purposes the War ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the Nation for what objects the present War shall be longer continued: that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the farther progess of the War by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the Nation the objects for which this War shall be farther protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a War of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will no longer be agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forborne to express any opinion whatever as to the purposes and objects for which the War should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth anything or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated:

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially. to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending Slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce, in a series of Resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are the following:

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy War existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the Annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of

the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the War thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby National.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the War ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. *Resolved*, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare War, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of any War, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. *Resolved*, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing War ought to be farther prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the War for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the War, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the War with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States: That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness, according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. *Resolved*, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the War with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. *Resolved*, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing War shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be freaght, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

After reading the resolutions and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded, apologizing for the length of time which he had trespassed upon the meeting, and thanking the ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the honor done him by their attendance, on this occasion, and the profound attention with which they had listened to him.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion there was tremendous cheering.

NOTE.—The *National Intelligencer* thus disposes of *The Union's* sole cavil of any consequence at the accuracy of Mr. Clay's Speech:

"Mr. Slidell must have been considered as on his way to Mexico, *with his diplomatic credentials*, so long as it was uncertain whether or not he would be received by Mexico in his diplomatic capacity. The order to General Taylor to transplant his command to the Rio Grande was given before any information was received here of the result of Mr. Slidell's application to be so received. Without waiting for the decision of the Mexican Government on the question of receiving Mr. Slidell, *while that question was depending*, and the Mexican Government imploring for time—that is to say, *more than two months before Mr. Slidell demanded his passports* from the Mexican Government—Gen. Taylor was ordered to march the army under his command to the Rio Grande, and simultaneously a strong naval force was ordered to be assembled in the Gulf of Mexico. It was not until the 15th of April, full three months after the order was issued to Gen. Taylor, and twenty days after he began his march, that it was known here (in this city) that Mr. Slidell had finally been refused to be received.

Nay, the file of *The Union* itself conclusively exposes its own blunder in this matter. The order to Gen. Taylor was, as we have said, issued on the 13th *January*. In *The Union* of *February* 10 the Editor informed his readers not only that Mr. Slidell had not been rejected, but that "he had been received with much courtesy, and welcomed in the society of the metropolis as an elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had not yet been received by the Government in an official capacity, *neither had they declined his reception*."

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events continued from Whig Almanac for 1847, *p.* 37.

OUR narrative of the War, in last year's publication, left Gen. Taylor in camp before Monterey, which place had been surrendered to him on the 21st of September: Gen. Kearney on the march to California, after the capture of Santa Fé, (August 18,) and the organization of a temporary Government in New Mexico, Charles Bent being appointed chief executive officer: Commodore Stockton in declared possession of California, proclaiming himself Governor and promulgating a code of laws: Gen. Wool in possession of Monclova, where he arrived October 30, and preparing to advance to Chihuahua: Com. Perry master of Tabasco: Com. Conner in possession of Tampico: Gen. Scott just ordered (Nov. 23) to proceed to Mexico and organize the Gulf Coast Expedition: and Santa Anna at San Luis de Potosi with a large force, awaiting the advance of Gen. Taylor. From this point (November, 1847) we continue our narrative.

Gen. Taylor, having established his headquarters at Monterey, ordered Gen. Worth, with 1,200 men and 8 pieces of artillery, to advance to Saltillo, 70 miles from Monterey toward San Luis; and Gen. Wool, with 2,400 men and 6 pieces of artillery, to take post in the town of Parras, about 70 miles north-east of Saltillo. Gen. Patterson having been ordered to join Gen. Scott on the Coast, the command of the reserve was allotted to Gen. Butler, with Monterey for his headquarters. No opposition was met at Saltillo and Parras, the Mexicans having retreated toward San Luis. Vera Cruz was in close blockade; and Santa Anna had executive control in the Capital.

On the 15th of December, Gen. Taylor marched for Victoria: on the 17th he joined the 2d regiment of infantry and the 2d Tennessee regiment at Camargo. At Montemorelos, 68 miles from Monterey, Gen. Taylor learned that Gen. Worth momentarily expected an attack on Victoria by Santa Anna, and ordering Gen. Quitman, with a field battery, to meet Gen. Patterson at Victoria, Gen. Taylor fell back on Monterey, and on the 20th advanced toward Saltillo with Gen. Twiggs's division. The arrival of Gen. Wool with reinforcements at Saltillo, and the retirement of the Mexicans toward San Luis changed this plan, and Gen. Taylor directed his march toward Victoria, where he arrived December 30.

The operations of Gen. Scott, who had superseded Gen. Taylor in chief command, withdrew from the latter nearly all the regular troops and Gen. Worth, who proceeded with his detachment toward Vera Cruz. Gen. Taylor himself was directed to fall back to Monterey and await recruits: he had but 600 regulars when he again reached Monterey. All of January and a portion of February he remained almost inactive at Monterey—reinforcements occasionally arriving, until his force reached 6,000 effective men, mostly new recruits.

Anticipating an attack by Santa Anna to cut off his communication with Matamoros, Gen. Taylor advanced rapidly toward San Luis, and on the 20th February encamped at Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo, with a force of about 5,400 men; Santa Anna, with an army of about 20,000, being at Encarnacion, only one day's march south of this position. Having reconnoitered the Mexican position and strength, and satisfied himself that his camp at Agua Nueva could be easily outflanked by this immense force, Gen. Taylor fell back about 11 miles and took a position in front of the hacienda of BUENA VISTA, where the road passed through a narrow defile—the valley on the right being impracticable for artillery, and the deep gullies and precipitous ridges on the left mainly paralyzing the efforts of cavalry. In this position he prepared to receive Santa Anna's attack. Capt. Washington's battery, 4th artillery, was placed to command the road; the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, Cols. Hardin and Bissell, each 8 companies, with Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers, occupied the ridges on the left and rear; the Arkansas cavalry, Col. Yell, and Kentucky cavalry, Col. Marshall, formed the extreme left at the base of the mountain; while the Indiana brigade, Gen. Lane, the Mississippi riflemen, Col. Davis, the 1st and 2d dragoons, Capt. Steen, and Lt. Col May, and Capt. Sherman and Bragg's 3d artillery light batteries, were held in reserve.

Thus situated, Feb. 22, (the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. Taylor was summoned to surrender by Santa Anna, as follows:

[TRANSLATION.]—"You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you

from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.—With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.—God and Liberty!—Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, commanding the forces of the U. S."

To this pompous demand, Gen. Taylor thus replied:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, near BUENA VISTA, February 22, 1847.

"SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.—With high respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Major-General U. S. Army. Commanding.

"Señor Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada."

Some time elapsed after the return of the Mexican messenger before Santa Anna showed a disposition to open the battle. Occasionally a shell was thrown into our lines, but with no effect; and now and then a skirmish among the light troops, with small loss on our side, occupied the time until dark. Gen. Taylor, with the Mississippi regiment and 2d dragoons, returned to Saltillo; our main army bivouacked without fires, and lay upon their arms.

On the morning of the 23d. Gen. Taylor, having carefully provided against the surprise of Saltillo and other points in the rear, moved forward with all his available force to Buena Vista, arriving just after the commencement of the action. During the night the Mexicans had advanced a body of light troops along the mountain side for the purpose of outflanking our left; and here, at an early hour, the action began. Our riflemen under Col. Marshall, with a portion of the Illinois volunteers, sustained themselves against a greatly superior force, and did fatal execution with their favorite weapon. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against our centre; but a few shots from Capt. Washington's battery dispersed the assailing column. In the meantime the Mexicans had advanced under cover of the ridges a large force, with the obvious intention of turning our left. This part of our line was formed by the 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments, covering three pieces of light artillery under Capt. Brien—the whole immediately commanded by Brig. Gen. Lane. The Indianians and artillery were ordered forward, but were overborne by the greatly superior Mexican force, and retreated in confusion—one piece of artillery being left in the hands of the Mexicans. The second Indiana regiment could not again be rallied, (except a few who joined the Mississippi regiment,) and took no farther part in the action. Col. Bissell's 2d Illinois regiment, being outflanked and unsupported, was now forced to retire; and the Mexicans, in great numbers, were pouring along the ridges and forming in our rear. At this moment Gen. Taylor arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment and the 2d Kentuckians, with Capt. Bragg's artillery, were immediately brought into action. These, with a portion of the 1st Illinoians, drove back the enemy and recovered much of the ground before lost. The Mississippi regiment being heavily pressed, the 3d Indianians, Col. Lane, advanced to its support. At this point the battle raged long and desperately—shock after shock of the splendid Mexican cavalry being repulsed with a firmness and effect almost unparalleled. Our loss was heavy—that of the Mexicans appalling. All our regular cavalry and the Arkansas horse, under Lt. Col. May, were ordered to hold in check the Mexican column, which was still advancing along the base of the mountain. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the Mexicans, and our determined resistance, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of their corps attemped to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. An unsuccessful attempt was made by our 1st dragoons to charge and disperse these corps—the nature of the ground and the galling fire of a battery rendering a charge impracticable. A large body of Mexicans now concentrated on our extreme left, with a view to make a descent upon our baggage at the hacienda of Buena Vista. Lt. Col. May, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery, was ordered to the support of this point, and the scattered forces near the hacienda formed under Maj. Monroe. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda the Mexicans had made the attack, having been bravely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, and one portion filed past the dépôt, where it received a galling fire from our men, and gained the mountain opposite, while the other portion regained the base of the mountain on our left. It was in this charge that the gallant Col. Yell was killed at the head of his column. Lt. Col May, with dragoons and portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the Mexican right flank, upon the compact masses of which our artillery was dealing terrible destruction.

The Mexican army, by this effort to outflank us, had attained a most critical position—the large force which had gained our rear being cut off from the main body, with scarce a hope of reünion. At this moment Santa

Anna, to gain time for his men to get back, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, with a message asking him what he wanted! Orders were given to cease firing, and Gen. Wool was sent to Santa Anna; but, being unable to make the Mexicans cease firing, he returned without an interview, and the battle recommenced. But the object of this strange message was accomplished: the extreme right of the Mexican army, in spite of our efforts, rapidly retreated along the base of the mountain, and joined the main body.

The splendid Mexican corps of cavalry under Gen. Minon was sent over the distant plains, and posted along the roads between Buena Vista and Saltillo, probably to harass our army, *after its defeat*, in its retreat to the latter place. A few shots from our batteries, however, sent them pell-mell over the plains, and they were seen no more.

The firing on the principal field had now partially ceased, the Mexicans confining their efforts to the protection of their artillery. The Illinois and 2d Kentucky infantry at this moment boldly attacked the Mexican reserve—a largely superior force—and were almost overwhelmed by numbers. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, sustained the charge of the Mexicans with desperate bravery for a long time, but was forced to retire, and his guns were captured. Capt. Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, came rapidly into action, the Mexican lines being but a few yards from his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused them to hesitate, and the second and third drove them back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, Col. Clay, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the Mexican cavalry; but passing a ravine, they brought their pursuers in range of Capt. Washington's battery, a few rounds from which drove them back with heavy loss. In the meantime the remainder of our artillery opened a heavy fire upon the right of the Mexicans, which threw them into disorder, and gave us the victory. In this last conflict we sustained our heaviest loss. Col. Hardin of 1st Illinois, and Col McKee, and Lt. Col. Clay of 2d Kentucky regiment, fell at this time, while gallantly leading their men.

The Mexicans made no farther attempt to force our position; and the fall of night brought welcome silence in place of the fearful music of death, which had made hideous echoes among the picturesque hills and vales of "Beautiful View." Though the night was severely cold, our army bivouacked without fires, expecting a renewal of the conflict in the morning. The wounded were removed to Saltillo, and reinforcements brought up. When daylight came, it was found that Santa Anna had fallen back on Agua Nueva. Gen. Taylor's small force rendered pursuit impolitic. An officer was sent to Santa Anna, and an exchange of prisoners effected, and the great Mexican army of 20,000 men, having done their utmost to overcome less than 5,000, left nearly 2,000 dead and prisoners, and fled precipitately toward their stronghold at San Luis de Potosi, with most ungenerous haste leaving their weak, wounded and dead by the road-side and in the villages, to recover, starve, and die as chance might result. Many of the Mexican wounded were taken care of by our army.

The Mexican force was about 20,000—loss about 2,000, beside deserters. American force, as per field reports, 4,759—loss 267 killed, 456 wounded, 23 missing, in all 746.

Gen. Taylor now went in pursuit of the Mexicans under Urrea; but that intangible guerrilla chief was too quick for him, and got his 5,000 over the mountains just in the nick of time. At Marin, Gen. T. retraced his steps, and at the end of March encamped at Walnut Springs, four miles from Monterey.

Gen. Wool joined Gen. Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista, and the details of that action were confided to him.

At this time, (the close of September,) Gen. Taylor still remains in camp at Walnut Springs, held in a state of "masterly inactivity" by the official withdrawal of all his men not absolutely necessary to garrison the large territory under his control; and in all this territory nothing has transpired since the battle of Buena Vista sufficiently important to claim a place in our brief record.

Gen. Scott reached the Rio Grande on the 1st of January, and began to concentrate a large force to attack Vera Cruz. He appointed the Isle of Lobos, 25 miles north of Vera Cruz, to be the rendezvous, and on the 15th of February 4,000 men and 18 first-class vessels had arrived there. On the 7th of March Gen. S. had collected 12,000 men, embarked them on nearly 100 vessels, and arrived safely off Anton Lizardo. After an examination, the beach due west from the Island of Sacrificios was selected as the landing-place, and on the 9th March this great force was debarked without the smallest accident. Notwithstanding the ease with which the Mexicans might have seriously annoyed if not successfully opposed our landing, nothing worth calling opposition was offered, and Gen. Scott proceeded to invest the city and erect his batteries as unceremoniously as if setting a mock siege for militia practice. On the 9th of March the debarkation was begun, and on the 14th the investment was complete and two mortars were landed. By the 17th ten or twelve mortars were mounted, and the next day at night the trenches were opened. On the 22d, at 2 P. M., Gen. Scott

summoned the city to surrender. The governor (Morales) interpreted the demand as including both castle and city, and refused. Thereupon Gen. Scott ordered seven mortars to open upon the city; and Com Perry's squadron, two steamers and five schooners, approaching within a mile and an eighth, also opened a brisk fire. This bombardment continued up to 9 A. M. of the 23d, when Com. Perry drew off from a position too much exposed to the heavy guns of the castle. Three mortars were now added to the land batteries—and the whole ten were kept in quick action, doing fearful damage to the city: some of them being but 800 yards from the walls. Notwithstanding a heavy return of fire from the city and castle, up to this time our loss was only two killed and five wounded—one of the killed being Capt. Jno. R. Vinton of the 3d artillery, a brave and intelligent officer, honorably distinguished at Monterey. On the 24th a naval battery of three 32-pounders and three 8-inch Paixhan guns opened fire. This fire continued until 2 P. M. —four sailors were killed and one officer wounded. The mortars worked slowly today, wanting ammunition, which could not be landed for the roughness of the sea. Gen Scott received application for a truce from the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within the city, that the neutrals and women and children might withdraw from the scene of havoc. Gen. Scott declined, unless the truce should be asked by Gov. Morales, with a view to a surrender. Next day a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers was added, and all were put in active motion—the fire from the city and castle continued with unabated spirit. On the 26th the Mexicans proposed and negotiations were opened for a surrender with Gen. Landero, on whom Gov. Morales had devolved the chief command. Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, Col. Totten and Capt. Aulick (of the Navy) were the commissioners on our part, and Sen'r Villanueva, Gen. Herrera and Señr. Robles on the part of the Mexicans. On the 27th the Articles were signed and exchanged, and on the 29th Gen. Worth took possession and command of the city and castle: the Mexican garrisons were permitted to march out with the honors of war, after laying down their arms—their officers to retain their side-arms and private property—and all to retire to their homes on parole of five days: their flags were struck under salute from their own batteries: the rank and file of regular prisoners were disposed of as their chief officer desired, and the irregulars permitted to return home—all promising not to serve against us again until duly exchanged: all public property was surrendered to the United States of the North—the armament liable to be restored by a treaty of peace: the sick and wounded remained in the city, with such attendants as were necessary: absolute protection to persons and private property, and freedom of religious worship and ceremonies, were solemnly guaranteed.

Thus fell the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua—the strongest fortress (save Quebec) in the Western Hemisphere. The loss of life on the part of our army was miraculously small—not over *sixty-five* in killed and wounded, and many of the latter recovered. The loss of the Mexicans could not be ascertained, but is supposed to have exceeded 500. They surrendered over 4,000 men, 700 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stands of arms, and a vast quantity of public stores.

Between the taking of Monterey and the capture of Vera Cruz, some incidents of lesser note transpired in Eastern Mexico. . . . . Near the close of December a lieutenant with 12 of Capt. May's dragoons, in going through a narrow gorge between Montemorelos and Linares, fell into an ambush and lost 11 men. —himself and sergeant, who had got through the pass, escaping. . . . . Lt. Ritchie, while on the road from Victoria to Saltillo, early in January, with very important dispatches to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Scott and the War Department, containing the general plans of the campaign, was lassoed, dragged into a cornfield, killed, and the papers fell into Mexican hands. . . . . On the 23d of January Maj. Borland, Maj. Gaines, and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, with 90 men of the Arkansas cavalry, were surrounded and captured at Encarnacion by Gen. Miñon and 1,500 cavalry. They were marched to the City of Mexico. Capt. Henrie, being mounted on a mettled steed, made a bold dash through the Mexicans, distanced their fleetest horsemen, and escaped. . . . . A severe encounter occurred at a fortified bridge near Medelin, on the 25th of March, between a detachment of Col. Harney's dragoons and a large Mexican force of about 2,000. About 100 Mexicans were killed and wounded; the dragoons lost two killed and eight wounded. . . . . On the 28th of February a battle of small moment was fought at the Pass of the Sacramento near Chihuahua. Our force (under Col. Doniphan) was about 900—loss two killed and seven wounded. The Mexicans lost about 300 killed and as many wounded. On the 1st of March, Col. Doniphan took formal possession of Chihuahua. The result of the battle shows that it was planned and executed with consummate care and skill on the part of our officers.

After the fall of Vera Cruz, Gen. Worth was appointed its governor, and occupied it with a part of his brigade. The port was opened to all nations, and a tariff of duties enacted. The necessary garrisons having been established, Gen. Scott started with the main body of the army (about 10,000 men) for the

City of Mexico. The vanguard was formed by Gen. Twiggs's division, and the commands of Gens. Worth and Patterson followed a few days after. Nothing of moment occurred until the army reached Cerro Gordo, a rough, rocky pass, called impregnable, just beyond Plan del Rio, about 50 miles from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna had fortified this pass with seven batteries and about 15,000 men, and was present in person to dispute to the utmost the advance of our army. On the 18th the whole line of intrenchments was attacked in front by our army, and a desperate contest ensued. The most brilliant part of this affair was the storming of the Mexican tower by Col. Harney with a portion of the 1st artillery, the 3d infantry, 7th infantry, and the rifles. This brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, with a steadiness and precision that would have hardly been expected in Napoleon's veterans of a hundred battles, drove the Mexicans from the breastworks, and after some minutes' sharp firing finished their conquest with the bayonet. The rout of the Mexicans was complete—Santa Anna himself escaped on a mule, leaving his traveling-carriage, private papers and wooden leg among our trophies. About 3,000 men, five generals, (and Gen. Vasquez killed at the tower,) with an immense quantity of arms and stores, fell into our hands. The Mexicans were vigorously pursued some miles toward Jalapa, and many more prisoners secured. Gen. Scott's loss in killed and wounded was pretty severe: Santa Anna's much larger.

This overwhelming defeat of the high-promising Mexican leader aroused a strong feeling of indignation against him, and after dodging around Orizaba and vicinity for a while, he went to the capital, (where he came near being mobbed,) still retaining command of the army, and (through his friends) laboring hard to avert the public condemnation which was fulminating over his devoted head.

Gen. Scott proceeded by easy marches, taking peaceable possession of Jalapa, Perote, &c., and established his headquarters in the City of Puebla.

In this delightful city our army remained until the middle of August, augmenting considerably by new troops from the Union, and nothing of greater moment than the ever-recurring attacks of guerrilla parties upon trains from Vera Cruz transpiring to relieve the monotony of camp life.

In the meanwhile Santa Anna, despite the strong opposition of a large number of his own people, had collected in the City of Mexico a force of about 30,000 men, constructed what he fancied impregnable works for defence at Rio Frio, and so environed the capital with forts and batteries and bristling steel, that it really seemed a matter of serious difficulty for a force no larger than ours—less than 12,000 men—to wrest from their possession the ark of their national safety. And, however bitter the opposition of many leading Mexicans, Santa Anna had so much the ascendency that all were unanimous in the declaration to defend the capital to the last extremity.

There being no prospect of an offer to open negotiations for peace on the part of the Mexicans, Gen. Scott moved forward with the main body of his army—Gen. Worth leading the advance, and meeting with no obstruction until he reached the hacienda of San Gregorio, on the 16th of August. Beyond this the Mexicans had cast rocks and every possible obstruction in the wretched trail along which our artillery must move. Gen. Twiggs, while bringing up his division, met a large Mexican force near Chalco, who showed a disposition to bar his progress. A few discharges of our cannon, however, killed five or six of them, and changed the minds of the others, who retired.

Our army was now near the south side of the capital, and by approaching it in this direction, had completely turned the strong fortifications at El Peñon and Mexicalcingo, on the east of the city, upon which Santa Anna had principally relied, and where he had made every preparation to reoeive us.

The next day (17th) Gen. Worth pushed on as far as San Augustin, on the great Southern road, having on the route occasional views of the spires of the capital. During the day the Mexicans hung around our army, firing upon them from every available position.

On the 18th, Gen. Worth moved forward toward the city, to near San Antonio, at which place the Mexicans fired upon our dragoons, and killed Capt. Thornton, one of our bravest and best officers, who had, in defiance of medical advice, left a sick bed to lead his command. At 2 o'clock a heavy rain set in, which continued all night, with great inconvenience to our army, which was comparatively unsheltered. A reconnoisance was made, and it was decided to turn the strong works at San Antonio by making a road westerly toward Contreras, six or seven miles from the capital.

On the morning of the 19th the Mexicans at San Antonio opened a brisk cannon-fire upon Gen. Worth's camp. The fire was not returned, and at 9 o'clock our forces moved forward toward Contreras—Gen. Pillow's division leading the advance and opening the road. As soon as Gen. Pillow had brought his men in reach of their guns, the Mexicans (under Valencia) at Contreras opened a heavy fire, and seemed fully resolved to maintain

their position in front of their fortifications; but Gen. P. S. Smith's brigade so vigorously attacked their infantry as to force them within their works with heavy loss. While this battle raged with great fury, 12,000 Mexicans, led by Santa Anna, appeared on the left of Contreras, threatening the safety of Col. Riley's command. Gen. Pierce was now ordered to support Gen. Smith, and Gen. Cadwallader came to the aid of Col. Riley. About 4 o'clock Gen. Scott reached the field, and at once ordered Gen. Shields's brigade of South Carolina and New York volunteers, from San Augustin, to support Riley, and prevent, if possible, a junction between Santa Anna and Valencia. Until night closed in, the fire of the Mexicans was loud and incessant—it had been one continuous roar for more than six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin at 8 o'clock. Gen. Smith set the order of battle for attacking the Mexicans early in the morning—opposing no more than 3,500 men, without artillery or cavalry, to at least 12,000 of the best troops of Mexico. Through the night the cold rain fell incessantly, and our army suffered severely, being compelled to bivouac without tents, and many of the men with not even a blanket.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and entirely unexpected by Valencia, Gen. Smith assaulted the strong works of Contreras. So sudden and determined was the onset of our troops, that the Mexicans were hardly in action before the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet. No less than 700 Mexicans were killed, and more than 1,500 were taken prisoners—among them several Generals. All their camp equipage, 22 pieces of artillery and a great quantity of small-arms fell into our hands. Such of their force as escaped, fled precipitately toward the city, scattering their guns along the road as they ran. In their retreat they were nearly cut to pieces by Gen. Shields's brigade, before whose position they passed. What organized force was left of the enemy now fell back in great confusion to Churubusco, (or San Pablo,) endeavoring at several points on the road to make a stand, but so vigorously pursued by our army as to fail in every attempt.

Churubusco was reïnforced by new troops from the city, and the Mexicans seemed determined to make their last stand at the former place, where in the short space of 38 hours they had raised a strong fortification, which was completely masked by trees and fields of corn. The church and other strong buildings were filled and covered with infantry, and every point was carefully guarded. At the church Gen. Smith's brigade opened the action, and was soon followed, a little farther to the left, by Col. Riley's brigade—these two composing the Cerro Gordo division, Gen. Twiggs's. Capt. Taylor's battery of light artillery also took position near this work, on the right of Gen. Smith's brigade. It soon drew upon it a heavy fire from the fort, which he sustained for an hour and a half, losing 23 of his company, among whom were Lieuts. Martin, Boynton and Sims, and three sergeants.

Gen. Pillow, with part of his division, was sent round by Gen. Scott to assault the opposite side of this work, but as he, with his command, emerged from the mud and mire of the corn-fields, (having waded, some of them, waist deep,) into the road, he met Gen. Worth coming up from San Antonio with his division, and the two Generals went hand in hand into action.

At the same time, Gen. Scott ordered Gen. Shields to attack the enemy's extreme left, where he was heavily intrenched, reïnforcing his command with the 9th, part of the 12th and 15th infantry, under Gen. Pierce. This movement was executed as soon as the nature of the ground would admit—the whole command having to pass through corn-fields of high growth, intercepted by ditches running through them in every direction.

The action now became general, and the severity of the conflict was never equaled within the recollection of our oldest soldiers. The Mexicans were more than three times our number, beside their advantage of artillery and position—added to this, they were stimulated by the fact that it was the last effort of resistance they could make before we could enter their country's capital. The roar of musketry was so great that it was almost impossible for the soldiers to hear the orders of their officers. There was no point at which the action did not rage with severity for more than two hours, which is proved by the fact that our loss at this point was nearly 1,000 men, in killed and wounded.

After the contest had lasted about two hours, our troops had got into such a position as to be able to close with them at the point of the bayonet, which decided the affair in our favor—Gen. Pillow and Gen. Worth carrying the works on the road, an officer of Gen. Pillow's division taking down one flag, and one of Gen. Worth's taking down the other, and the 8th infantry planting their colors instead: Gen. Twiggs's division carrying the work it attacked at the church, Capt. J. M. Smith of the 3d infantry receiving the surrender with seven pieces of artillery, two stands of colors and Gen. Rincon, together with 104 officers, and upward of 1,100 non-commissioned officers and privates, as prisoners of war. Gen. Shields had his work more to himself. His volunteers stood and moved under the fire with the regularity of veteran troops. South Carolina sustained a heavy loss. Col. Butler was wounded twice before he re-

ceived the fatal shot. Two color-bearers were successively shot down, when Lieut. Col. Dickinson took the colors, and was bearing the Palmetto proudly amid the storm, when he also received a severe wound. About the same time that the three divisions at the forts were enabled to close, Gen. Shields succeeded in driving from their position the large force with which he was contending.

The dragoons were now brought forward, and drove the Mexicans to the gates of the capital, thus closing the most brilliant victory achieved by our arms during the war, and one which will vie with any achievement of our arms in times past.

The Mexican loss in these engagements was about 5,000 in killed and wounded. Out of 30,000 men, they had but between 6,000 and 8,000 men left, and they in confusion, without leaders—the balance killed, wounded, prisoners, or totally dispersed. Our loss is set down at 128 killed, 866 wounded, and 33 missing.

Gen. Scott, instead of pursuing his victory to actual occupation of the capital, concluded an armistice with Santa Anna, and established his headquarters at Tacubaya, while Nicholas P. Trist (Minister from our Government, with ample power for the purpose) endeavored to conclude a treaty of peace with Jose J. de Herrera, Ignacio Mora y Villamil, Bernardo Couto and Miguel Atristain, Commissioners on the part of Mexico, appointed for the same end.

Negotiations for peace were forthwith opened, and Mr. Trist, on the part of the United States, made the following propositions:—That peace commence as soon as this treaty is ratified: That all prisoners shall be liberated on both sides: That all ports, towns, territory and property captured (except that comprised in the new boundary) shall be restored to Mexico: That the dividing line between the two Republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues off land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upward by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New-Mexico; thence toward the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New-Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence toward the north to the longitude of the northern line of New-Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same, and descending by said arm and by the said River Gila, until its discharge into the River Colorado, and thence downward by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean: That in consideration of this cession of territory, the United States abandon all claims against Mexico, and pay her $0,000,000, [sum not specified:] That the United States pay all the claims of her citizens against Mexico: That the United States have in perpetuity, free of tax, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to or from the Pacific, by any conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canals or railroad: That goods brought into Mexico during our occupation be free from duties and confiscation: That the Commercial Treaty of 1831 be renewed for eight years, with right for either party to terminate it on one year's notice: That this treaty will be ratified by the Government of the United States. And on the part of Mexico the propositions were—That all prisoners be returned: That all ports, towns or territory and artillery taken from Mexico be returned: That the dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front from the southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line through said Bay to the mouth of Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of said river to its source; from the source of the River Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New-Mexico in the east-south-east part; it will thence follow the actual frontier of New-Mexico by the east, north and west of New-Mexico, until it meets latitude 37°, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics from the point where it touches the frontier of New-Mexico to the Pacific: That Mexico do not establish new settlements between the Rio Grande and Nueces: That the United States pay $0,000,000 to Mexico on the ratification of the treaty: That the United States release Mexico from all public or private claims; that the Catholic religion and property shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States: That Mexicans return to their country without hindrance or taxation: That grants of land made by Mexico be respected by the United States: That the United States binds herself, solemnly, not to admit henceforth the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic: That goods in ports now occupied by American troops pay the regular Mexican duty or be confiscated: That the United States satisfy the just claims of Mexicans injured in person or property by the American troops: That this treaty shall be ratified.

These proposals, so widely different, were firmly adhered to on either side, and consequently no approach to a treaty was made; and on the 6th September Gen. Scott notified Santa Anna that, inasmuch as two or three articles of the armistice had been broken by the Mexicans, if explanation or reparation were not given by 12 o'clock next day, hostil-

ities would be recommenced. Santa Anna replied, retorting the charge of breaking the armistice upon our army, but declining to meet Scott's requirements.

After the capture of their forts at Contreras and Churubusco the Mexicans intrenched themselves strongly at Chapultepec, at the head of the aqueducts, near the southern side of the capital, erecting works apparently impregnable, at least to so small a force as ours. On the 8th a portion of our force, about 3,000 in number, encountered from 12,000 to 15,000 Mexicans at Molino el Rey, very near Tacubaya, and a short but desperate action ensued, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Mexicans, who lost nearly 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Balderas, Gen. Leon and other distinguished officers were killed. Gen. Worth's division was engaged on our side, and against such heavy odds the loss was unavoidably large—many of the bravest officers of the army met the fate they had so often dared, among whom were Col. Martin Scott, and Col. Graham. The total loss of our brave army in this daring achievement is estimated at about 700 in killed, wounded and missing. The foundry at Molino el Rey for casting cannon was discovered to be entirely destroyed, and after an examination Gen. Scott decided to abandon the place altogether, and retired with his troops.

Gen. Scott now erected batteries in the vicinity of Molino, and also on the Tacubaya road, for the purpose of battering Chapultepec, and on the 12th, at daybreak these batteries were opened. The fire was returned from the castle with great earnestness, and continued from both sides throughout the day. The next morning the fire was resumed with the same spirit on our part, but not so on the part of the Mexicans—only occasionally returning the fire. One of their largest guns had been removed during the night. It had been determined previously to assault the work this morning, and Gen. Pillow's division, supported by Worth's, were ordered to the attack; they moved at an early hour from Molino. Chapultepec is situated on a high, isolated hill, precipitous on the north, very steep and rocky on the east and south; to the west the slope is more easy, but covered with rocks. On this side the hill is covered with a dense wood within a short distance of the top. It was through this wood, where a large force of the Mexicans was posted, that the attack was made. Our boys being at home in the woods, soon drove them from it. It was a thrilling sight, as the storming party emerged from the wood, right in the face of the guns of the work, and the ramparts lined with musketry. They found some shelter behind the rocks, and approached gradually and cautiously, and occasionally returning the fire. When within a few yards of the work, a gallant fellow, with the standard of his regiment in his hand, rushed forward to the very walls, followed by a few determined men with ladders, which they placed against the walls, and our men rushed over with a shout; the Mexicans fled, rushing out where they best could, over the walls and down the precipices. Our men, in the heat of the moment, shot every one before them, and the scene was indescribable; the works and buildings were a mass of ruins, covered with the dead and dying. The effects of so short a battering speak volumes for our ordnance and artillery. Our own siege-train of 24-pounders, and a large mortar managed by Huger and Hagner, and a portion of the siege-train taken from the Mexicans, managed by Capt. Drum of the artillery, performed wonders—every shot told; every part of the building, which is a very large one, was entirely riddled. It was occupied as a military school; and the library, which was a well-selected and valuable one, was in perfect confusion, and the books, drawing-tables, furniture, &c. were a mass of ruins. A great number of prisoners were taken, among them Gen. Bravo (who commanded) and all the pupils.

While these operations were going on, on the west, Gen. Quitman was ordered to attack on the south and east, where the Mexicans were in great numbers along the aqueduct, with defences thrown across the road; these works were carried in handsome style, and at about the same time.

The General did not halt long at Chapultepec—just long enough to give some directions—and leaving a small garrison, followed in pursuit of the Mexicans; Gen. Quitman's division by the Tacubaya road, and Worth's (Pillow was wounded in the assault) by the San Cosme. The Mexicans resisted at every step, having defences thrown across the roads; and, as our approach could only be by those roads, or straight causeways, the ground being wet and marshy on either side, the fire from their batteries was very destructive. But they were not permitted to hold any one position long, and at nightfall they were driven within the walls, and we had possession of the two gates of the city. When Gen. Quitman's division reached the Tacubaya gate it encountered the citadel—a strongly fortified place, with heavy guns, the showers of grape and canister from which were truly awful; but the General found cover for his men and maintained his position. At midnight, commissioners, with a flag, came out to the General-in-Chief, and stated that Santa Anna was marching out with his army, and that they came to surrender the city to him; and accordingly the next morning this little but gallant army—certainly not exceed-

ing 6,000 effective men—marched into the great Capital of the Mexican Republic—by metonomy, "The Halls of the Montezumas"—and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Constitutional Palace.

Our loss in the taking of Chapultepec and the entrance to the capital was nearly 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing: that of the Mexicans not ascertained, but very large. Our whole loss from the end of the armistice to the 14th September was 1,673.

For the first day or two in the city our army was assailed from the windows and housetops, by musketry and all sorts of hand missiles, nor could there be a stop put to this destruction until Gen. Scott sent out a sacking party, with orders to break open every house whence molestation might come. This, with some stringent proclamations and a little imperative dealing with the priests, restored quiet and opened to our officers all the public places in the capital.

After the occupation of the city, Santa Anna devolved the supreme power on Peña y Peña, and retired with 3,000 or 4,000 men toward Puebla. Paredes and other leading Mexicans went each his way; Peña y Peña retired to Queretaro, where he attempted to assemble the National Congress, but failed, as a quorum could not be got together.

Beside the main features of the war, there were continual skirmishes, assassinations, ambuscades, attacks on trains, mails, &c.—the inseparable incidents of the occupancy of so large a territory, and especially a country peopled with men so expert in guerrilla warfare.

The operations of our fleet in the Gulf were of very little moment after the capture of Vera Cruz. About the 1st of May Com. Perry captured Tuspan after a smart skirmish; and, as a matter of course, all the smaller ports on the Gulf are in our possession.

A brief review of the operations of our forces in New-Mexico and the Californias will continue our War Chronicle for 1847.

The loose and often questionable shape of news from this far-off region, precludes the possibility of positive correctness in dates and trifling details, so that general facts only are worthy of record. . . . . On the 17th January, 1847, there was a serious insurrection of Mexicans at Taos, some distance east of Santa Fé, and formerly the frontier town of New-Mexico. Some 25 Americans, including Gov. Bent, Sheriff Lee, &c., were massacred, and their families despoiled. The insurgents were quickly overcome, some punished with death, some were whipped, others imprisoned, and the outbreak was speedily subdued; not, however, without a severe battle in the Valley of the Mora, near Santa Fé, between nearly 2,000 insurgents and Capt. Morris's command, in which the latter were completely successful, with small loss. The town of Mora was destroyed by our troops.

On the 24th January, at La Canada, thirty miles from Santa Fé, an engagement took place between about 300 Americans, under Col. Price, and a body of 2,000 Mexicans and Indians. As Col. Price approached the village, he found the Mexicans posted on the hills in every direction, in advantageous positions The artillery was soon brought to bear upon them, and the fight lasted about an hour, when they fled over the hills, where it was impossible to pursue them. Col. Price lost not a single man. The Mexicans acknowedged nearly 90 killed and wounded.

On the 29th there was a severe fight at El Embudo, between a large Mexican force and a handfull of our men under Col. Burgwin. To dislodge the Mexicans, our men had to climb a steep mountain, supporting themselves by the bushes. The Mexicans were routed with a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded: the Americans lost but two—one killed and one wounded.

On the 3d February there was an engagement at Puebla de Taos, which lasted from 2 P. M. till dark and all the next day. Distance prevented any serious loss, and the next morning the Mexicans sued for peace and the place was delivered up.

After the murder of Gov. Bent, Col. Price, as senior military officer, took executive command in New-Mexico; and, beside the usual turbulence of a newly-subjected people, there has transpired nothing worthy of special note.

During the operations on the Rio Grande, and until after the fall of Monterey, important events were transpiring in the Californias. Several considerable battles had been fought, which placed our army in full possession of the Provinces of New-Mexico, New-Leon and the Californias—a territory larger in extent than the original thirteen States, inhabited by a considerable population. and more than 1,000 miles from the points at which the Americans commenced their movements. After the reduction of New-Mexico, Gen. Kearney, with 300 dragoons, started for California, to join Col. Fremont; but less than 200 miles west of Santa Fé he was met by an express from Col. Fremont, announcing the capture of California by the forces under the latter officer in conjunction with a small force from Com. Sloat's fleet. Kearney sent back two-thirds of his force, and with the remainder pushed on to join Fremont. Col. Fremont, who had arrived in California in the Summer of 1846, on a surveying expedition, with a force of only 62 men, was threatened with extermination if he did not immediately leave the country; yet, in spite of a vast disparity of force, he determined to defend himself, and took

position on a mountain about thirty miles from Monterey, the capital of California, where he intrenched himself and raised the flag of the United States. On the 14th June, a dozen men of Fremont's party captured an officer, 14 men and 200 horses *en route* for Castro's camp. On the 15th, at daybreak, the strong pass of Sanoma was surprised and taken with 9 cannon, 250 muskets and several officers and men. Leaving a small garrison at Sanoma, Fremont advanced 80 miles, to the Sacramento, where he had scarce arrived when an express overtook him, saying that Castro was preparing to attack Sanoma. He immediately returned, with a reinforcement of 90 riflemen raised among the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento. A party of 20 men was sent out to reconnoitre, who fell in with 70 of Castro's dragoons—all who had crossed San Francisco Bay—and totally defeated them, killing and wounding five without harm to themselves. Castro now retreated to Santa Clara, an intrenched post on the south side of San Francisco Bay: he had 400 men and two pieces of artillery.

The country north of the Bay was now clear of hostile Mexicans, and Fremont, on the 6th July, led his command to the attack of Castro. In three days he reached the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos, and learned that Castro was retreating south, toward Ciudad de los Angelos, (City of the Angels,) 400 miles distant. Fremont resolved to pursue him, and at the moment of starting, heard for the first time of positive war between the United States and Mexico—that Monterey (in California) had been taken by Com. Sloat, and the Stars and Stripes raised there on the 7th July, and that the fleet would coöperate in the pursuit of Castro.

Shortly after the occupation of Monterey, Com. Stockton took command of the Pacific squadron, and Com. Sloat sailed for the United States. The pursuit of Castro was unremitting, and the flight of that chief equally so; and on the 12th of August Stockton and Fremont entered the City of the Angels without resistance—Pico the Mexican Governor and all other authorities having fled. Stockton took possession of the whole country, and appointed Fremont governor.

Thenceforward the Californias have remained passably tranquil: here and there a feeble attempt at revolt, and a few skirmishes of small moment, have, as a matter of course, marked our occupation. In fact, so little employment had the sword in enforcing subordination, that our officers have found sufficient time for jealousies and quarrels among themselves—as yet undeveloped in their causes—resulting in the formal arrest of Fremont by Kearney, and the arrival of both at Washington—Fremont to be tried by a Court-Martial, (now in session,) and Kearney as principal accuser.

Our present position in Mexico is, briefly, this: All her Gulf and Ocean ports, except those on the Pacific south of San Blas, (mouth of the Tolototlan,) are in our possession: the Provinces of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New-Leon, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, New-Mexico, Alta California, Old California, part of Sonora, most of Vera Cruz, part of Puebla and part of Mexico have been overrun by our troops, and may be considered effectually occupied: her chief ports of entry (except Acapulco) are in our hands, and all commerce is through American channels: Gen. Taylor has a small force still at Walnut Springs—several parties of his division being busily employed in keeping the roads to Camargo and the Brazos clear of guerrillas of Urrea's command: (Gen. T. about to visit the United States on furlough: Gen. Scott in complete possession of the City of Mexico, awaiting heavy reinforcements now on the march to join him—and at the same time awaiting the decision of our Government as to the course to be pursued: our fleet inactive in the Gulf, there being nothing to do except transport our troops and ammunition: Santa Anna retired from the Presidency, and, with the remnant of an army, growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," still vowing vengeance and destruction to the invaders: Peña y Peña, nominal President, neither able nor willing to end the war: all our lines of communication hedged in with intangible guerrilla parties, who omit no opportunity to kill and plunder anything and everything American: all over Mexico the people of all classes hating us more religiously than ever—more ready than ever to resist our overtures and defy our power: and, finally, Peace, in any probable form, distant almost beyond the hope of overtaking—there being no reliable Government in Mexico to make a treaty with, should one never so acceptable be proposed.

ARNOLD'S PASS TO ANDRE.

HEADQUARTERS, ROBINSON'S HOUSE, September 22, 1780.

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the Guard to the White Plains or below, if he chooses, he being on Public Business, by my Direction.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, M. Gen'l.

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and Suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither.

JAMES K. POLK, President.

May 15, 1846.

THE WAR ON MEXICO.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN; DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE FEB. 11, 1847.

(CONCLUSION.)

..... I AM somewhat at a loss to know on what plan of operations gentlemen having charge of this war intend to proceed. We hear much said of the terror of your arms. The affrighted Mexican, it is said, when you shall have drenched his country in blood, will sue for peace, and thus you will indeed "conquer peace." This is the heroic and savage tone in which we have heretofore been lectured by our friends on the other side of the Chamber, especially by the Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS.) But suddenly the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations comes to us with the smooth phrase of diplomacy, made potent by the gentle suasion of gold. The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs calls for thirty millions of money and ten thousand regular troops; these we are assured shall "conquer peace," if the obstinate Celt refuses to treat till we shall whip him in another field of blood. What a delightful scene in the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era! What an interesting sight to see these two representatives of war and peace moving in grand procession through the Halls of the Montezumas! The Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) red with the blood of recent slaughter, the gory spear of Achilles in his hand, and the hoarse clarion of war in his mouth, blowing a blast "so loud and deep" that the sleeping echoes of the lofty Cordilleras start from their caverns and return the sound, till every ear from Panama to Santa Fé is deafened with the roar. By his side, with "modest mien and downcast look," comes the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. SEVIER,) covered from head to foot with a gorgeous robe, glittering and embossed with three millions of shining gold, putting to shame "the wealth of Ormus or of Ind." The olive of Minerva graces his brow, in his right hand is the delicate rebeck, from which are breathed in Lydian measure, notes "that tell of nought but love and peace." I fear very much, you will scarcely be able to explain to the simple, savage mind of the half-civilized Mexicans, the puzzling dualism of this scene, at once gorgeous and grotesque. Sir, I scarcely understand the meaning of all this myself. If we are to vindicate our rights by battles—in bloody fields of war—let us do it. If that is not the plan, why then let us call back our armies into our own territory, and propose a treaty with Mexico, based upon the proposition that money is better for her and land is better for us. Thus we can treat Mexico like an equal, and do honor to ourselves. But what is it you ask? You have taken from Mexico one-fourth of her terrritory, and you now propose to run a line comprehending about another third, and for what? I ask, Mr. President, for what? What has Mexico got from you, for parting with two-thirds of her domain? She has given you ample redress for every injury of which you have complained. She has submitted to the award of your Commissioners and up to the time of the rupture with Texas faithfully paid it. And for all that she has lost, (not through or by you, but which loss has been your gain,) what requital do we, her strong, rich, robust neighbor, make? Do we send our missionaries there to "point the way to Heaven?" Or do we send the schoolmasters to pour daylight into her dark places, to aid her infant strength to conquer freedom, and reap the fruit of the independence herself alone had won? No, no, none of this do we. But we send regiments, storm towns, and our Colonels prate of liberty in the midst of the solitudes their ravages have made. They proclaim the empty forms of social compact to a people bleeding and maimed with wounds received in defending their hearth-stones against the invasion of these very men who shoot them down, and then exhort them to be free. Your Chaplains of the Navy throw aside the New Testament and seize a Bill of Rights. The Rev. Don Walter Colton I see, abandons the sermon on the mount, and betakes himself to Blackstone and Kent, and is elected a Justice of the Peace! He takes military possession of some town in California, and instead of teaching the plan of the atonement and the way of salvation to the poor, ignorant Celt, he presents Colt's pistol to his ear, and calls on him to take "trial by jury and habeas corpus," or nine bullets in his head. Oh! Mr. President, are you not the lights of the earth, if not its salt? You, you are indeed opening the eyes of the blind in Mexico, with a most emphatic and exoteric power. Sir, if all this were not a sad, mournful truth, it would be the very "*ne plus ultra*" of the ridiculous.

But sir, let us see what, as the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations explains it, we are to get by the combined processes of conquest and treaty.

What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Cas-

tillian master. His Bunker-Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there! The Mexican can say, "There I bled for liberty! and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they want with it? They have Texas already. They have possessed themselves of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence, which I bequeath to them, when those battle-fields shall have passed from my possession?"

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker-Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's Lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over 13 and under 90 who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this Continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? But this same American goes into a sister Republic, and says to poor, weak Mexico, "Give up your territory—you are unworthy to possess it—I have got one-half already—all I ask of you is to give up the other!" England might as well, in the circumstances I have described, have come and demanded of us, "Give up the Atlantic slope—give up this trifling territory from Allegany Mountains to the Sea; it is only from Maine to St. Mary's—only about one-third of your Republic, and the least interesting portion of it." What would be the response? They would say, we must give this up to John Bull. Why? "He wants room." The Senator from Michigan says he must have this. Why, my worthy Christian brother, on what principle of justice? "I want room!"

Sir, look at this pretence of want of room. With twenty millions of people you have about one thousand millions of acres of land, inviting settlement by every conceivable argument—bringing them down to a quarter of a dollar an acre, and allowing every man to squat where he pleases. But the Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves."

Why, says the Chairman of this Committee of Foreign Relations, it is the most reasonable thing in the world! We ought to have the Bay of San Francisco. Why? Because it is the best Harbor on the Pacific! It has been my fortune, Mr. President, to have practiced a good deal in criminal courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard a thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, plead that it was the best horse that he could find in the country! We want California. What for? Why, says the Senator from Michigan, we will have it; and the Senator from South Carolina, with a very mistaken view, I think, of policy, says, you can't keep our people from going there. I do n't desire to prevent them. Let them go and seek their happiness in whatever country or clime it pleases them

All I ask of them is, not to require this Government to protect them with that banner consecrated to war waged for principles—eternal, enduring truth. Sir, it is not meet that our old flag should throw its protecting folds over expeditions for lucre or for land.—But you still say you want room for your people. This has been the plea of every robber-chief from Nimrod to the present hour. I dare say when Tamerlane descended from his throne built of seventy thousand human skulls, and marched his ferocious battalions to farther slaughter, I dare say he said, "I want room." Bajazet was another gentleman of kindred tastes and wants with us Anglo-Saxons—he "wanted room." Alexander, too, the mighty "Macedonian madman," when he wandered with his Greeks to the plains of India, and fought a bloody battle on the very ground where recently England and the Sikhs engaged in strife for "room," was no doubt in quest of some California there. Many a Monterey had he to storm, to get "room." Sir, he made quite as much of that sort of history as you ever will. Mr. President, do you remember the last chapter in that history? It is soon read. Oh, I wish we could but understand its moral. Ammon's son, (so was Alexander named,) after all his victories, died drunk in Babylon! The vast empire he conquered to "get room," became the prey of the Generals he had trained; it was disparted, torn to pieces, and so ended. Sir, there is a very significant appendix; it is this: The descendants of the Greeks, of Alexander's Greeks, are now governed by a descendant of Atilla! Mr. President, while we are fighting for room, let us ponder deeply this appendix. I was somewhat amazed the other day, to hear the Senator from Michigan declare that Europe had quite forgotten us, till these battles waked them up. I suppose the Senator feels grateful to the President for "waking up" Europe. Does the President, who is, I hope, read in civic as well as military lore, remember the saying of one who had pondered upon history long—long, too, upon Man, his nature and true destiny? Montesquieu did not think highly of this way of "waking up."—"Happy," says he, "is that nation whose annals are tiresome."

The Senator from Michigan has a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war.

He fears that the slumbering faculties of Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are twenty millions of Anglo-Saxons here—making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of Peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization!—They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which this Democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Storming cities, desolating peaceful, happy homes, shooting men—ay, Sir such is war—and shooting women too.

Sir, I have read in some account of your battle of Monterey, of a lovely Mexican girl, who, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses, the groans of the dying and the wild shriek of battle, in carrying water to slake the burning thirst of the wounded of either host. While bending over a wounded American soldier, a cannon ball struck her and blew her to atoms! Sir, I do not charge my brave, generous-hearted countrymen who fought that fight with this. No, no—we who send them, we who know that scenes like this, which might send tears of sorrow "down Pluto's iron cheek," are the invariable, inevitable attendants on War, *we* are accountable for this; and this is the way we are to be made known to Europe. This—*this* is to be the undying renown of free Republican America! "She has stormed a city—killed many of its inhabitants of both sexes—she has room." *So* it will read. Sir, if this were our only history, then may God of his mercy grant that its volume may speedily come to a close.

Why is it, sir, that we of the United States, a people of yesterday, compared with the older nations of the world, should be waging war for territory, for "room?" Look at your country, extending from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, capable itself of sustaining in comfort a larger population than will be in the whole Union for one hundred years to come. Over this vast expanse of territory your population is now so sparse that I believe we provided at the last session a regiment of mounted men to guard the mail, from the frontier of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and yet you persist in the ridiculous assertion, "I want room!"—One would imagine, from the frequent reïteration of the complaint, that you had a bursting, teeming population, whose energy was paralyzed, whose enterprise was crushed for want of space. Why should we be so weak or wicked as to offer this idle apology for ravaging a neighboring republic? It will impose on no one at home or abroad.

Do we not know, Mr. President, that it is a law, never to be repealed, that falsehood shall be short-lived? Was it not ordained of old that truth only shall abide forever?—Whatever we may say to-day, or whatever we may write in our books, the stern tribunal of History will review it all, detect falsehood, and bring us to judgment before that posterity which shall bless or curse us as we may act *now*, wisely or otherwise. We may hide in the grave, (which awaits us all,) in vain; we may hope there, like the foolish bird that hides its head in the sand, in the vain belief that its body is not seen, yet even there this preposterous excuse of want of "room," shall be laid bare, and the quick-coming future will decide that it was a hypocritical pretence, under which we sought to conceal the avarice which prompted us to covet and to seize by force *that* which was not ours.

Mr. President, this uneasy desire to augment our territory has depraved the moral sense, and blunted the otherwise keen sagacity of our people. What has been the fate of all nations who have acted upon the idea that they must advance! Our young orators cherish this notion with a fervid, but fatally mistaken zeal. They call it by the mysterious name of "destiny." "Our destiny," they say, is "onward," and hence they argue, with ready sophistry, the propriety of seizing upon any territory and any people that may lay in the way of our "fated" advance. Recently these Progressives have grown classical; some assiduous student of antiquities has helped them to a patron saint. They have wandered back into the desolated Pantheon, and there, among the Polytheistic relics of that "pale mother of dead empires," they have found a god whom these Romans, centuries gone by, baptized "Terminus."

Sir, I have heard much, and read somewhat of this gentleman Terminus. Alexander, of whom I have spoken, was a devotee of this divinity. We have seen the end of him and his empire. It was said to be an attribute of this god that he must *always* advance, and never recede. So both republican and imperial Rome believed. It was, as they said, their destiny. And for a while it did seem to be even so. Roman Terminus did advance. Under the eagles of Rome he was carried from his home on the Tiber, to the farthest East on one hand, and to the far West, among the barbarous tribes of western Europe, on the other. But at length the time came when retributive justice had become "a destiny." The despised Gaul calls out to the contemned Goth, and Attila, with his Huns, answers back the battle shout to both. The "blue-eyed Nations of the North," in succession, or united, pour forth their countless hosts of warriors upon Rome and Rome's always-advancing god Terminus. And now the battle-ax of the barbarian strikes down the conquering eagle of Rome. Terminus at last recedes,

slowly at first, but finally he is driven to Rome, and from Rome to Byzantium. Whoever would know the farther fate of this Roman Deity, so recently taken under the patronage of American Democracy, may find ample gratification of his curiosity in the luminous pages of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." Such will find that Rome thought as you now think, that it was her destiny to conquer provinces and nations, and no doubt she sometimes said as you say, "I will conquer a peace." And where now is she; the Mistress of the World? The spider weaves his web in her palaces, the owl sings his watch-song in her towers. Teutonic power now lords it over the servile remnant, the miserable memento of old and once omnipotent Rome. Sad, very sad, are the lessons which Time has written for us.—Through and in them all I see nothing but the inflexible execution of that old law which ordains as eternal that cardinal rule, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods, nor *any thing* which is his." Since I have lately heard so much about the dismemberment of Mexico, I have looked back to see how, in the course of events, which some call "Providence," it has fared with other nations who engaged in this work of dismemberment. I see that in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, three powerful nations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united in the dismemberment of Poland. They said, too, as you say, "it is our destiny." They "wanted room." Doubtless each of these thought, with his share of Poland, his power was too strong ever to fear invasion, or even insult. One had his California, another his New-Mexico, and the third his Vera Cruz, Did they remain untouched and incapable of harm? Alas! No—far, very far from it. Retributive justice must fulfill its destiny too. A very few years pass off, and we hear of a new man, a Corsican lieutenant, the self-named "armed soldier of Democracy," Napoleon. He ravages Austria, covers her land with blood, drives the Northern Cæsar from his capital, and sleeps in his palace. Austria may now remember how her power trampled upon Poland. Did she not pay dear, very dear, for her California?

But has Prussia no atonement to make?—You see this same Napoleon, the blind instrument of Providence, at work there. The thunders of his cannon at Jena proclaim the work of retribution for Poland's wrongs; and the successors of the Great Frederick, the drill-sergeant of Europe, are seen flying across the sandy plain that surrounds their capitol, right glad if they may escape captivity or death. But how fares it with the Autocrat of Russia? Is he secure in his share of the spoils of Poland? No. Suddenly we see, sir, six hundred thousand armed men marching to Moscow. Does his Vera Cruz protect him now? Far from it. Blood, slaughter, desolation spread abroad over the land and finally the conflagration of the old commercial metropolis of Russia closes the retribution; she must pay for her share in the dismemberment of her weak and impotent neighbor. Mr. President, a mind more prone to look for the judgments of Heaven in the doings of men than mine, cannot fail in this to see the Providence of God. When Moscow burned it seemed as if the earth was lighted up, that the Nations might behold the scene. As that mighty sea of fire gathered and heaved and rolled upward, and yet higher, till its flames licked the stars, and fired the whole Heavens, it did seem as though the God of Nations was writing in characters of flame on the front of His throne, that doom that shall fall upon the strong nation which tramples in scorn upon the weak. And what fortune awaits him, the appointed executor of this work, when it was all done? He, too, conceived the notion that his destiny pointed onward to universal dominion. France was too small—Europe, he thought should bow down before him. But as soon as this idea took possession of his soul, he too becomes powerless. His Terminus must recede too. Right there, while he witnessed the humiliation, and doubtless meditated the subjugation of Russia, He who holds the winds in his fist, gathered the snows of the north and blew them upon his six hundred thousand men; they fled—they froze—they perished. And now the mighty Napoleon, who had resolved on universal dominion, *he* too is summoned to answer for the violation of that ancient law, "Thou shalt not covet any thing which is thy neighbors." How is the mighty fallen.—He, beneath whose proud footstep Europe trembled, he is now an exile at Elba, and now finally a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena, and there on a barren island, in an unfrequented sea, in the crater of an extinguished volcano, *there* is the death-bed of the mighty conqueror. All his *annexations* have come to that! His last hour is now come, and he, the man of *destiny*, he who had rocked the world as with the throes of an earthquake, is now powerless, still—even as the beggar, so he died. On the wings of a tempest that raged with unwonted fury, up to the throne of the only Power that controlled him while he lived, went the fiery soul of that wonderful warrior, another witness to the existence of that eternal decree, that they who do not rule in righteousness, shall perish from the earth.—He has found "room" at last. And France, *she* too has found "room." Her "eagles" now no longer scream along the banks of the Danube, the Po, and the Boristhenes. They have returned home to their old eyrie, between the Alps, the Rhine, and the Pyrenees; so shall it be with yours. You may car-

ry them to the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras, they may wave with insolent triumph in the Halls of the Montezumas, the armed men of Mexico may quail before them, but the weakest hand in Mexico uplifted in prayer to the God of Justice, may call down against you a Power, in the presence of which the iron hearts of your warriors shall be turned into ashes.

Mr. President, if the history of our race has established any truth, it is but a confirmation of what is written, "the way of the transgressor is hard." Inordinate ambition, wantoning in power, and spurning the humble maxims of justice has—ever has—and ever shall end in ruin. Strength cannot always trample upon weakness—the humble shall be exalted—the bowed down will at length be lifted up. It is by faith in the law of strict justice, and the practice of its precepts, that nations alone can be saved. . All the annals of the human race, sacred and profane, are written over with this great truth, in characters of living light. It is my fear, my fixed belief, that in this invasion, this war with Mexico, we have forgotten this vital truth.—Why is it that we have been drawn into this whirlpool of war? How clear and strong was the light that shone upon the path of duty a year ago! The last disturbing question with England was settled—our power extended its peaceful sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Alleghanies we looked out upon Europe, and from the tops of the Stony Mountains we could descry the shores of Asia; a rich commerce with all the nations of Europe poured wealth and abundance into our lap on the Atlantic side, while an unoccupied commerce of three hundred millions of Asiatics waited on the Pacific for our enterprise to come and possess it. One hundred millions of dollars will be wasted in this fruitless war. Had this money of the people been expended in making a railroad from your Northern Lakes to the Pacific, as one of your citizens has begged of you in vain, you would have made a highway for the world between Asia and Europe. Your capitol then would be within thirty or forty days travel of any and every point on the map of the civilized world. Through this great artery of trade, you would have carried through the great heart of your own country, the teas of China, and the spices of India, to the markets of England and France. Why, why, Mr. President, did we abandon the enterprises of Peace, and betake ourselves to the barbarous achievements of War? Why did we "forsake *this* fair and fertile field to batten on that moor."

But, Mr. President, if farther acquisition of territory is to be the result either of conquest or treaty, then I scarcely know which should be preferred, eternal war with Mexico, or the hazards of internal commotion at home, which last I fear *may* come if another province is to be added to our territory. There is one topic connected with this subject which I tremble when I approach, and yet I cannot forbear to notice it. It meets you in every step you take. It threatens you which way soever you go in the prosecution of this war. I allude to the question of slavery. Opposition to its farther extension, it must be obvious to every one, is a deeply-rooted determination with men of all parties in what we call the non-slaveholding States. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, three of the most powerful, have already sent their legislative instructions here—so it will be, I doubt not, in all the rest. It is vain now to speculate about the reasons for this. Gentlemen of the South may call it prejudice, passion, hypocrisy, fanaticism. I shall not dispute with them now on that point. The great fact that it is so, and not otherwise, is what it concerns us to know. You nor I cannot alter or change this opinion if we would. These people only say, we will not. cannot consent that you shall carry slavery where it does not already exist. They do not seek to disturb you in that institution, as it exists in your States. Enjoy it if you will, and as you will. This is their language, this their determination. How is it in the South? Can it be expected that they should expend in common, their blood and treasure in the acquisition of immense territory, and then willingly forego the right to carry thither their slaves, and inhabit the conquered territory if they please to do so? Sir, I know the feelings and opinions of the South too well to calculate on this. Nay, I believe they would even contend to any extremity for the mere *right*, had they no wish to exert it. I believe (and I confess I tremble when the conviction presses upon me) that there is equal obstinacy on both sides of this fearful question. If then we persist in war, which if it terminate in anything short of a mere wanton waste of blood as well as money, must end (as this bill proposes) in the acquisition of territory, to which at once this controversy must attach—this bill would seem to be nothing less than a bill to produce internal commotion. Should we prosecute this war another moment, or expend one dollar in the purchase or conquest of a single acre of Mexican land, the North and the South are brought into collision on a point where neither will yield.—Who can foresee or foretell the result! Who so bold or reckless as to look such a conflict in the face unmoved! I do not envy the heart of him who can realize the possibility of such a conflict without emotions too painful to be endured. Why then shall we, the representatives of the Sovereign States of this Union—the chosen guardians of this confederated Republic, why should we precipitate this fear-

ful struggle by continuing a war, the results of which must be to force us at once upon it? Sir, rightly considered, *this* is treason, treason to the Union. treason to the dearest interests, the loftiest aspirations, the most cherished hopes of our constituents. It is a crime to risk the possibility of such a contest. It is a crime of such infernal hue that every other in the catalogue of iniquity, when compared with it, whitens into virtue. Oh, Mr. President, it does seem to me, if Hell itself could yawn and vomit up the fiends that inhabit its penal abodes, commissioned to disturb the harmony of this world, and dash the fairest prospect of happiness that ever allured the hopes of men, the first step in the consummation of this diabolical purpose would be, to light up the fires of internal war, and plunge the sister States of this Union into the bottomless gulf of civil strife. We stand this day on the crumbling brink of that gulf—we see its bloody eddies wheeling and boiling before us—shall we not pause before it be too late? How plain again is here the path, I may add the only way, of duty, of prudence, of true patriotism. Let us abandon all idea of acquiring farther territory, and by consequence cease at once to prosecute this war.—Let us call home our armies, and bring them at once within our own acknowledged limits. Show Mexico that you are sincere when you say you desire nothing by conquest. She has learned that she cannot encounter you in war, and if she had not, she is too weak to disturb you here. Tender her peace, and my life on it, she will then accept it. But whether she shall or not, you will have peace without her consent. It is your invasion that has made war, your retreat will restore peace. Let us then close forever the approaches of internal feud, and so return to the ancient concord and the old ways of national prosperity and permanent glory. Let us here, in this temple consecrated to the Union, perform a solemn lustration; let us wash Mexican blood from our hands, and on these altars. in the presence of that image of the Father of his Country that looks down upon us, swear to preserve honorable peace with all the world, and eternal brotherhood with each other.

TOM CORWIN—PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Judge H——, an old and respectable citizen of Franklin County, related to us, some years since, the following anecdote of Gov. Corwin, which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print:

At the time the "Wagon Boy" was first sent to the Legislature by the good people of Warren, he found a law on the statute-book providing for the punishment of certain offences by public whipping. It was no unusual thing at that day to see a whipping-post in every court-house yard, where, whenever occasion required, the stealers of pigs and chickens were drawn up by the sheriff, and received "thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on." Tom was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House; and being, as is well known, a man who is dead set against all such relics of barbarism as public whipping, forthwith brought in a bill to repeal the aforesaid enactment. The bill met with considerable opposition from the "Old Hunkers," among whom was one old gentleman from the Western Reserve, who was particularly horrified at the idea of repealing what he termed the wisest and most practical enactment in our whole criminal code. Corwin made an eloquent speech when the question of engrossment was before the House, appealing to the members, as Christian legislators and enlightened freemen of the Nineteenth Century, to come up and erase this relic of the dark ages from the statute-book of the great republican State of Ohio. He took his seat—the House completely electrified with the eloquent powers of the young orator. The old Yankee arose, and replied as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, all the gentleman from Warren has said is well enough in its way. I am glad to see young men of our State growing up inspired with those feelings of philanthropy which the gentleman has so eloquently given utterance to. But that is not the thing. We must look at the matter in a practical light. Now I can give one illustration in favor of my side of the question that will entirely upset all the gentleman's fine-spun theories. You know, Mr. Speaker, I was born and raised in the State of Connecticut. A law similar to this has been for years in force in that State, where its effects are most salutary. You once expose a rascal to the ignominious disgrace of a public whipping, and he clears out—leaves the State—and you are never troubled with him afterward. Out of hundreds I have known to be whipped there, I never knew one of them to show his face in that community afterward."

The gentleman sat down, satisfied that his "practical illustration" was a clincher, and would kill the bill. Corwin arose very gravely, and remarked:

"I have often endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to solve the question why there was such an immense emigration from Connecticut to the West, but always, until now, without success. The gentleman has explained it to my entire satisfaction."

Corwin's bill passed. [Ohio paper.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

By the Whigs of Massachusetts, in Convention at Springfield, Sept. 29, 1847.

Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas gave the first strong impulse to the desire for the acquisition of foreign lands, and created a national appetite, which, if not seasonably corrected, may lead to the destruction of our most cherished rights, and the overthrow of our civil institutions, in the ingulfing vortex of military depotism.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico,—the predicted result, if not the legitimate offspring, of the Annexation of Texas—begun in a palpable violation of the Constitution, and the usurpation of the powers of Congress by the President, and carried on in reckless indifference and disregard of the blood and treasure of the Nation,—can have no object which can be effected, but the acquisition of Mexican territory; and the acquisition of Mexican territory, under the circumstances of the country—unless under adequate securities for the protection of human liberty—can have no other probable result than the ultimate advancement of the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are not prepared for this result: they see, therefore, no rational or justifiable object in the protracted prosecution of the war, and rejoice in every manifestation of the return of peace; for although sanctioned by a portion of the Whigs in its earliest movements, as a measure for the preservation of the army—then in peril by the unauthorized acts of the President—yet the war itself, while prosecuted to secure the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power, or the conquest and dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, has never had and never can have, the sanction and approbation of the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Resolved, Therefore, that the great and permanent interests of the American Union as it is, and the highest and brightest hopes of the liberties and the rights of our race on the American Continent, require of the great North American Republic to stay her hands, already too deeply stained in the blood shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this Continent, and inscribe on her standard, now waving victoriously over the Halls of the Montezumas, and deeply on the hearts of her Rulers—as her well-considered and unchangeable purpose—"Peace with Mexico without dismemberment—No addition of Mexican Territory to the American Union"

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, this course of policy and action would form a basis on which the whole patriotism, and intelligence, and moral worth of the country might honestly rally and securely stand; while it would place our country eminently in the right, and show to the world that we are, as a nation, as invincible in moral principle as in military power, and that we can conquer a peace with Mexico by first conquering in ourselves the raging thirst of military glory and the mad ambition of foreign conquest.

Resolved, That if this course of policy shall be rejected, and the war shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that Mexican territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unalterable condition that "there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime."

Resolved, That in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil States; the principle adopted in the legislation of the States under the Confederation—and sanctioned by the Constitution—in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; it is, in short, the imperishable principle set forth in the ever-memorable Ordinance of 1787, which has, for more than half a century been the fundamental law of human liberty in the great Valley of the Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi—with what brilliant success, and with what unparalleled results, let the great and growing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin answer and declare.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts, regard the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures as so inseparably connected that National measures injurious to either are injurious to all; that the increased and rapidly-increasing Agricultural products of the great West require great and increasing facilities of commercial transport; that the regulation of Commerce, both internal and external, is placed by the Constitution among the clearly-expressed and undoubted powers of Congress; and that the improvement of the great Lakes and Rivers of the West, by the construction of harbors on the Lakes and the removal of obstructions from the Rivers, is among the most obviously just and necessary uses of this important power; and would greatly tend, by the increase of internal trade and commerce, to the rapid advancement of these great interests of the country.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Veto by the President of the River and Harbor bill of the last Congress was an act of wanton injury to the great interests not only of the West, but of all intereste connected with them, and of unmitigated wrong and insult to the Congress that passed it, and ought never to be forgotten until the Veto is annihilated by a two-thirds vote, or by the election of a President who will exercise the Constitutional power, as it was made to be executed, and as it has been executed by every President from George Washington down to—but not including—James K. Polk.

Resolved, That the great Whig doctrines of Protection to American Industry, Capital and Labor—a sound and uniform Currency for the People as well as the Government—a well-regulated system of Internal Improvement, especially in reference to the internal commerce of the great lakes and rivers of the West—uncompromising hostility to the Sub-Treasury, to Executive usurpations of the powers of Congress, and to all wars for conquest, and to all acquisitions of territory in any manner what-

ever for the diffusion and perpetuity of Slavery and for the extension and permanency of the Slave Power, are now—as they have been—cardinal principles in the policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts, and form, in their judgment, the broad and deep foundations on which rest, and ever must rest, the prospective hopes, and the true and enduring interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That whenever the Democracy of Massachusetts shall be able to set before us a model of their radical doctrines in actual practice, in any of our sister States, where justice is more fully and more ably administered; where legislation is more pure and more fairly applied to all interests and classes; where the execution of the laws is more impartial and just; where the equality of persons and the security of their rights are practically greater; where the acquisition of wealth, of knowledge and of power is more open to all; where education in all its branches is more fully imparted to all classes, or the institutions of benevolence more fully sustained; where the necessaries, the comforts and the conveniences of life are more universally and more equally diffused: and where the functions of government—leading to these results—have been fulfilled and sustained at less expense than in Massachusetts: then—and not till then—will the Whigs of Massachusetts give heed to their complaints, regard their denunciations, believe in their professions, and trust in the recently-selected head and embodiment of their principles.

TABLE,

Showing the Value of Foreign Coins, Weights and Measures.

RATES AT WHICH FOREIGN MONEY OR CURRENCY ARE FIXED BY LAW.

Franc, of France or Begium	$0	18 6-10
Florin, of Netherlands		40
Florin, of Southern States of Germany.		40
Guilder, of Netherlands		40
Livre. (Tournois) of France		18 1-2
Lira, of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom		16
Lira, of Tuscany		16
Lira, of Sardinia		18 6-10
Milrea, of Portugal	1	12
Milrea, of Azores		83 1-8
Marc Banco, of Hamburg		35
Pound Sterling, of Great Britain	4	84
Pound, of British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada	4	00
Pagoda of India	1	84
Real Vellon, of Spain		5
Real Plate, of Spain		10
Rupee Company		44 1-2
Rupee, of British India		44 1-2
Specie Dollar, of Denmark	1	5
Rix Dollar, or Thaler, of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany		69
Rix Dollar, of Bremen		78 3-4
Rouble, of Russia		75
Specie Dollar, of Sweden and Norway.	1	06
Florin, of Austria		48 1-2
Ducat, of Naples		80
Ounce, of Sicily	2	40
Tale of China	1	48
Leghorn Livre		16

TABLE OF FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE U. STATES:

Amsterdam.

100 lbs., 1 centner	pounds	108·93
Last of grain	bushels	85·25
Ahm of wine	gallons	41·00
Amsterdam foot	foot	0·93
Antwerp foot	foot	0·94
Rhineland foot	foot	1·03
Amsterdam ell	feet	2·26
Ell of the Hague	feet	2·28
Ell of the Brabant	feet	2·30

China.

Tael	ounce	1 1-2
16 taels 1 catty	pounds	1 1-2
100 catties 1 picul	pounds	133 1-4

England.

Old ale gallon	gallon	1·22
Imperial gallon	gallon	1·20
Old wine gallon	gallon	1·00
Quarter of grain, or 8 imperial bush.	bush.	8·25
Imperial corn bushel, or 8 imp'l gall.	bush.	1·03
Old Winchester bushel	bush.	1·00
Imperial yard	inches	36·00
Troy pound	pounds avoirdupois	144·175

France.

Metre	feet	3·28
Decimetre (1-10th metre)	inches	3·94
Velt	gallons	2·00
Hectolitre	gallons	26·42
Decalitre	gallons	2·64
Litre	pints	2·11
Kilolitre	feet	35·32
Hectolitre	bushels	2·84
Decalitre	quarts	9·08
Millier	pounds	22·05
Quintal	pounds	220·54
Kilogramme	pounds	2·24

Portugal.

100 pounds	pounds	101·19
22 pounds (1 arrobe)	pounds	22·26
4 arrobes, of 22 pounds, (1 quintal):	pounds	89·05
Alquiere	bushels	4·75
Majo, of grain	bushels	23·03
Last, of salt	bushels	70·00
Almude, of wine	gallons.	4·37

Russia.

100 pounds, of 32 laths each	pounds	90·26
Chertwert, of grain	bushels	5·95
Vedro, of wine	gallons	3·25
Petersburg foot	foot	1·18
Moscow foot	foot	1·10
Food	pounds	1.36

Sweden.

100 pounds, or 5 lispunds	pounds	73·76
Can, of can	bushels	7·42
Last	bushels	35·00
Cann, of wine	gallons	69·09
Ell, of cloth	feet	1·95

Smyrna.

100 pounds, (1 quintal)	pounds	189·42
Oke	pounds	2·83
Quiltal, of grain	bushels	1·46
Quiltal, of wine	gallons	13·50

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Presidents.	*Time of Service.*	*Vice Presidents.*	*When Elected.*
1..George Washington	1789 to 1797	John Adams	1789, 1792
2..John Adams	1797 to 1801	Thomas Jefferson	1796
3..Thomas Jefferson	1801 to 1809	Aaron Burr	1800
4..James Madison	1809 to 1817	George Clinton	1804, 1808
5..James Monroe	1817 to 1825	Elbridge Gerry	1812
6..John Q. Adams	1825 to 1829	Daniel D. Tompkins	1816, 1820
7..Andrew Jackson	1829 to 1837	John C. Calhoun	1824, 1828
		Martin Van Buren	1832
8..Martin Van Buren	1837 to 1841	Richard M. Johnson	1836
9..William H. Harrison	1841 to 1845	John Tyler	1840
10..John Tyler			
11..James K. Polk	1845 to 1849	George M. Dallas	1844

1789..George Washington 69, John Adams 34, John Jay 9, R. H. Harrison 6, J. Rutledge 6, John Hancock 4, George Clinton 3, Samuel Huntington 2, John Milton 2, John Armstrong 1, Ed. Telfair 1, Benj. Lincoln 1.

Whole number of Electors voting, 69.—George Washington elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

1792..George Washington 132, John Adams 77, George Clinton 50, Thomas Jefferson 4, Aaron Burr 1.

Whole number of Electors 132.

1796..John Adams 71, Thomas Jefferson 68, Thomas Pinckney 59, Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, John Jay 5, George Clinton 7, James Iredell 3, George Washington 2, J. Henry 2, R. Johnson 2, Charles C. Pinckney 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

1800..Thomas Jefferson 73, Aaron Burr 73, John Adams 65, Charles C. Pinckney 64, John Jay 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

The votes for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, wherein, on the 36th ballot, the votes of ten States were given for Jefferson, four States for Burr, and two States gave blank votes.

After this election the Constitution was amended, so that each Presidential Elector chosen by the States voted for President and Vice President separately, instead of the original mode of voting for two persons, without designating which was his choice for President and Vice President. The person receiving the greatest number of votes, by the original mode, if a majority, was to be President, and the next highest Vice President. When no choice was made by the Electors, the House of Representatives decided the question.

	President.		*Vice Presidents.*	
1804	Thomas Jefferson	162	George Clinton	162
	Chas. C. Pinckney	14	Rufus King	14
1808	James Madison	122	George Clinton	113
	Chas. C. Pinckney	47	Rufus King	47
	George Clinton	6	John Langdon	9
			James Madison	3
			James Monroe	3
1812	James Madison	128	Elbridge Gerry	131
	De Witt Clinton	89	Jared Ingersoll	86
1816	James Monroe	183	D. D. Tompkins	183
	Rufus King	34	John C. Howard	22
			James Ross	5
			John Marshall	4
			Rob't G. Harper	3
1820	James Monroe	231	D. D. Tompkins	218
	John Q. Adams	1	Richard Stockton	8
			Daniel Rodney	4
			Rob't G. Harper	1
			Richard Rush	1
1824	Andrew Jackson	99	John C. Calhoun	182
	John Q. Adams	84	Nathan Sanford	30
	Wm. H. Crawford	41	Nathaniel Macon	24
	Henry Clay	37	Andrew Jackson	13
	Election of President decided by the House of Representatives, viz:—Adams, 13 States, Jackson 7, Crawford 4.		Martin Van Buren	9
			Henry Clay	2
1828	Andrew Jackson	178	John C. Calhoun	171
	John Q. Adams	83	Richard Rush	83
			William Smith	7
1832	Andrew Jackson	219	M. Van Buren	189
	Henry Clay	49	John Sergeant	49
	John Floyd	11	William Wilkins	30
	William Wirt	7	Henry Lee	11
			Amos Ellmaker	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	170	Rich. M. Johnson	147
	Wm. H. Harrison	73	Francis Granger	77
	Hugh L. White	26	John Tyler	47
	Daniel Webster	14	William Smith	23
	Willie P. Mangum	11	Richard M. Johnson elected Vice President by the Senate: Johnson 32 votes, Granger 16.	
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	234	John Tyler	234
	Martin Van Buren	60	R. M. Johnson	48
			L. W. Tazewell	11
			James K. Polk	1
1844	James K. Polk	170	Geo. M. Dallas	170
	Henry Clay	105	T. Frelinghuysen	105

[By a recent act of Congress, the choice of Electors of President and Vice President must be made in all the States on the 'Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.']

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Elected.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania	1789, 1793
*Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut	1791
*Jonathan Dayton, New-Jersey	1795, 1797
*Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts	1799
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	1801, 1803, 1805
Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts	1807, 1809
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1823
Langdon Cheves, South Carolina	1813
John W. Taylor, New-York	1820, 1825
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	1821
Andrew Stevenson, Virginia	1827, 1829, 1831, 1833
†John Bell, Tennessee	1834
James K. Polk, Tennessee	1835, 1837
‡Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia	1839
†John White, Kentucky	1841
John W. Jones, Virginia	1843
John W. Davis, Indiana	1845

* Federalists. † Whigs. ‡ Calhoun.

Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts, elected.....1847

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS *from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, for one year, viz: from Sept.* 1, 1846, *to Sept.* 1, 1847.

From	Flour. bbls.	Ind. Meal bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.
New-York	1,673,582	354,127	2,505,756	6,818,263
Philadelphia	320,950	244,604	539,633	1,127,125
Baltimore	304,463	82,926	101,376	1,637,396
Norfolk	49,687	21,829		1,362,761
New-Orleans	671,335	71,175	818,770	5,186,330
Boston	80,933	25,646	11,541	574,404
Other ports	49,939	47,513	38,058	541,965
Total	3,150,689	847,220	4,015,134	17,298,744

Total Barley .....bushels. 289,613
" Rye ..... " 88,261
" Oats ..... " 436,831

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK *for same period.*

		To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour	bbls.	1,673,582	243,433
Indian Meal	"	354,127	4,075
Wheat	bushels.	2,505,756	352,890
Indian Corn	"	6,818,263	5,772
Rye	"	75,692	104,425
Barley	"	287,503	32
Oats	"	367,791	3,368

EXPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS *for same period.*

		To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour	bbls.	671,335	287,662
Indian Meal	"	71,175	686
Wheat	bushels.	818,770	533,654
Indian Corn	"	5,186,330	3,392
Rye	"		1,247
Barley	"	1,985	1,274

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS *from the ports of the United States to Foreign Countries, from Sept.* 1, 1846, *to Sept.* 1, 1847.

Ports.	Flour. bbls.	Ind. Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.
New-York	2,129,140	402,626	2,930,315	6,946,239
New-Orleans	1,096,083	73,691	1,049,200	5,133,394
Philadelphia	516,642	319,439	664,082	1,413,441
Balt more	663,526	97,327	183,090	1,728,827
Boston	160,565	31,344	17,127	583,743
Norfolk	49,687	21,289		1,362,771
Richmond & Petersburg	49,100	4,105		27,164
Alexandria	18,245	1,244	23,542	97,544
Charleston	747		6,233	71,643
Savannah	1,807	254		70,070
Mobile	1,571			44,214
Apalachicola				40,000
Wilm'ton, Del.	420	59,217		8,400
Newark, N.J.	91	2,043		912
Gardiner, Me.	500			
Chicago, Ill.			18,000	
Cleveland, O.	24,459		202,962	3,080
Total	4,712,588	1.012,579	5,144,551	17,551,432

By changing the Flour and Meal into bushels—allowing 5 bushels of Wheat to a barrel of Flour, and 4 bushels of Indian Corn to a barrel of Meal. and adding the same to the Wheat and Corn—we have the following results:

Exports of Wheat.....28,707,491 bushels
" of Indian Corn.....21,601,748 "

The estimated average values, at the places of export, are as follows:

Flour	4,712,588 bbls.	at $6 00..	$28,275,528
Indian Meal	1,012,579 "	" 3 00..	3,037,737
Wheat	5,144,551 bush.	" 1 25..	6,430,688
Indian Corn	17,551,432 "	" 0 80..	14,041,145
Total			$51,785,098

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS *of the above articles of Breadstuffs, from the United States to all Foreign Countries, from* 1837 *to* 1846, *inclusive.*

Year ending	Flour. bbls.	Ind. Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.
Sept. 30, 1837	318,719	159,435	17,303	151,276
" 1838	448,161	171,343	6,291	172,321
" 1839	923,151	165,672	96,325	1 2,306
" 1840	1,897,501	206,063	1,720,360	574,279
" 1841	1,515,817	232,284	868,585	535,727
Total, 5 years	5,103,349	935,297	2,709,364	1,595,909
Sept. 30, 1842	1,283,602	209,199	817,953	600,303
June 30, 1843*	841,474	174,354	311,685	281,749
" 1844	1,438,574	247,882	558,917	825,282
" 1845	1,195,230	269,030	389,716	840,184
" 1846	2,289,476	298,790	1,613,795	1,826,068
Total, 4 years *9 months	7,048,356	1,199,255	3,692,071	4,375,591

Total Value of the before-mentioned Exports.

	1st period, 1837 to 1841.	2d period, 1842 to 1846.	Total.
Flour	$31,418,999	$34,965,179	$66,384,178
Ind. Corn & Meal.	4,614,468	5,928,956	10,543,424
Wheat	2,637,886	3,699,879	6,337,765
Total	$38,671,353	$44,594,014	$83,265,367

It will be observed that the value of exports of Breadstuffs for the present year (1847) exceeds that of either of the above periods of about *five years* each; and the exports of Indian Corn and Meal the present year exceed the total exports of the same for the previous *ten* years by about six and a half millions of dollars.

Exports of Breadstuffs from Canada.

STATEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS *Shipped from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the opening of navigation to the 10th of October*, 1847.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Total.	Est'd val
Flour.....bbls	345,676	260,652	606,328	$3,638,968
Wheat..bush.*	74,357	601,094	675,451	844,313
Barley... "	132		132	132
Peas..... "	29,477	114,338	143,915	143,815
Oats ..... "	22,445		22,445	11,222
Oatmeal..bbls.	11,186	11,389	22,575	45,150
Total				$4,682,600

* In Canada grain is measured by the *minot*, which contains about 1⅓ bushels. We have reduced the minots to bushels.

Trade on the New-York Canals.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE *at tide water, (Albany and West Troy,) from the commencement of Canal navigation in each year to the 14th of October, inclusive, during the years* 1845, (183 *days,)* 1846, (182 *days,)* and 1847, (167 *days.)*

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Canal open	April 15	April 16.	May 1.
Flour.....bbls.	1,514,718	2,058,146	2,897,518
Wheat.....bushels.	659,808	2,709,131	2,837,680
Indian Corn.. "	28,396	1,315,433	5,426,061
Barley..... "	470,128	702,247	631,547
Beef.....bbls.	23,638	35,560	28,754
Pork..... "	35,317	75,867	70,566
Butter.....lbs.	8,802,122	8,635,947	9,547,124
Lard..... "	2,280,567	4,803,700	5,018,950
Cheese ..... "	11,302,634	11,985,600	15,303,335
Bacon ..... "	678,500	1,673,300	3,439,130
Wool..... "	6,955,594	7,060,266	9,784,020
Ashes .....bbls.	58,932	42,217	28,092

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS *of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of October.*

Year.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1847.....	2,897,518	2,937,680	5,426,061	631,547
1846.....	2,058,146	1,709,131	1,315,433	702,247
Increase	839,372	1,228,549	4,410,628	Dec. 70,700

CANAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Tolls on the New-York State Canals.

AMOUNT OF TOLLS *collected on the New-York State Canals during the season of navigation in each year since* 1820:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1820.....	$5,437	1830...	$1,056,922	1839....	1,616,382
1821.....	14,388	1831....	1,223,802	1840....	1,775,747
1822.....	64,072	1832....	1,229,483	1841....	2,034,882
1823.....	152,958	1833....	1,463,715	1842....	1,749,204
1824.....	340,761	1834....	1,339,799	1843....	2,081,585
1825*....	566,113	1835....	1,548,972	1844....	2,446,375
1826.....	762,003	1836....	1,614,680	1845....	2,646,181
1827.....	859,058	1837....	1,293,130	1846....	2,756,121
828.....	838,444	1838....	1,588,848	1847....	3,650,000
1829.....	813,137				

* Erie Canal opened from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, October, 1825

Tolls for the Fiscal Year.

The following statement shows the amount received for Tolls by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on each Canal and from the Railroad Companies for the fiscal years of 1846 and 1847, ending on the 30th of September:

	1846.	1847.
Erie Canal	$2,492,062 84	$3,154,089 69
Champlain Canal	114,169 05	103,058 79
Total on the Erie and Champlain canals	$2,606,231 89	$3,257,148 48
Oswego Canal	60,101 35	70,839 01
Cayuga & Seneca Canal	29,395 23	26,908 78
Chemung Canal	15,362 99	13,677 28
Crooked Lake Canal	1,846 37	1,774 55
Chenango Canal	25,578 76	25,620 01
Genesee Valley Canal	24,182 60	25,055 20
Oneida Lake Canal	604 41	487 49
Oneida River Improv't		118 22
Seneca Riv.Tow'g-path	379 27	400 41
Total Canal tolls	$2,764,182 87	$3,422,049 43
Railroad tolls	23,201 89	38,996 49
Total	$2,787,384 76	$3,460,975 92

Opening and Closing of the Canal.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days op'n.	Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days op'n.
1824.	April 30	Dec. 4	218	1836.	April 25	Nov. 26	216
1825.	April 12	Dec. 4	238	1837.	April 20	Dec. 9	234
1826.	April 20	Dec. 18	243	1838.	April 12	Nov. 25	228
1827.	April 22	Dec. 18	241	1839.	April 20	Dec 16	228
1828.	Mar. 27	Dec. 20	269	1840.	April 20	Dec. 3	227
1829.	May 2	Dec. 17	230	1841.	April 25	Nov. 26	218
1830.	April 20	Dec. 17	242	1842.	April 20	Nov. 23	218
1831.	April 16	Dec. 1	230	1843.	May 1	Dec. 1	214
1832.	April 25	Dec. 21	241	1844.	April 18	Nov. 26	223
1833.	April 19	Dec. 12	238	1845.	April 15	Nov. 29	228
1834.	April 17	Dec. 12	240	1846.	April 16	Nov. 25	224
1835.	April 15	Nov. 30	230	1847.	May 1	Nov 30	213

Closing of the Hudson River.

1830.....Dec. 23	1836.....Dec. 7	1842.....Nov. 28
1831.....Dec. 5	1837.....Dec. 14	1843.....Dec. 10
1832.....Dec. 21	1838.....Nov. 25	1844.....Dec. 17
1833.....Dec. 13	1839.....Dec 18	1845.....Dec. 3
1834.....Dec. 15	1840.....Dec. 5	1846.....Dec. 15
1835.....Nov. 30	1841.....Dec. 19	1847.....—— —

Bullion and Specie.

The following Table shows the amount of Specie and Bullion imported into the U. States (through the Custom-house,) and exported from the U. States, in each commercial year from 1821 to 1846 inclusive. Prior to 1843 the commercial year ended 30th September; in 1843 and subsequently, on 30th June.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Year.	Imported.	Exported.
1821...	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	1835...	13,131,447	6,477,775
1822...	3,369,846	10,810,180	1836...	13,400,881	4,324,336
1823...	5,097,896	6,372,987	1837...	10,516,414	5,976,249
1824...	8,379 835	7,014,552	1838...	17,747,116	3,508,046
1825...	6,150,765	8,470,534	1839...	5,595,176	8,776,743
1826...	6,880,956	4,704,236	1840...	8,882,813	8,41,7014
1827...	8,151,130	8,014,880	1841...	4,975,883	10,034,332
1828...	7,489,741	8,243,476	1842...	4,096,016	4,813,539
1829...	7,403,612	4,924,020	1843*	22,320,335	1,520,331
1830...	8,165,964	2,178,773	1844...	5,830,439	5,454,214
1831...	7,305,945	9,014 931	1845...	4,070,242	8,646,495
1832...	5,907,504	5,656,340	1846...	3,777,732	3,905,268
1833...	7,070,368	2,611,701			
1834...	17,911,632	2,076,758	Tot.	$221,684,605	$162,425,779

* Nine months.

STATE STATISTICS.

State.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, Years.	Expires.	Salary.	Times of holding Elections.
Maine	Augusta	John W. Dana	1	Jan. 1849	$1,500	2d Monday in Sept.
New-Hampshire	Concord	Jared W. Williams	1	June, 1848	1,100	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Horace Eaton*	1	Oct. 1848	750	1st Tuesday in Sept.
Massachusetts	Boston	*George N. Briggs*	1	Jan. 1849	2,500	2d Monday in Nov.
Rhode Island	Providence*	*Elisha W. Harris*	1	May, 1848	400	1st Wednes. in April.
Connecticut	Hartford†	*Clark Bissell*	1	May, 1848	1,100	1st Monday in April.
New-York	Albany	*John Young*	2	Jan. 1849	4,000	Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.
New-Jersey	Trenton	Daniel Haines	3	Jan. 1851	2,000	
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Francis R. Shunk	3	Jan. 1851	3,000	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Delaware	Dover	William Tharp	4	Jan. 1849	1,333	2d Tuesday in Nov.
Maryland	Annapolis	PhilipFrancisThomas	3	Jan. 1851	4,200	1st Wednesday in Oct.
Virginia	Richmond	William Smith	3	May, 1849	3,333	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina	Raleigh	*William A. Graham*	2	Jan. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
South Carolina	Columbia	David Johnson	2	Dec. 1848	3,500	2d Monday in Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	George W. B. Towns	2	Nov. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Moseley	2	Aug. 1849	2,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Reuben Chapman	2	Dec. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Mississippi	Jackson	Albert G. Brown	2	Jan. 1849	3,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Isaac Johnson	4	Jan. 1851	6,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Texas	Austin	Dr. R. Miller	2	Dec. 1850	2,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Thomas S. Drew	4	Nov 1848	2,000	1st Monday in Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	*Neil S. Brown*	2	Oct. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	*William Owsley*	4	Sept. 1848	2,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*William Bebb*	2	Dec. 1848	1,200	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Indiana	Indianapolis	James Whitcomb	3	Dec. 1849	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Illinois	Springfield	Augustus C. French	4	Dec. 1850	1,000	1st Monday in Aug.
Michigan	Lansing	EpaphroditusRansom	2	Jan. 1850	1,500	1st Monday in Nov.
Iowa	Monroe City	Ansel Briggs	3	Mar. 1850	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Missouri	Jefferson City	John C. Edwards	4	Nov. 1848	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.

Organized Territory:

Wisconsin.....Madison.....Henry Dodge.....$1,500.

[Wisconsin will doubtless come into the Union within the year 1848.]

* And Newport alternate years. † And New-Haven alternate years.

[Whig Governors in *Italics*. The States of *New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland. Georgia, Florida, Louisiana* and *Indiana* have Loco-Foco Governors and Whig Legislatures, while the Legislature of *Virginia* is nearly tied.]

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

Presidential Electors from each State.

States.	No. Electors.	States.	No. Electors.
Maine	9	*South Carolina*	9
New Hampshire	6	*Georgia*	10
Massachusetts	12	*Alabama*	9
Rhode Island	4	*Mississippi*	6
Connecticut	6	*Louisiana*	6
Vermont	6	Ohio	23
New-York	36	Kentucky	12
New-Jersey	7	Tennessee	13
Pennsylvania	26	*Indiana*	12
Delaware	3	*Illinois*	9
Maryland	8	*Michigan*	5
Virginia	17	*Missouri*	7
North Carolina	11	*Arkansas*	3
Total			275

In 1844 the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

NEW STATES SINCE '44:

Florida	3	Iowa	4—
Texas	4	Total	11

Present No. of Electors, 286—and Wisconsin to come in, making probably 290 in 1848: 146 necessary to a choice. [The States that voted for Mr. Clay before, with New-York and any other but Arkansas or Florida, would suffice to elect.] Should the election go to the House, 14 States have Loco-Foco, and 12 Whig Delegations: 3 tied

Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Birney.*	*Clay.*	maj. *Polk.*
Maine	34,378	45,719	4,836	..	11,341
N. Hamp.	17,866	27,160	4,161	..	9,294
Vermont	23,770	18,041	3,954	8,729	
Massa'c'tts.	67,009	53,039	10,830	13,970	
R. Island	7,322	4,867	..	2,455	
Connec't	32,832	29,841	1,943	2,991	
New-York	232,482	237,588	15,812	..	5,106
N. Jersey	38,318	37,495	131	823	
Penna.	161,203	167,535	3,138	..	6,333
Delaware	6,258	5,971	..	287	
Maryland	35,984	32,676	..	3,308	
Virginia	43,677	49,570	..		5,893
Ohio	155,057	149,117	8,050	5,940	
Kentucky	61,255	51,988	..	9,267	
N. Carolina	43,232	39,287	..	3,945	
S. Carolina	(By Legislature.)				
Georgia	42,100	44,147	..		2,047
Alabama	26,084	37,740	..		11,656
Indiana	67,867	70,181	2,106		2,314
Illinois	45,528	57,920	3,570		12 392
Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,632		3,466
Mississippi.	19,206	25,126	..		5,920
Tennessee.	60,030	59,917	..	113	
Louisiana	13,083	13,782	..		699
Missouri	31,251	41,369	..		10,118
Arkansas	5,504	9,546	..		4,042
Total	1,288,533	1,327,325	62,263	51,828	90,620

Polk over Clay, 38,792. Clay and Birney over Polk, 23,471

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Bronson.	Loco. Dana.	Abo. & Scat.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Bronson.	Loco. Dana.	Abo & Scat.
York	1963	3141	371	2845	3640	764
Cumberl'nd	3091	4496	879	4047	5295	1310
Lincoln	3559	3525	550	4428	3983	627
Hancock	1394	1896	170	1350	1732	236
Washingt'n	1535	2061	379	1925	2222	269
Kennebec	2985	2082	1019	4636	2270	1229
Somerset	2251	1981	637	1963	1648	777
Oxford	1267	3377	695	1484	3491	657
Penobscot	2836	3987	1075	3010	4059	1545
Waldo	1456	3594	670	1402	2991	659
Franklin	834	1354	603	825	1046	643
Piscataquis	755	991	437	807	915	593
Aroostook	378	986	32	264	513	34
Total	24,304	33,471	7,517	28,986	33,905	9,343

Dana's maj..1,650. Dana's plurality..4,919.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Whig. Hopkins.	Loco. Hammons.	Abo. & Scat.	President, 1844. Whig. Clay.	Loco. Polk.	Abo. Birn'y.
I. York	2771	3364	774	3216	5117	453
Oxford, in part*	750	2066	411	1887	4395	397
Total	3,521	5,430	1,185	5,103	9,512	850
II. Cumberl'nd	Little. 3,023	Clapp. 4,369	1,010	4,483	6,367	695
III. Kennebec	Belcher. 4572	Cutter. 2346	1132	5393	3535	561
Franklin	1115	1141	680	1132	1609	392
Total	5,687	3,487	1,812	6,525	5,144	953
IV. Lincoln	Morse. 3743	Clark. 3451	414	4566	5354	461
Oxford	799	1743	284	In 1st District.		
Kennebec, in part	115	72	77	In 3d District.		
Total	4,657	5,266	775	4,566	5,354	461
V. Somerset	Johnson. 2413	Smart. 1936	693	2849	2530	435
Waldo	1439	2612	1199	1826	4661	316
Total	3,852	4,548	1,892	4,675	7,191	751
VI. Penobscot	Kingsbury. 2823	Wiley. 3899	1192	3376	4895	695
Piscataquis	792	918	368	1074	1136	228
Total	3,615	4,817	1,560	4,450	6,031	923
VII. Hancock	Pike. 1468	Williams. 1748	456	1849	2608	105
Washington	1905	2359	379	2329	2605	77
Aroostook	367	926	75	398	907	21
Total	3,740	5,033	910	4,576	6 120	203

Williams's maj.....383. Polk's maj..1,342.

* The balance of this County votes with 4th (Lincoln) Dist.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Colby.	Loco. Williams.	Abo. Berry.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Colby.	Loco. Williams.	Abo. Berry.
Belknap	1116	2047	531	774	1708	747
Carroll	1009	2146	744	699	1764	1087
Cheshire	2761	2402	556	2448	2116	507
Coos	363	1582	270	276	1526	263
Grafton	2646	4422	1404	2248	3768	1570
Hillsboro'	3934	5141	1134	3402	5045	1352
Merrimack	2211	4681	1207	1714	4019	1570
Rockingh'm	3477	4286	1339	2972	3721	1645
Stafford	2187	2077	762	1851	1574	985
Sullivan	1405	2022	584	1260	1900	677
Total	21,109	30,806	8,531	17,717	27,140	10,403

Williams's maj. 1,166. Will'ms's plurality, 9,423

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Tuck, *Ind.*	Jennes, *L Scat.*		Governor, 1846. Colby.	Willi'ms.	Berry
I. Rockingh'm	3466	2721	46	2972	3721	1645
Stafford	2142	1304	38	1851	1574	985
Total	5,608	4,025	84	4,823	5,295	2,630

Tuck's maj..1,499. Maj. ag'nst Williams..2,158

II.	Eastman.	Peaslee.	Preston.			
Belknap	4275	8873	2356	744	1708	747
Carroll				692	1764	1087
Merrimac				1714	4019	1570
Total	4,275	8,873	2,356	3,150	7,491	3,404

Peaslee's maj...2,242. Williams's maj.....937

III.	Wilson, *W.*	Moulton, *L. Ab & Scat.*				
Hillsboro'	3650	3422	309	3402	5045	1352
Cheshire	2276	1664	246	2448	2116	507
Total	5,926	5,086	555	5,850	7,161	1,859

Wilson's maj..285. Maj. against Williams..548

IV.						
Coos	J. H. Johnson, *L.* elected by about 1,300 maj.			276	1526	263
Grafton				2248	3768	1570
Sullivan				1260	1900	677
Total				3,784	7,194	2,510

Williams's maj...3,410

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Bissell, *W.*	Toucey *L.*	Scat.	Governor, 1846. Bissell, *W.*	Toucy, *L.*	Scat.
Fairfield	4709	4110	135	4146	4106	150
Hartford	5812	5426	295	5372	5411	316
Litchfield	4306	3901	384	4059	3988	418
Middlesex	2173	2340	149	2110	2272	147
New-Haven	5224	4260	312	4955	3933	207
N. London	8754	3180	314	3363	3315	348
Tolland	1839	1766	139	1715	1836	146
Windham	2320	2419	407	2102	2343	426
Total	30,137	27,402	2,135	27,822	27,203	2,248

Bissell's maj..600. Bissell's plurality..619.

Toucey chosen by Legislature in 1846.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Whig.	Loco-Foco.	Abo.& Scat.	Maj.
I.	Dixon....7676	Hamersly.7167	372	137
II.	Hubbard..7325	Ingham...6669	416	240
III.	Rockwell.6112	Billings...5578	654	*534
IV.	Smith ...9082	Taylor....7980	440	662

Legislature—Whig in both branches. * Plur.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Eaton.	Loco. Dilling'm.	Abo. Brainard.	Governor, 1846 Whig. Eaton.	Loco. Smith.	Abo. Brain'd
Addison	2217	604	488	1934	458	366
Bennington	1633	1412	215	1627	1373	227
Caledonia	1663	1662	452	1653	1624	444
Chittenden	1855	1314	747	1747	1184	677
Essex	439	400	15	417	389	12
Franklin	1777	1461	566	1815	1461	596
Grand Isle	324	225	6	270	177	1
Lamoille	411	828	669	418	830	659
Orange	1972	2311	947	1937	2309	936
Orleans	1139	836	342	880	589	230
Rutland	2981	1509	574	2878	1380	518
Washingt'n	1518	2090	622	1536	2087	610
Windham	2447	1601	516	2075	1336	377
Windsor	3557	1846	994	3660	1819	1018
Total	23,933	18,059	7,163	22,885	17,016	6,671

Eaton over Dilling'm, 5,874; do. over Smith, 5,869.
1847—Eaton chosen by Leg.; 1846—do. do. do.

Congress, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco-Foco	Ab. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Henry	6627	Bradley	3071	2580	1603
II. Collamer*	5457	Henry	3854	3794	Plu. 1603
III. Marsh	5644	Hubbell	3207	1614	824
IV. Chandler	5059	Peck†	5594	2020	Plu. 435

* Elected on a second trial by a handsome majority.
† Elected on a third trial by a plurality.

Legislature, '47.—Senate, 21 Whig, 9 Loco; House, small Whig maj. over Loco and Abolition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Briggs.	Cushing.	Scat.	Governor, 1846. Briggs.	Davis.	Scat.
Suffolk	5865	3175	1580	6460	1959	1495
Essex	6251	4714	1756	6118	3497	2270
Middlesex	8262	7712	1979	8121	6005	2229
Worcester	8171	5679	2595	8157	5090	2862
Franklin	2695	1959	445	2583	1837	452
Hampshire	3268	1282	655	3246	1178	648
Hampden	3271	3209	441	3057	2579	398
Berkshire*	3050	2928	361	3229	2810	436
Norfolk	3837	2783	1016	4098	2386	990
Plymouth	3399	2140	744	3462	2017	975
Bristol	3925	3109	518	4479	3054	592
Barnstable	1261	720	189	1219	545	206
Dukes*	183	130	30	192	91	26
Nantucket	303	143	...	383	128	10
Total	53,743	39,683	12,309	54,784	33,196	13,589

Briggs over Cushing, 14,060; do. over all, 1751,

* One town not returned.

Congress, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco-Foco.	Abo. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Winthrop	5980	Homer	1688	1684	2608
II. King*	3735	Dike	1621	608	1506
III. Abbott	4965	Boutwell	3098	1398	469
IV. Palfrey*	4513	Robins'n	3754	659	100
V. Hudson	6068	Bryant	4107	1884	77
VI. Ashmun	6228	Tabor	4425	1158	1045
VII. Rockwell	5714	Byington	4138	912	664
VIII. Adams	5765	Wright	2617	980	2168
IX. Hale	4937	Hooper	3718	1205	14
X. Grinnell	3806	Coffin	1788	468	1550
Total	52,111	.....	30,954	10,956	10,201

Whig over Loco..21,166; over all..10,201.

* Elected on second trial—no choice first ballot.

Legislature, '47.—Senate, all Whig; House, about 100 Whig majority

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Law & Ord. Harris.	Dorrite. Ballou.	Scal.	Governor, 1846. Law & Ord. Diman.	Liberal. Jackson.	Scat.
Providence	3898	2983	446	3861	4769	104
Newport	1063	346	42	1326	687	5
Washington	842	549	229	833	1062	40
Kent	716	280	37	937	675	3
Bristol	414	178	3	520	208	3
Total	6,863	4,347	755	7,457	7,391	155

Harris's maj..1,763. Diman's plurality..86.

Congress.—*Eastern District.*

R. B. Cranston, *W*...3,310 Jas. Brown, *L*.....2,422
Scattering .....705 Boyden, *Abol*.....167
Cranston over Brown..888; over all..35.

Western District—(First Trial.)

W. Updike, *Law & Or.* 1,960 B. B. Thurston, *L*..1,844
W. H. Arnold, *W. Vol*..442 Hall, *Abol*.....186
Scattering ....14 No choice.
Jamestown and New-Shoreham not received.

Second Trial—Aug. 31.

Wilkins Updike....2,350 B. B. Thurston....2,415
Scattering .....68 [Plurality chooses.]
Thurston's plurality, 65—lacks 4 of a majority.

Legislature—Both branches Law and Order.

NEW-YORK—[Official.]

Judic'l Elect'n—June, '47.—Court of App'ls.

Whig. Judges.		Loco. Judges.	
*A. L. Jordan	127,519	*A. Gardiner	145,282
*F. Whittlesey	126,844	*G. C. Bronson	144,784
B. D. Noxon	124,398	C. H. Ruggles	140,202
M. T. Reynolds	123,933	F. G. Jewett	138,313

Whig. Clerk.		Loco. Clerk.	
*J. T. Lamport	131,031	C. S. Benton	136,312

* Supported by the Anti-Renters—Bronson in Delaware County only.

Hamilton County not returned. It cast about 300 votes, giving about 100 Loco majority. Herkimer County vote for Whittlesey (1,011) returned for Frederick *W.* Whittlesey.

Dist. N. Y. CITY—Congress, 1846.

III. Wards.	Phœnix.	Nicoll.	Miller.	Rose.
I	804	905	25	1
II	553	507	36	10
III	1385	693	74	13
IV	556	1508	59	16
V	1262	996	58	12
Total	4,560	4,609	252	53

IV.	Williams.	Maclay.	Prall.	Smith.	Com'f'd.
VI	567	1210	35	181	15
VII	1517	1437	189	108	37
X	1163	1078	267	91	68
XIII	810	1024	374	68	60
Total	4,057	4,749	865	448	180

V.	Tallmadge.	Broderick.	Wheeler.	Bloodg'd.	Ryck'n.
VIII	1731	1023	508	128	43
IX	1709	1604	808	122	5
XIV	765	1182	177	142	33
Total	4,205	3,809	1,493	392	81

VI.	Monroe.	Jackson.	Campbell.	Monta'e.
XI	703	1361	589	41
XII	603	443	145	3
XV	1554	553	268	8
XVI	1015	1221	270	72
XVII	1282	1517	411	34
XVIII	769	974	158	7
Total	5,928	6,071	1,841	165

NEW YORK.

Counties.	1847. Lt. Gov'r. Fish.	Dayton.	Controller. Fillmore.	Hung'f'd.	Sec'. State. Morgan.	Sanford.	1846. Governor. Young.	Wright.	1844 Governor. Fillmore.	Wright.	President. Clay.	Polk.
Albany	5651	3121	6572*	3097	5645	4048*	7659*	4811	7044	7019	7109	6916
Allegany	2388	2465	2392	2466	2389	2471	2919	2224	4099	3544	3913	3640
Broome	2112	1712	2120	1706	2115	1710	2337	2341	2649	2536	2661	2508
Cattaraugus	2468	2385	2479	2375	2476	2376	2605	2148	2791	2664	2743	2634
Cayuga	4159	2535	4180	2524	4180	2503	4328	3730	4856	5189	4908	5202
Chautauque	3702	2045	3777	2007	3717	2014	4516	2708	5587	3463	5612	3407
Chemung	1452	1578	1455	1566	1457	1571	1666	2044	1790	2613	1791	2592
Chenango	3384	3419	3384	3411	3381	3419	2765	3704	4183	4556	4215	4495
Clinton	1733	1952	1766	1889	1734	1949	1755	2122	1864	2262	1919	2218
Columbia	2827	2148	3474	2150	2814	2813	4204	3318	4294	4736	4322	4691
Cortland	1903	1714	1911	1897	1907	1728	2090	2062	2360	2390	2378	2358
Delaware	960	1597	2676	1630	884	3605	4040	2338	3032	4307	3071	4239
Dutchess	4602	3829	4684	3799	4595	3909	4536	4271	5698	5735	5767	5627
Erie	5895	2853	5897	2719	5792	2848	5809	4355	6926	5084	6905	5050
Essex	2025	1633	2026	1613	2026	1635	2265	1634	2590	2032	2612	1998
Franklin	1215	1215	1217	1207	1217	1214	1306	1580	1518	1521	1524	1501
Fultn&Ham	1953	2092	1942	2087	1936	2176	1882	6829	2103	2207	2107	2192
Genesee	2540	1360	2549	1341	2542	1344	2879	1468	1590	2138	3604	2105
Greene	1886	2051	1926	2047	1884	2086	2734	2467	2935	3529	2968	3488
Herkimer	2281	1460	2091	1440	2087	1455	2590	3240	2877	4418	2868	4346
Jefferson	3920	4597	3893	4463	3917	4589	4709	5295	5571	6341	5576	6291
Kings	4615	3335	4629	3102	4603	3352	4347	4940	5020	4781	5107	4648
Lewis	1173	893	1178	886	1169	894	1828	1170	1655	2080	1640	2073
Livingston	3316	1618	3317	1576	3310	1587	3779	2337	3783	2754	3773	2709
Madison	2610	2266	2613	2254	2610	2264	3045	2868	3654	3891	3683	3848
Monroe	5670	4014	5701	3944	5681	3979	6302	4933	6831	5730	6873	5611
Montgom'ry	2572	2237	2579	2225	2502	2315	3044	2631	2840	3296	2849	3278
New-York	17,075	13,176	16,871	11,325	16,981	13,277	17,413	22,573	25,824	29,162	26,385	28,296
Niagara	2366	2193	2475	2045	2450	2079	2669	2255	3129	2603	3100	2589
Oneida	5164	4533	5200	4453	5164	4531	6431	5094	6982	7803	6983	7717
Onondaga	4546	3601	4554	3522	4548	3599	5448	5315	6476	6988	6495	6878
Ontario	3462	1651	3465	1640	3163	1650	3802	3004	4560	3717	4568	3659
Orange	3229	3008	3230	2993	3221	3003	3774	4127	4604	5354	4626	5303
Orleans	2280	1925	2284	1908	2279	1916	2300	2079	2609	2359	2600	2311
Oswego	3252	2831	3260	2802	3250	2829	3170	3497	3731	4445	3771	4382
Otsego	3306	4042	3323	4034	3297	4046	3804	4818	4703	6121	4743	6050
Putnam	559	797	559	797	559	798	627	1343	972	1743	979	1731
Queens	1260	1150	1258	1138	1250	1150	1657	1962	2504	2797	2547	2751
Rensselaer	4858	3482	5039	3372	4846	3634	6241	4398	6263	5756	6360	5618
Richmond	567	592	567	579	565	593	692	834	1044	1071	1049	1063
Rockland	486	809	486	802	486	809	722	1169	792	1683	794	1679
St. Lawr'nce	3251	844	3250	845	3248	848	3459	5143	4625	6114	4672	6008
Saratoga	3665	3181	3678	3107	3666	3135	4054	3605	4499	4296	4550	4200
Schen'ct'dy	1312	1423	1362	1397	1314	1455	1690	1419	1779	1711	1814	1679
Schoharie	1374	2367	2156	2361	1342	2778	3048	2370	2986	3545	2986	3523
Seneca	1871	1935	1879	1915	1873	1930	2012	2131	2316	2600	2327	2569
Steuben	3198	3341	3199	3282	3203	3343	3795	4367	4361	5603	4385	5512
Suffolk	1421	1614	1420	1588	1413	1604	1575	2016	2476	3397	2487	3375
Sullivan	1136	1367	1432	1363	1139	1654	1704	1497	1745	1983	1739	1964
Tioga	1282	1461	1282	1361	1283	1464	1629	1927	1994	2562	1999	2548
Tompkins	2959	2637	2968	2615	2953	2634	3153	3009	3831	4051	3845	4013
Ulster	2808	2824	2810	2779	2795	2848	4277	4277	4787	4839	4804	4783
Warren	1072	1271	988	1267	1008	1274	1129	1458	1317	1737	1330	1791
Washington	3643	1644	3645	1638	3647	1641	4184	2714	4979	3342	5024	3270
Wayne	3109	2561	3119	2534	3114	2542	3324	3317	3970	4151	3953	4046
Westchest r	2591	2309	2594	2237	2585	2305	3304	3447	4231	4468	4258	4412
Wyoming	2300	1455	2314	1438	2301	1440	2815	1702	2797	2112	2754	2102
Yates	1658	1472	1661	1469	1657	1470	1786	1926	2034	2158	2056	2110
Total	170,072	139,623	174,756	136,027	169,470	144,133	198,878	187,306	231,059	241,089	232,482	237,588

Majorities—Fish 30,449..Fillm. 38,729...Morg. 25,337..Young 11,575..Wright 10,030...Polk, 5,106.

1847. AGGREGATES—*Whig.*

			Loco.	Whig maj.
Attorney General	Jordan*	Chatfield	139,481	35,282
Treasurer	Hunt	Cuyler*	145,966	23,516
State Engineer	Stuart*	Childs	134,944	38,059
Canal Comm'rs	Cook	Mather*	147,124	22,736
	Hinds*	Smith	139,395	35,700
	Beach*	Follett	139,217	35,731

LEGISLATURE, **1847.**

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	24	93	117
Loco-Foco	8	35	43
Whig maj.	16	58	74

Whole Senate elected for two years; House, for one year.

Vote for Prison Inspectors nearly the same as for Canal Commissioners.

Scattering Vote.—Abolition, 8,518; Anti-Rent, 4,911; Land Reform, 1,709.

* These candidates were also on the Anti-Rent Ticket

New-York City.

1847. Wards.	Lieut. Gov. Fish.	Dayton.	Controller. Fillmore.	Hung'f'd	Sec. State. Morgan.	Sanf'd.
I..	740	544....	751	375....	737	545
II..	464	267....	469	235....	462	273
III..	1287	384....	1283	363....	1277	391
IV..	427	887....	432	783....	423	899
V..	1016	631....	1019	573....	1005	651
VI..	498	718....	802	492....	538	676
VII..	1416	902....	1443	723....	1410	901
VIII..	1494	1068....	1501	1011....	1496	1070
IX..	1522	1085....	1547	1058....	1533	1064
X..	984	904....	960	857....	952	914
XI..	657	857....	661	786....	651	858
XII..	448	568....	444	471....	444	567
XIII..	681	854....	610	717....	673	863
XIV..	668	852....	706	517....	666	877
XV..	1558	321....	1557	294....	1548	336
XVI..	1054	963....	1056	879....	1053	979
XVII..	1306	689....	1280	654....	1272	722
XVIII..	855	682....	849	533....	841	691
Total	17,075	13,176..	16,871	11,325..	16,981	13,277

Maj.—Fish, 3,899...Fillm. 5,546...Morgan, 3,704.

Lieut. Governor.—Hugh T. Brooks, Nat. Reform, 408; Shepherd, Liberty, 27.

Controller.—Lewis Tappan, Nat. Reform, 397.

Senate

IIId District.

Wards.	Hall.	Tilyou.	Ruth'd.
I...	727	209	342
II...	460	241	35
III...	1234	271	126
IV...	444	692	386
V...	978	712	4
VI...	387	305	539
Total	4,230	2,430	1,426

Hall over both....374

IVth District.

Wards.	Lawrence.	Small.
VII....	1415	967
X....	919	954
XIII....	657	870
XVII....	1255	964
Total....	4,246	3,755

Lawrence's maj...491

Vth District.

Wards.	Frost.	Sickles
VIII.....	1498	1051
IX.....	1577	947
XIV.....	671	488
Total....	3,746	2,486

Frost's maj.....1,260

VIth District.

Wards.	Johnson.	Kelly.
XI....	619	888
XII....	448	588
XV....	1534	359
XVI....	1042	1000
XVIII....	834	724
Total....	4,477	3,559

Johnson's maj.....918

Assembly.

Wards.	Whig.	Loco.
1..I& II.	J. P. Phœnix..1167	H. Walbridge. 775
2.III&VI.	Jas. Bowen...1766	Wm. Shaler..1184
3.....IV.	*T. H. Burras. 173	F. M'Carthy... 624
		John H. Bowie 740
4.....V.	J. F. Rodman.1007	N. Quackenboss653
5....VII.	Peter H. Titus.1399	Greg. Thomas. 969
6...VIII.	S.G.Raymond.1474	J.M.Lodewick 1109
7.....IX.	Wm.B.Meech.1428	C. Van Zandt.1097
8.....	X.Thad.C.Davis. 922	T. Charlock .. 925
9.....XI.	McGowan.... 476	D. Garrison... 895
	Sparrow..... 350	
10....XII.	M.H.Truesdell 456	Morg. L. Mott. 431
		John H. Riker 131
11...XIII.	Cromwell 659	Alex. Stewart. 881
12...XIV.	John Colvin.. 579	Mich'el Walsh 732
		Dan. B. Taylor 402
13....XV.	E. C. Benedict.1299	John E. Ross. 326
	J. R. J. Depuy. 276	
14...XVI.	R.G.Campbell. 933	Adams 705
		A. M. Alling... 453
15...XVII.	M. R. Brewer.1248	H. Keyser.... 969
16. XVIII.	Jas. Brooks... 841	J. M. Smith, Jr. 703
Total Whig	16,453	Total Loco. 14,704

Whig majority on Assembly ticket.....1,749

* Not a candidate. Most of the Whigs voted for M'Carthy.

CHARTER ELECTION—1847.

Wards.	Mayor. Brady, W.	Brownell, L.	Alms-House Com. Taylor, W.	Leonard, L
I.....	827	817.....	771	819
II.....	636	419.....	573	471
III.....	1366	438.....	1286	484
IV.....	654	1485.....	443	1631
V.....	1214	944.....	1102	1035
VI.....	589	1480.....	518	1530
VII.....	1774	1370.....	1690	1451
VIII.....	2009	1330.....	1777	1507
IX.....	1959	1520.....	1724	1688
X.....	1209	1067.....	1052	1234
XI.....	1169	1700.....	1061	1702
XII.....	558	694.....	533	711
XIII.....	982	1101.....	830	1178
XIV.....	926	1339.....	834	1393
XV.....	1915	394.....	1768	463
XVI.....	1383	1395.....	1245	1466
XVII.....	1280	1301.....	1478	1591
XVIII.....	860	1073.....	780	1123
Total...	21,310	19,867.....	19,465	21,477

Maj. for Brady..1,443. For Leonard..2,012.

Governor...1846...Lt. Governor.

Wards	Young.	Wright.	Edw'ds.	Fish.	Gard'r.	Fols'm.
I....	666	1000	33....	748	969	28
II....	518	519	36....	550	504	36
III....	1276	768	77....	1377	705	68
IV....	533	1516	65....	551	1497	64
V....	1049	1109	173....	1143	1051	148
VI....	560	1427	38....	572	1388	35
VII....	1419	1667	185....	1484	1573	205
VIII....	1543	1712	358....	1608	1617	364
IX....	1769	2126	575....	1855	2041	597
X....	1135	1289	250....	1162	1227	262
XI....	732	1388	552....	708	1352	580
XII....	385	692	168....	376	685	170
XIII....	790	1172	394....	798	1140	383
XIV....	735	1514	152....	769	1446	162
XV....	1474	640	233....	1634	594	188
XVI....	975	1339	261....	1021	1358	252
XVII....	1277	1580	376....	1316	1529	338
XVIII....	694	1116	157....	840	1079	144
Total	17,530	22,574	4,048...	18,512	21,755	4,024

Wright's maj..5,044. Gardiner's maj..3,241.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Wright, W.	Haines, L.	Governor, 1844. Stratton, W.	Thomp. L.
Atlantic.....	370	531.....	426	755
Bergen	853	1138.....	974	1371
Burlington....	3124	2550.....	3675	2977
Camden.....	1422	1099.....	1502	1126
Cape May.....	441	289.....	750	285
Cumberland ..	1383	1213.....	1567	1337
Essex.....	4330	3761.....	5385	3611
Gloucester....	1116	803.....	1484	811
Hudson	813	1064.....	1102	637
Hunterdon....	1839	2889.....	2210	3252
Mercer	2148	1848.....	2288	1874
Middlesex	2050	1816.....	2320	1962
Monmouth....	2774	3429.....	3209	3531
Morris.....	2502	2316.....	2832	2520
Passaic	1404	1333.....	1534	1195
Salem	1548	1354.....	1791	1501
Somerset	1794	1563.....	2022	1644
Sussex	1111	3243.....	1274	3421
Warren	1229	2526.....	1604	2780
Total.....	32,251	34,765....	37,949	36,590

Haines's maj...2,514. Stratton's maj...1,359.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Irvin, W.	Shunk, L.	Governor. 1844. Markle, W.	Shunk, L
Allegheny	5763	4453	8105	5863
Adams	1946	1558	2485	1848
Armstrong	1518	2136	1407	1986
Berks	3357	8088	3850	8316
Beaver	2203	2034	2730	2093
Bucks	4341	4685	4804	5106
Bedford	2205	2458	3045	2884
Blair	1854	1254	(New Co.)	
Butler	1860	1931	2197	2054
Bradford	2520	3058	2967	3525
Cambria	974	1139	969	1129
Carbon	484	786	453	784
Chester	5152	4614	6139	5475
Centre	1782	2477	1786	2384
Cumberland	2559	2867	2971	3008
Columbia	1506	2913	1593	3199
Crawford	1686	2265	2410	2920
Clarion	631	1607	793	1889
Clinton	685	966	807	925
Clearfield	582	867	611	1009
Dauphin	2790	1872	3213	2352
Delaware	1719	1484	2069	1493
Elk	93	182	103	132
Erie	2586	1728	3510	2207
Fayette	2113	2811	2836	3304
Franklin	3219	2762	3797	3211
Greene	880	1914	1425	2255
Huntingdon	2012	1641	4022	2630
Indiana	2052	1415	2098	1417
Juniata	975	986	1085	1188
Jefferson	454	709	617	727
Lebanon	2149	1600	2478	1748
Lancaster	8741	4931	9513	5532
Lehigh	2239	2583	2443	2680
Lycoming	1528	1874	1945	2600
Luzerne	2017	3296	2561	3649
Monroe	347	1418	377	1601
Mercer	2616	2617	2765	2744
Mifflin	1289	1431	1506	1585
Montgomery	3723	5141	4341	5394
M'Kean	252	313	307	416
Northampton	2359	2862	2455	3466
Northumberl'd	1231	1971	1498	2384
Perry	1106	1728	1316	2246
Philadel'a City	6512	3918	9282	5265
Philadel'a Co.	7605	12692	14138	12200
Pike	142	671	142	643
Potter	183	530	202	527
Schuylkill	2833	3720	2390	3217
Somerset	2162	913	2450	922
Sullivan	130	317	(New Co.)	
Susquehanna	1463	2352	1591	2468
Tioga	972	1750	1049	1975
Union	2463	1479	2721	1777
Venango	802	1326	873	1230
Westmoreland	2337	4525	2778	4704
Washington	3335	3531	3901	3958
Warren	659	849	843	1107
Wayne	686	1291	811	1553
Wyoming	653	819	754	808
York	3103	4006	3802	4691
Total	128,138	146,114	136,120	160,403

Shunk over Irvin, 17,976. Do. over Markle, 4,283.
'47. Reigart, *Native*, 11,207; Lemoyne, *Abo.* 1,677.

LEGISLATURE—'47.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Whigs	19	36	55
Loco-Focos	14	64	78

Loco maj. on Joint Ballot.....23

OHIO—Legislature—1847-S.

SENATE.

Counties.	Whig.	Counties.	Loco.
Delaware and Marion	1	Butler and Preble	1
Franklin, Madison, &c.	1	Pickaway & Fairfield	1
Jefferson and Harrison	1	Hamilton	2
Lorain and Medina	1	Knox and Holmes	1
Montgom'ry & Warren	1	Licking	1
Miami, Darke & Shelby	1	Lucas, Wood, &c.	1
Summit and Portage	1	Sandusky, Seneca, &c.	1
Ross and Hocking	1	Stark	1
Tuscarawas, &c.	1	Richland	1
Trumbull	1	Adams, Pike, &c.	1
Ashtabula and Lake	1	Allen, Putnam, &c.	1
Athens and Meigs	1	Belmont and Monroe	1
Logan, Union, &c.	1	Clermont and Brown	1
Clinton, Fayette, &c.	1	Columbiana	1
Cuyahoga and Geauga	1	Guernsey and Coshocton	1
Gallia, Jackson, &c.	1	Wayne	1
Huron and Erie	1	Total	17
Muskingum	1		
Washington, Perry, &c.	1		
Total	19	Whig majority	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	W.	L.	Counties.	W.	L
Adams and Pike	0	1	Lake	1	0
Ashtabula	1	0	Lorain	1	0
Athens and Meigs	1	0	Logan and Hardin	1	0
Belmont	1	0	Licking	0	1
Butler	0	1	Lucas, Wood, &c.	0	1
Brown	0	1	Medina	1	0
Clermont & Brown	0	1	Miami	1	0
Clermont	0	1	Morgan	2	0
Coshocton	0	1	Muskingum	2	0
Carroll	1	0	Montgomery	2	0
Champaign & Union	1	0	Mercer, Allen. &c.	0	1
Clark	1	0	Monroe	0	1
Clinton and Fayette	1	0	Perry	0	1
Columbiana	0	2	Pickaway	1	0
Crawford, Wyandott	0	1	Portage	0	1
Cuyahoga	1	0	Portage & Summit	1	0
Darke and Shelby	1	0	Preble	1	0
Delaware & Marion	0	1	Putnam, Paulding&c	0	1
Fairfield	0	2	Richland	0	2
Franklin & Madison	2	0	Ross and Hocking	1	0
Gallia and Jackson	1	0	Seneca	0	1
Geauga	1	0	Stark	0	1
Greene	1	0	Sandusky	0	1
Guernsey	0	1	Summit	1	0
Hamilton	0	4	Scioto & Lawrence	1	0
Harrison	1	0	Trumbull	2	0
Highland	1	0	Tuscarawas	1	0
Holmes	0	1	Washington	1	0
Huron and Erie	1	0	Warren	1	0
Jefferson	0	1	Wayne	0	1
Knox	0	1			
Total				39	33

Whig maj. Senate, 2; House, 6; Joint Ballot, 8.

DELAWARE.

GOVERNOR—1846—CONGRESS.

Counties.	Causey. W.	Tharp, L.	Houston, W.	Dillw. L
Newcastle	2683	2738	2755	2670
Kent	1461	1472	1516	1417
Sussex	1868	1938	1883	1920
Total	6,012	6,148	6,154	6,007

Tharp's maj....136. Houston's maj.....147.

☞ P. F. Causey, Whig candidate for Governor, was beaten on a local question. A Legislature Whig in both branches was chosen at the same time, as well as a Whig Member of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Watts, *W.*	Atkinson, *L.*	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.
I.				
Isle of Wight	78	366	93	470
City of Norfolk	546	224	634	403
Nansemond	317	286	361	244
Princess Anne	233	212	329	251
Norfolk County	545	452	627	590
Southampton	281	318	325	390
Sussex	86	270	124	325
Surry	80	110	118	168
Total	2,166	2,238	2,611	2,841
Atkinson's maj.....73. Polk's maj...230.				
II.	Bolling.	Dromgoole.		
Petersburg	381	190	376	336
Dinwiddie	317	217	270	318
Brunswick	140	226	194	408
Nottoway	174	120	187	182
Greenville	68	99	83	146
Prince George	125	139	139	226
Mecklenburg	259	415	276	618
Amelia	161	235	159	274
Total	1,620	1,641	1,684	2,508
Dromgoole's maj...21. Polk's maj...824.				
III.	Flournoy.	Treadway.		
Halifax	344	556	344	1041
Pittsylvania	190 maj.		838	635
Henry	36 "		306	258
Franklin	80 "		619	674
Patrick	"	93	369	386
Total	650	649	2,476	2,994
Flournoy's maj.....*1. Polk's maj...518.				
IV.	Irving.	Borock.	* Not official.	
Appomattox	170	317		
Lunenburg	197	323	196	333
Prince Edward	234	279	264	377
Charlotte	293	306	337	346
Cumberland	105 maj.		274	207
Fluvanna	238	145	305	244
Campbell	635	563	833	656
Buckingham	371	330	548	596
Total	2,243	2,263	2,757	2,759
Bocock's unofficial maj..20. Polk's maj..2.				
V.	Goggin.	Leake.		
Albemarle	858	537	917	702
Amherst	431	423	451	461
Bedford	860	517	941	639
Greene	60	306	66	300
Madison	90	577	65	512
Nelson	402	244	443	291
Orange	279	266	239	288
Total	2,980	2,870	3,117	3,193
Goggin's maj.....110. Clay's maj....76.				
VI.	Botts.	Leake.		
Hanover	494	450	558	482
Louisa	362	419	364	525
Powhatan	129	199	215	210
Chesterfield	269	510	338	604
Goochland	154	243		maj. 153
Henrico	603	337	578	405
Richmond City	948	310	847	282
Total	3,062	2,468	2,900	2,661
Botts's maj.....594. Clay's maj...239.				
VII.	Jones.	Bayly.		
Mathews	104	148	172	222
James City	38		103	39
Warwick	37	16	67	24
Northampton	29		240	116
Accomac	237	602	466	472
New-Kent	155	125	20	maj.
	Jones, *W.*	Bayly, *L.*	Clay,	Polk.
Charles City	81		202	43
Elizabeth City		2	133	123
Williamsburgh	4		66	50
Gloucester	141	64	233	220
York	24		113	100
Lancaster	16		139	99
Northumberl'nd		150	185	276
Total	866	1,107	2,239	1,793
Bayly's maj.....241. Clay's maj...446.				
VIII.	Newton.	Beale.		
Essex	216	168	229	186
Middlesex	118	118	131	118
King and Queen	224	314	250	328
Richmond City	182	72	202	154
Westmoreland	225	76	305	67
Caroline	394	436	476	463
Spottsylvania	368	436	438	442
King George	122	112	165	117
King William	85	284	109	337
Total	1,963	2,116	2,305	2,212
Beale's maj.....153. Clay's maj....93.				
IX.	Pendleton.	Hunter.		
Alexandria*	256	57		
Fairfax	342	229	410	391
Prince William	130	313	159	457
Loudon	873	270	1505	474
Culpeper	362	337	396	298
Rappahannock	308	267	359	314
Stafford	146	226	233	346
Fauquier	444	346	761	607
Total	2,861	2,045	3,823	2,887
Pendleton's maj...802. Clay's maj...816.				
* Retroceded to Virginia in '46.				
X.	Kennedy.	Bedinger.		
Frederick	750	801	805	887
Hampshire	408	444	675	694
Berkeley	503	389	663	539
Jefferson	621	345	725	624
Clarke	141	153	199	220
Warren	92	214	126	321
Page	47	516	50	628
Morgan	184	191	183	216
Total	2,746	3,053	3,426	4,129
Bedinger's maj...307. Polk's maj...703.				
XI.	Gray.	McDowell.		
Rockingham	293	1039	290	1716
Rockbridge	301	201	697	543
Augusta	717	327	1398	665
Pendleton	385	373	409	552
Hardy	298	146	533	272
Shenandoah	141	909	170	1372
Total	2,138	2,995	3,497	5,120
McDowell's maj..857. Polk's maj..1,623.				
XII.	Preston.	Chapman.		
Monroe	505	468	425	460
Botetourt	313	345	394	695
Roanoke	153	231	177	279
Montgomery	469	276	364	345
Pulaski	148	110	166	174
Floyd	303	232	124	297
Giles	328	371	267	350
Mercer	217	198	173	177
Greenbrier	593	268	709	351
Pocahontas	99	236	81	227
Logan	222	218	123	177
Bath	146	176	196	250
Allegany	87	128	114	180
Total	3,671	3,443	3,313	3,962
Preston's maj.....228. Polk's maj...649.				

XIII.	Fulton.	McMullen.	Goodson.	Clay.	Polk.
Wythe	32	198	92	309	553
Russell	294	123	192	414	416
Smyth	228	103	84	275	371
Carroll	148	318	17	121	268
Grayson	222	242	19	150	331
Tazewell	141	132	297	100	627
Washington	334	149	410	371	723
Scott	205	308	105	276	531
Lee	190	505	14	237	578
Total	2,084	2,078	1,230	2,253	4,398

Fulton's plurality...6. Polk's maj..2,145.

XIV.	McComas.	Thompson.		
Ritchie	81	212	104	254
Kanawha	545	309	983	442
Jackson	278	314		62
Mason	297	260	415	363
Cabell	296	204	287	346
Wayne	177	169	190	184
Lewis	292	350	329	684
Harrison	473	734	479	760
Braxton	152	112	186	156
Wood	383	350	533	330
Fayette	130	197	249	163
Nicholas	131	79	23*	
Total	3,510	3,961	2,888	3,744

Thompson's maj..451. Polk's maj...856.

[The votes of two precincts in Fayette and Nicholas, giving 33 maj. for Thompson, rejected for informality.] *Unofficial.

XV. Wm. G. Brown, Loco, elected. No serious opposition. A few votes were cast in three or four Counties for Hawkins, Whig. Polk's maj. 609.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist.	Congress, 1847.	President, 1844.		
I.	Clingman, *W.*	Bynum, *W. also.*	Clay.	Polk.
Buncombe	775	236	961	412
Burke	386	270	1234	228
Caldwell	362	305	598	219
Cherokee	435	124	390	225
Cleaveland	158	581	366	624
Haywood	395	221	342	267
Henderson	447	114	555	141
Macon	374	226	374	224
McDowell	345	293	(with Burke.)	
Polk&Ruth'rf'd	570	787	1310	296
Yancey	293	269	338	427
Total	4,550	3,426	6,468	3,073

Clingman's maj.1,124. Clay's maj..3,395.

II.	Boyden, *W.*	Bogle, *irr. W.*	Vogler, *L.*	
Ashe	365	278	303	522	477
Wilkes	405	745	14	1203	181
Surry	946	477	83	996	880
Catawba	235	443	1	790	1736
Davie	381	229	5	529	272
Iredell	896	337	23	1582	330
Rowan	656	198	175	833	586
Total	3,882	3,025	606	6,455	4,462

Boyden over Bogle..857. Clay's maj...1,993.

III.	Barringer, *W.*	Leake, *L.*		
Anson	586	16	1012	481
Cabarrus	514	34	718	374
Linc'ln&Gast'n	321	303	790	1736
Mecklenburg and Union	519	148	909	1201
Montgomery	345	15	658	139
Moore	389	243	540	500
Richmond	410	33	802	117
Stanly	328		530	48
Total	3,412	702	5,959	5,596

Barringer's maj..2,620. Clay's maj...363.

IV.	Shepperd, *W.*	Clemmons, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Stokes	713	873	1084	1153
Rockingham	284	646	430	1022
Guilford	1354	321	2130	525
Randolph	953	258	1171	312
Davidson	718	536	1091	610
Total	4,022	2,634	5,906	3,612

Shepperd's maj..1,388. Clay's maj..1 294.

V.	Kerr, *W.*	Venable, *L.*		
Orange	1621	1437	1686	1589
Chatham	1194	620	1136	729
Granville	986	881	936	942
Caswell	298	1081	283	1182
Person	336	569	275	649
Total	4,435	4,588	4,316	5,091

Venable's maj....153. Polk's maj...775.

VI.	Toole,* *W.*	Daniel, *L.*	Arr'n, *L.*	
Halifax	8	452	301	592	456
Warren	13	610	143	138	810
Franklin	30	560	395	336	760
Wake	56	927	670	1044	1374
Johnston	44	443	398	595	650
Edgecombe	60	722	787	126	1503
Nash	3	272	723	74	894
Total	214	3,896	3,419	2,895	6,447

Daniel over Arrington..477. Polk's maj..3,552.

* Toole declined running; Whigs generally voted for Arrington.

VII.	Hall, *W.*	McKay, *L.*	Bryan, *L.*		
Robeson	343	325	2	559	591
Bladen	186	249	12	280	486
Columbus	73	228	2	135	363
Brunswick	196	123	22	351	283
N. Hanover	114	729	74	382	1122
Onslow	61	436	18	191	717
Duplin	148	672	8	223	936
Sampson	295	524	8	533	878
Cumberland	411	608	53	703	1101
Total	1,827	3,894	199	3,357	6,477

McKay over Hall..2,067. Polk's maj..3,120.

VIII.	Donnell, *W.*	Lane, *L.*		
Beaufort	846	466	932	527
Pitt	574	414	634	476
Greene	258	314	302	276
Washington	330	146	329	124
Tyrrell	332	101	283	92
Hyde	416	267	318	164
Craven	503	528	654	628
Carteret	468	318	434	315
Jones	167	142	203	142
Lenoir	258	361	225	356
Wayne	268	846	254	911
Total	4,293	3,924	4,568	4,011

Donnell's maj.....369. Clay's maj...557.

[The vote at two precincts on the "Banks" in Hyde, which usually give Whig majorities, was lost, not having been returned by the Sheriff.]

IX.	Outlaw, *W.*	Biggs, *L.*		
Currituck	160	569	157	551
Camden	500	92	556	101
Pasquotank	518	244	663	232
Perquimons	421	203	441	223
Chowan	272	198	305	166
Gates	354	328	355	355
Northampton	435	389	519	364
Hertford	330	222	309	253
Bertie	504	363	475	439
Martin	301	543	310	580
Total	3,795	3,071	4,090	3,264

Outlaw's maj.....724. Clay's maj...826.

KENTUCKY.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

I.	Delany, *W.*	Boyd, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Hopkins	682	877	701	814
Trigg	498	639	557	651
Caldwell	662	981	780	966
Union	489	526	507	584
Crittenden	243	441	284	399
Livingston	323	329	424	327
Callaway	135	732	204	772
Marshall	65	499	94	600
Graves	364	999	386	884
McCracken	300	256	256	195
Ballard	241	374	282	400
Hickman	75	381	304	740
Fulton	117	387		
Total	4,194	7,421	4,779	7,332

Boyd's maj.....3,227. Polk's maj..2,553.

II.	Waddill.	Peyton.		
Butler	299	415	351	290
Breckenridge	861	587	924	464
Christian	924	800	1122	825
Daviess	772	919	808	622
Edmonson	183	308	174	251
Grayson	391	532	432	386
Henderson	551	528	719	637
Hancock	263	209	277	213
Meade	636	265	650	223
Muhlenburg	570	700	657	489
Ohio	508	805	601	513
Total	5,958	6,068	6,715	4,913

Peyton's maj.....110. Clay's maj..1,802.

III.	Todd.	Clarke.		
Warren	885	589	1132	687
Logan	1190	451	1407	374
Barren	941	1185	1306	1108
Monroe	414	589	451	473
Allen	304	694	401	635
Simpson	300	491	455	418
Hart	484	744	579	558
Todd	547	548	784	406
Total	5,065	5,291	6,515	4,659

Clarke's maj.....226. Clay's maj..1,956.

IV.	Buckner	James.		
Boyle	674	433	617	352
Lincoln	749	465	769	335
Adair	577	805	548	639
Casey	539	338	468	214
Pulaski	803	1174	727	708
Wayne	575	555	535	342
Cumberland	577	274	590	167
Russell	482	283	431	178
Clinton	247	395	262	315
Green	954	1069	837	1042
Total	6,177	5,791	5,774	4,292

Buckner's maj....386. Clay's maj..1,482.

V.	Thompson.	Wickliffe.		
Nelson	1184	659	1326	608
Hardin	1279	861	1095	702
Bullitt	552	530	528	436
Spencer	479	508	469	508
Mercer	855	939	557	985
Marion	824	687	715	737
Washington	791	784	660	709
Larue	463	437	382	333
Anderson	352	614	281	552
Total	6,779	6,019	6,013	5,570

Thompson's maj..760. Clay's maj...443.

VI.	Adams, *W.*	Price, *W.*	Clay.	Polk.
Clay	336	282	335	92
Estell	422	427	392	216
Floyd	365	331	190	340
Garrard	382	1005	1128	229
Harlan	511	74	334	75
Johnson	104	355	85	252
Knox	784	210	589	164
Laurel	421	228	384	124
Letcher	110	163	29	161
Madison	913	1145	1202	633
Owsley	265	245	165	129
Perry	204	164	113	84
Pike	360	312	251	238
Rockcastle	351	300	451	73
Whitley	745	66	431	99
Total	6,303	5,307	6,079	2,909

Adams's maj.....996. Clay's maj..3,170.

VII.	Duncan.	Merriwether		
Louisville City	2355	1881	2435	1662
Jefferson	1098	1166	1092	1042
Shelby	1393	831	1441	876
Henry	756	1037	708	1044
Oldham	464	550	426	625
Trimble	326	568	268	507
Carroll	368	444	382	370
Total	6,763	6,487	6,752	6,046

Duncan's maj.....276. Clay's maj...706.

VIII.	Morehead, *W.*	Trabue, *N.*	Marshall, *L.*	
Woodford	553	282	213	750 473
Bourbon	763	346	400	1208 521
Scott	375	920	389	803 938
Franklin	937	182	365	816 634
Jessamine	419	321	399	616 469
Owen	353	416	738	485 937
Fayette	948	676	533	1695 824
Total	4,348	3,143	3,037	6,373 4,796

Morehead's maj. over Trabue..1,205; over Marshall..1,311. Clay's maj...1,577.

IX.	Cox, *W.*	French, *L.*		
Clark	1043	432	996	314
Montgomery	766	678	678	597
Bath	771	987	611	783
Fleming	1246	968	1143	771
Lewis	586	630	506	543
Carter	227	645	148	508
Greenup	588	594	593	385
Lawrence	414	400	347	345
Morgan	367	757	247	512
Breathitt	158	382	120	231
Total	6,166	6,473	5,389	4,989

French's maj.....307. Clay's maj...400.

X.	Gaines.	Desha.		
Mason	1534	847	1608	799
Bracken	790	495	753	443
Boone	984	818	888	712
Nicholas	771	782	678	703
Harrison	870	1075	859	975
Campbell	478	722	358	618
Kenton	912	1055	687	920
Pendleton	351	616	287	530
Grant	434	564	396	493
Gallatin	372	398	348	351
Total	7,496	7,382	6,862	6,544

Gaines's maj.....124. Clay's maj...318.

Out of 136,939 legal voters in the State, 90.351 have voted for the call of a Constitutional Convention.

RECAPITULATION.

Districts.	Whig.	Loco.	Clay.	Polk.
I. Delany	4194	Boyd 7421	4779	7332
II. Waddill	5958	Peyton 6068	6715	4913
III. Todd	5065	Clarke 5291	6515	4659
IV. Buckner	6177	James 5791	5774	4292
V. Thomps'n	6799	Wickliffe 6019	6013	5570
VI. Adams	6303		6079	2909
Price	5307			
VII. Duncan	6763	Merriw'thr 6487	6752	6046
VIII. Morehead	4348	Marshall 3037	6373	4796
Trabue (Native)		3143.		
IX. Cox	6166	French 6473	5389	4989
X. Gaines	7496	Desha 7372	6862	6544
Total	64,556	53,959	61,260	51,988

TENNESSEE.

Dist. EAST TENNESSEE.

I. GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	N. S. Brown, *W.*	A. V. Brown, *L.*	Foster, *W.*	Brwn,
Johnson	368	99	348	77
Carter	744	186	708	176
Sullivan	392	1343	328	1463
Washington	843	1098	832	1211
Hawkins	1178	1314	1141	1372
Greene	1023	1522	992	1598
Cocke	826	244	886	195
Total	5,374	5,806	5,235	6,092

Loco maj. 432; do. in '45, 857; Whig *gain*, 425.

II.				
Jefferson	1582	345	1419	296
Grainger	1067	658	938	580
Claiborne	634	826	512	828
Campbell	408	401	355	464
Anderson	656	330	616	348
Morgan	197	230	190	225
Sevier	830	104	781	95
Blount	1082	734	955	745
Monroe	905	1057	801	956
Total	7,361	4,685	6,567	4,537

Whig maj. 2,676; do. in '45, 2,030; Whig *g*. 646.

III.				
Knox	2126	573	1900	554
Roane	942	806	901	726
Bledsoe	527	355	519	262
Rhea	260	379	235	329
Meigs	134	635	123	625
McMinn	911	1040	887	980
Polk	318	546	233	434
Bradley	641	978	604	894
Hamilton	628	721	613	548
Marion	526	391	498	339
Total	7,013	6,424	6,513	5,691

Whig maj. 589; do. in '45, 822; Whig *loss*, 233.

IV. MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Fentress*	97	450	78	433
Overton	413	1183	333	1150
Jackson	1219	846	1057	862
White	1050	603	949	553
De Kalb	601	623	548	535
Van Buren	113	239	117	195
Warren	376	1223	335	1192
Coffee	323	1002	275	1001
Total	4,192	6,169	3,692	5,921

Loco maj, 1,977; do. in '45, 2,229; Whig *g*. 252.

* Unofficial.

V.			Clay.	Polk.
Franklin	378	1114	335	1141
Lincoln	677	2400	651	2316
Bedford	1497	1515	1431	1555
Marshall	702	1431	614	1395
Total	3,254	6,460	3,031	6,407

Loco maj. 3,206; do. in '45, 3,376; Whig *g*. 170.

VI.				
Hickman	270	992	223	1022
Maury	1500	1963	1243	1850
Giles	1398	1521	1245	1381
Lawrence	631	662	502	555
Wayne	691	421	651	448
Hardin	566	798	477	734
Total	5,056	6,357	4,341	5,990

Loco maj. 1,301; do. in '45, 1,649; Whig *g*. 348.

VII.				
Wilson	2441	1070	2364	1045
Rutherford	1708	1593	1599	1457
Cannon	360	842	330	793
Williamson	1893	927	1758	908
Total	6,402	4,432	6,051	4,203

Whig maj. 1,970; do. in '45, 1,848; Whig *g*. 122.

VIII.				
Smith	2389	823	2257	796
Sumner	833	1902	823	1888
Davidson	2347	1728	2177	1570
Total	5,569	4,453	5,257	4,254

Whig maj. 1,116; do. in '45, 1,003; Whig *g*. 113.

IX.				
Montgomery	1182	983	1104	901
Robertson	1196	804	1128	808
Stewart	529	679	479	678
Dickson	336	689	293	650
Humphreys	278	525	263	480

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	331	466	923	466
Henry	720	1249	705	1176
Total	4,572	5,395	4,895	5,159

Loco maj. 823; do. in '45, 264; Whig *loss*, 559.

X.				
McNairy	882	853	830	803
Hardeman	616	943	598	1003
Fayette	1021	963	1092	1097
Shelby	1409	1207	1307	1316
Tipton	308	447	331	490
Haywood	726	631	694	664
Lauderdale	263	248	266	203
Dyer	378	261	327	249
Total	5,603	5,553	5,445	5,825

Whig maj. 50; Loco do in '45, 380; Whg *g*. 430.

XI.				
Perry, &c	824	615	659	472
Henderson	1141	525	1124	464
Madison	1451	779	1213	701
Carroll	1351	619	1282	518
Gibson	1339	684	1189	616
Weakley	640	1035	670	961
Obion	308	463	272	466
Total	7,054	4,720	6,409	4,198

Whig maj. 2,334; do. in '45, 2,211; Whig *g*, 123.

RECAPITULATION.

	N. S. Brown.	A. V. Brown.	Foster.	Brown.
East Tenn	19,767	16,915	18,245	16,320
Middle "	27,994	31,551	25,639	30,292
West "	13,708	11,988	12,852	11,665
Total	61,469	60,454	56,736	58,277

Maj. for N S. Brown, 1,015. Maj. for Brown, 1,470

INDIANA.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

I.	Embree, W.	Owen, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Crawford	595	383	462	397
Dubois	273	562	229	501
Gibson	842	725	797	810
Harrison	1297	1014	1252	1144
Orange	708	899	706	1026
Perry	596	249	564	334
Pike	486	464	459	491
Posey	879	886	673	1155
Spencer	640	478	586	496
Vanderburgh	676	538	675	556
Warrick	453	826	394	850
Total	7,445	7,054	6,797	7,769

Embree's maj.....391. Polk's maj..1,072.

II.	Davis.	Henley.		
Clarke	1119	1328	1132	1417
Floyd	1073	1033	956	981
Jackson	595	780	662	1048
Jefferson	1773	1377	1835	1427
Jennings	951	686	872	669
Scott	502	451	481	441
Washington	1117	1515	1149	1660
Total	7,130	7,170	7,080	7,643

Henley's maj.....40. Polk's maj....556.

III.	Hackleman.	Robinson.		
Dearborn	1245	1660	1616	1971
Decatur	1166	1080	1275	1091
Franklin	1172	1474	1325	1583
Ohio	372	483	193	168
Ripley	978	917	1060	908
Rush	1512	1293	1580	1362
Switzerland	977	1001	961	1006
Total	7,422	7,908	8,010	8,089

Robinson's maj...486. Polk's maj.....79.

IV.	Smith.	Test.		
Fayette	936	835	1051	908
Henry	1266	798	1458	1005
Union	714	666	682	672
Wayne	2072	1211	2321	1436
Total	4,988	3,540	5,512	4,021

Smith's maj.....1,448. Clay's maj..1,491.

V.	McCarty.	Wick.		
Bartholomew	899	947	1035	1068
Brown	73	454	59	432
Hamilton	831	626	859	766
Hancock	687	652	719	736
Johnson	682	1085	659	1150
Madison	816	728	813	854
Marion	1695	1402	1715	1634
Shelby	1027	1064	1107	1342
Tipton	89	129	(new county.)	
Total	6,799	7,097	6,966	7,982

Wick's maj.....298. Polk's maj..1,016.

VI.	Dunn.	Dobson.		
Daviess	878	635	807	764
Green	856	889	762	909
Knox	982	642	1709	821
Lawrence	936	984	1019	1085
Martin	424	453	276	516
Monroe	757	1009	721	1118
Morgan	1434	938	1023	1078
Owen	847	788	754	888
Sullivan	551	1015	464	1221
Total	7,365	7,343	6,905	8,400

Dunn's maj.....22. Polk's maj..1,495.

VII.	Thompson.	Wright.	Clay.	Polk.
Clay	3-9	737	429	662
Hendricks	1209	884	1262	844
Parke	1301	1408	1378	1329
Putnam	1530	1508	1540	1367
Vermillion	743	760	787	762
Vigo	1260	927	1515	856
Total	6,402	6,224	6 910	5,829

Thompson's maj..178. Clay's maj..1,090.

VIII.	Brier.	Pettit.		
Boone	728	816	816	871
Carroll	800	712	712	965
Clinton	540	726	645	944
Fountain	909	1075	947	1387
Montgomery	1303	1380	1450	1521
Howard	198	236	129	133
Tippecanoe	1351	1398	1550	1551
Warren	642	368	779	470
Total	6,471	6,789	7,028	7,842

Pettit's maj.....311. Polk's maj....814.

IX.	Pratt	Cathcart.		
Benton	41	67	40	69
Cass	811	731	768	671
Elkhart	509	807	758	964
Fulton	417	348	344	308
Jasper	163	230	128	175
Kosciusko	751	611	623	553
Lake	128	287	114	206
Laporte	913	997	1009	831
Marshall	263	375	199	256
Miami	737	785	569	517
Porter	311	384	311	305
Pulaski	122	173	123	124
St. Joseph	759	592	863	6-3
Wabash	809	797	601	575
White	261	290	259	218
Total	7,070	7,474	6,709	6,446

Cathcart's maj....395. Clay's maj....263.

X.	Ewing.	Rockhill.		
Adams	251	309	198	296
Allen	878	866	861	849
Blackford	68	263	81	205
De Kalb	341	404	269	327
Delaware	862	639	940	732
Grant	414	491	353	423
Huntington	375	390	277	316
Jay	334	307	331	352
Lagrange	723	630	590	457
Noble	490	536	390	430
Randolph	801	722	818	808
Steuben	368	433	328	303
Wells	241	323	195	305
Whitley	295	304	222	237
Total	6.441	6,617	5,843	6,190

Rockhill's maj....176. Polk's maj....356.

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	Whig. '47.	Loco. '44.	Clay.	Polk.
I.	*Embree..7445	Owen 7054	..6797	7769
II.	Davis.....7130	*Henley..7170	..7087	7643
III.	H'cklem'n 7422	*Robinson 7908	..8010	8089
IV.	*Smith ...4988	C. H. Test.3540	..5512	4021
V.	McCarty..6799	*Wick....7097	..6966	7982
VI.	*Dunn....7365	Dobson...7343	..6905	8400
VII.	*Thomps'n6402	Wright...6224	..6910	5829
VIII.	Brier.....6471	*Pettit....6789	..7028	7842
IX.	Pratt.....7070	*Cathcart.7474	..6709	6446
X.	Ewing 6441	*Rockhill.6617	..*843	6190
Total	67,533		67,216 67,867	70,181

Whig maj. now....317. Polk's maj...2,314.

* Elected.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Clinch.	Governor, 1847. Loco. Towns.	Governor, 1845. Whig. Crawford.	Governor, 1845. Loco. M'Allist'r.
Appling	106	160	151	164
Baker	246	425	204	357
Baldwin	317	315	315	268
Bibb	602	665	651	724
Bryan	112	69	103	85
Bulloch	34	382	27	413
Burke	590	370	549	332
Butts	243	354	253	375
Camden	89	181	110	214
Campbell	251	569	214	474
Carroll	362	705	394	656
Cass	731	1341	641	944
Chatham	776	582	700	715
Chattooga	350	426	300	330
Cherokee	594	977	533	740
Clark	616	437	538	398
Cobb	718	975	638	835
Coweta	758	645	808	689
Crawford	364	454	433	467
Columbia	489	282	522	277
Dade	68	286	45	240
Decatur	391	385	348	279
De Kalb	759	990	577	762
Dooly	317	517	260	427
Early	152	368	151	292
Effingham	175	110	226	111
Elbert	986	174	991	168
Emanuel	195	269	206	217
Fayette	417	644	428	651
Floyd	569	600	380	446
Forsyth	453	657	463	641
Franklin	354	1032	354	922
Gilmer	297	786	213	559
Glynn	121	33	112	19
Greene	796	131	786	115
Gwinnett	736	711	757	680
Habersham	446	784	388	784
Hall	527	683	529	599
Hancock	456	321	507	307
Harris	785	409	813	390
Heard	355	452	313	398
Henry	888	878	884	815
Houston	627	687	637	654
Irwin	66	313	99	258
Jackson	513	664	517	644
Jasper	429	471	475	493
Jefferson	519	93	544	84
Jones	406	443	424	443
Laurens	455	22	589	16
Lee	320	206	284	185
Liberty	185	142	203	168
Lincoln	267	175	275	183
Lowndes	422	355	410	383
Lumpkin	530	973	556	946
Macon	383	321	364	292
Madison	336	365	338	335
Marion	450	470	469	349
McIntosh	125	117	109	124
Meriwether	739	792	695	833
Monroe	688	670	733	644
Montgomery	224	27	215	26
Morgan	393	281	412	299
Murray	502	949	415	624
Muscogee	1039	853	1071	851
Newton	913	442	896	471
Oglethorpe	470	152	576	172
Paulding	277	391	243	355
Pike	737	835	642	783
Pulaski	219	307	249	379
Putnam	388	312	425	318
Rabun	59	299	37	250
Randolph	673	683	575	650
Richmond	679	488	747	474
Scriven	195	222	241	225
Stewart	907	786	904	690
Sumter	571	466	544	440
Talbot	741	813	862	744
Taliaferro	363	68	412	54
Tattnall	291	76	313	75
Telfair	183	162	201	174
Thomas	441	330	431	255
Troup	1023	433	1005	440
Twiggs	267	414	320	403
Union	300	743	217	527
Upson	611	356	649	385
Walker	635	770	537	584
Walton	526	721	505	744
Ware	205	205	176	190
Warren	575	325	607	372
Washington	612	558	629	508
Wayne	62	81	67	96
Wilkes	421	345	439	354
Wilkinson	388	513	425	528
Total	41,931	43,320	41,514	39,763
Towns's maj.	1,289.	Crawford's maj.	1,751.	

Legislature, '47.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	24	67	91
Loco-Foco	21	63	84
Whig maj.	3	4	7

MARYLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Goldsborough,	Governor, 1847. Thomas.	Governor, 1844. Pratt.	Governor, 1844. Carroll.
Allegany	1518	1536	1433	1520
Anne Arundel / Annapolis	1641	1623	1730	1650
Baltimore City	8735	10,302	7968	9190
Baltimore Co.	1919	2490	2153	2902
Calvert	422	381	462	395
Caroline	605	597	659	639
Carroll	1524	1854	1831	1731
Cecil	1366	1467	1525	1585
Charles	623	407	761	560
Dorchester	1281	864	1328	976
Frederick	2980	2898	3132	3104
Harford	1373	1395	1490	1414
Kent	635	462	701	544
Montgomery	953	862	1085	905
PrinceGeorge's	885	787	1027	749
Queen Anne's	766	688	759	745
Somerset	1270	928	1335	1031
St. Mary's	662	397	764	494
Talbot	730	778	778	745
Washington	2591	2454	2632	2576
Worcester	1251	1198	1487	1043
Total	33,730	34,368	35,040	34,492
Thomas's maj.	638.	Pratt's maj.	548.	

Dist.	Whig.	Congress, '47.	Loco	Maj.
I.	Chapman	*4521	——	*3725 796
II.	Roman	7136	Shriver	6818 318
III.	Whig	5712	Ligon	7449 1731
IV.	Kennedy	7108	McLane	7649 541
V.	Evans	4909	Carmichael	4444 465
VI.	Crisfield	4497	Loco	3760 737
Total		33,883		33,839

* Vote for Governor—Chapman had no opponent.

Legislature—Largely Whig in each House.

ALABAMA.

GOVERNOR, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Davis, *W.*	Chapman, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Autauga	520	492	475	633
Baldwin	173	182	149	120
Barbour	1002	700	1113	860
Benton	584	1528	373	1382
Bibb	416	541	450	596
Blount	106	764	84	774
Butler	699	295	666	405
Chambers	1268	768	1158	936
Cherokee	468	1149	356	955
Clarke	223	602	232	631
Coffee	maj.	50	142	315
Conecuh	393	333	441	277
Coosa	487	937	400	796
Covington	223	112	148	139
Dale	maj.	180	209	616
Dallas	839	704	864	722
De Kalb	231	795	207	700
Fayette	255	901	153	796
Franklin	523	1009	498	1079
Greene	995	674	1090	819
Henry	maj.	120	367	546
Jackson	114	1732	87	1751
Jefferson	284	609	264	585
Lauderdale	644	870	474	919
Lawrence	642	720	469	783
Limestone	494	730	325	965
Lowndes	714	630	710	678
Macon	990	433	1087	626
Madison	523	1297	357	1720
Marengo	814	548	726	634
Marion	176	625	120	638
Marshall	219	889	162	875
Mobile	1284	1117	1403	1347
Montgomery	1136	821	1016	836
Monroe	567	353	567	359
Morgan	526	426	271	682
Perry	600	841	769	849
Pickens	1039	1035	872	967
Pike	927	731	862	768
Randolph	414	840	288	747
Russell	818	681	736	624
St. Clair	51	661	46	644
Shelby	529	459	511	472
Sumter	1020	618	927	1061
Talladega	832	902	633	851
Tallapoosa	839	976	728	705
Tuscaloosa	1070	827	902	964
Washington	325	350	273	279
Walker	233	519	170	442
Wilcox	594	597	585	629
Total	28,064	34,623	26,084	37,740

Chapman's maj...6.909. Polk's maj...11,056.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1847.

I. John Gayle, *Whig*, 5,050; Taylor, *Loco*, 4,490.
II. Henry W. Hilliard, *W.* elected without opp.
III. No opposition to Samson W. Harris, *Loco.*
IV. W. M. Murphy, *W.* 4,370; S. W. Inge, *L.* 4,528.
V. D. Hubbard, *L.* 2,923; G. S. Houston, *L.* 4,746.
VI. Acklen, 2,747; Pope, 1,284; W. R. W. Cobb, 3,330: (all *Locos.*)
VII. Phillips, 793; S. F. Rice, 4,024; F. W. Bowdon, 5,419: (all *Locos.*)

TEXAS—1847.

D. R. Miller elected Governor over G. T. Wood, —both Loco-Focos of course. We have no definite results.

LOUISIANA—CONGRESS—1847.

Dist.	Montegut.	LaSere	Saunders.	Harm'n.
I. Orleans, 1st &3d Muni.	1540	2520	Madison	218 185
Plaquemine	12	251	Point Coupée	214 389
St. Bernard	61	42	St. Helena	158 186
Total	1,613	2,813	St. Tammany	191 211
La Sere's maj.		1,200	Tensas	132 118
			Washington	148 217
			W.Bat.Rouge	70 maj.
			W. Feliciana	360 360
			Total	3,323 3,909
			Harmanson's maj.	586

Dist.	Thibodeaux.	Landry.
II. Ascension	241	240
Assumption	338	248
Jefferson	468	487
Lafourche	555	80
Orleans, 2d Munic'y & Algiers	1701	1862
St. Charles	109	44
St. James	318	218
St. John	192	193
Terrebonne	358	117
Total	4,280	3,489
Thibodeaux's maj.		791

Dist.	Saunders.	Harm'n.
III. Avoyelles	203	464
Carroll	205	227
Catahoula	234	356
Concordia	100	78
E.Bat'nRouge	275	357
E. Feliciana	360	360
Franklin	87	188
Iberville	397	202
Livingston	117	220
Total	3,604	4,138
Morse's maj.		534

Dist.	Waddell.	Morse.
IV. Bossier	99	183
Calcasieu	(no return)	
Caldwell	24	136
Caddo	232	283
Claiborne	270	490
De Soto	55	266
Jackson	(no return)	
Lafayette	138	235
Morehouse	154	65
Natchitoches	350	482
Ouachita	127	183
Rapides	340	521
Sabine	260	250
St. Landry	709	490
St. Martin	353	260
St. Mary	324	173
Union	(no return)	
Vermillion	99	121
Total	3,604	4,138
Morse's maj.		534

Net Loco-Foco majority in the State .....1,529.

LEGISLATURE—'47.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Whig	15	51	66
Loco-Foco	17	47	64

Whig majority on Joint Ballot..... 2

MISSISSIPPI—1847—CONGRESS.

Dist.	*Ind.*	*Loco.*
I.	Josselyn.	Thomp.
De Soto	766	696
Itawamba	569	941
Lafayette	722	651
Marshall	1165	1213
Panola	600	333
Pontotoc	661	875
Tippah	926	1304
Tishemingo	588	1142
Tunica	36	36
Total	6,033	7,191
Thompson's maj.		1,158

Dist.	McClung, *W.*	Feath'n.
II. Bolivar	73	58
Carroll	754	847
Chickasaw	608	1912
Choctaw	570	767
Coahoma	229	153
Lowndes	719	667
Monroe	891	835
Noxubee	517	548
Oktibbeha	292	391
Sunflower	48	48
Tallahatchie	210	228
Yalobusha	676	879
Total	5,587	6,433
Featherston's maj.		846

Dist.	*Whig.*	*Loco.*
III.	Tompkins.	Roberts.
Atala	414	635
Hinds	1120	705
Holmes	635	468
Issaquena	79	51
Kemper	415	570
Lauderdale	402	693
Leake	296	266
Madison	653	463
Meshoba	223	270
Newton	236	256
Rankin	355	345
Scott	175	240
Warren	925	428
Washington	130	75
Winston	338	490
Yazoo	543	435
Total	6,939	6,390
Tompkins's maj.		549

☞ Two years ago, the same Counties gave Tompkins 4,509, Roberts 6,583.

State Officers.—No ticket in nomination but the regular Loco-Foco. Matthews, Loco, chosen Gov-

IV. No serious opposition to Albert G. Brown, present Governor, though some votes were cast for Gen. Quitman, now fighting in Mexico.

ernor by some 5,000 majority over Bradford, Whig volunteer. For Secretary of State, the vote (complete except Wayne Co.) stands—

Patterson, Whig vol. 23,714 Stamps, Loco, 25,845
Stamps ahead.....2,126.

The Loco-Foco Auditor and Treasurer had no Whig opponents.

IOWA.

Dist. I. CONGRESS, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Counties.	Browne.	Thompson.	M'Knight.	Briggs
Appanoose	29	55	8	42
Dallas	14	7	(No return.)	
Davis	307	370	"	
Henry	624	493	614	370
Jefferson	586	666	421	516
Jasper	55	17	15	27
Keokuk	207	343	164	202
Lee	1098	1191	767	1040
Mahaska	363	338	300	251
Marion	180	231	104	128
Monroe	87	140	49	79
Polk	141	176	74	78
Van Buren	786	977	732	820
Wapello	509	526	(No return.)	
Total	4,986	5,530	3,248	3,553

Thompson's maj..544. Briggs's maj..305.

II.	M'Knight.	Leffler.	M'Knight.	Briggs.
Clayton	188	184	144	163
Clinton	157	179	157	163
Cedar	243	221	212	221
Delaware	107	87	69	76
Dubuque	617	749	492	490
Benton	20	55	28	13
Jackson	292	435	222	357
Jones	159	157	81	71
Johnson	292	331	254	300
Linn	312	374	197	272
Iowa	26	40	13	31
Scott	340	327	337	285
Muscatine	359	345	361	348
Washington	353	273	306	223
Louisa	423	320	359	291
Desmoines	947	1004	894	769
Buchanan	15	40	(Not organized.)	
Winnesheik	23	58	(No return.)	
Total	4,873	5,159	4,134	4,073

Leffler's maj.....286. M'Knight's maj...61.

Aggregate Votes, 1846.

Governor..McKnight...7,907 Briggs.....8,250
Congress..Hedrick.....7,693 Leffler.....8,515
Mitchell....7,555 Hastings....8,364
Loco maj. (average).....816.

1847.

Whig.		Loco.	Loco Maj.
President of Board of Public Works:			
Geo. Wilson	10,053	H. W. Sample 10,297	244
Secretary of State:			
Madison Dagger	9,592	Chas. Corkery 10,733	1,144
State Treasurer:			
Pierce B. Fagen	9,786	Paul Brattain 10,631	845
Congress..Whig total	9,859	Loco do. 10,689	830

ARKANSAS—1846.

Robert W. Johnson, Loco, elected to Congress without opposition.

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Loco-Foco	22	62	84
Whig	3	23	26
Loco majority	19	39	58

MICHIGAN.

1847.—Returns incomplete. Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom Loco, has about 5,000 majority for Governor over Jas. M. Edmunds, Whig. Charles E. Stuart, Loco, elected to Congress from the Kalamazoo District over G. W. Gordon, Whig. The new Legislature stands—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	21	51	72
Loco-Foco	1	15	16
Loco majority	20	36	56

Dist. CONGRESS, 1846. PRESIDENT, 1844.

I. Counties.	Whig. Lawrence.	Loco. McClel.	Abo. Stew't.	Clay.	Polk.	Abo.
Hillsdale	892	1026	168	958	1084	212
Lenawee	1640	1830	182	2177	2272	228
Monroe	313	1163	11	870	1283	48
Washtenaw	1853	1657	271	2347	2549	386
Wayne	1744	2101	146	2345	2737	192
Total	6,442	7,877	777	8,697	9,925	1,066

McClelland ov. Lawrence, 1,435. Polk's maj. 1,228.

II.	Gordon.	Bradley.	Hussey.			
Total	8,678	9,515	1,127	8,723	9,448	1,487

Bradley over Gordon, 837. Polk over Clay, 725.

III.	Wisner.	Bingham.	Canfield.			
Clinton	210	252	20	255	283	19
Chippewa	40	47	...	14 maj.		
Genesee	612	603	196	733	676	183
Ingham	495	519	54	432	441	45
Livingston	685	925	80	687	1030	108
Lapeer	279	374	76	399	502	88
Mackinaw	50	109	...	43	100	
Macomb	708	877	126	963	1359	140
Oakland	1934	1812	262	2225	2833	377
Saginaw	90	134	6	107	104	2
St. Clair	450	569	36	569	617	27
Shiawassee	231	274	125	300	269	96
Total	5,780	6,492	981	6,527	8,214	1,084

Bingham over Wisner, 712. Polk ov. Clay, 1,687.

WISCONSIN—Official.

1847. DELEGATE. 1845.

Counties.	Whig. Tweedy.	Loco. Strong.	Abol. Durkee.	W. maj. Collins.	L. maj. Martin.
Brown	151	157	.....		159
Calumet	7	39	.....		62
Columbia	306	198	3	(New Co.)	
Crawford	59	152	.....		58
Dane	470	400	7		40
Dodge	418	442	50		72
Fond-du-Lac	360	274	73		56
Grant	1162	897	3	320	
Green	398	354	54		33
Iowa & Rich.	478	557	.....		61
La Fayette	574	647	.....	(New Co.)	
La Pointe	4	57	.....	"	"
Jefferson	578	503	56		50
Manitowoc	64	67	.....		40
Marquette	154	190	5		51
Milwaukee	799	797	60		44
Portage	116	123	.....		30
Racine	971	713	175		253
Rock	1060	683	89	85	
Sauk	134	117	.....		12
St. Croix	51	92	.....	(No Ret'rns.)	
Sheboygan	294	195	6		32
Walworth	1008	841	159		108
Washington	198	396	8		181
Waukesha	659	583	198	(New Co.)	
Winnebago	197	144	27		22
Total	10,670	9,648	973	405	1,364

Tweedy ov. Strong, 1,012. Martin's maj. 959. Whig gain, 1,971.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We are on the eve of another Presidential Election. Let none fancy that, since it is approached so calmly, it will be conducted sluggishly and terminated without excitement. Whoever cherishes such an illusion mistakes the character of the American People and the impulses which sway them. Equally idle is the imagination that Party lines are to be effaced and broken down in this contest—that the prestige of some heroic achievement or the glitter of an epaulette is to chase from the popular mind all memory of the radical differences of sentiment which have so often arrayed one-half our countrymen in fierce conflict with the other. Idle chimeras these! offspring of an empty heart or a sickly brain! With the progress of events a particular measure may become more or less important, the emphatic assertion of a certain principle more or less essential, but the question of questions remains and will remain. At one time, the establishment or maintenance of a Sound and Uniform Currency; at another, the upbuilding and cherishing of new or feeble branches of Home Industry; at another, the proper disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; at a fourth Peace or War, Spoliation or Justice; but underneath all these, mightier than any, more enduring than all, lives ever the elemental difference in which parties have their origin—on one side the idea that Government should be CREATIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE, BENEFICENT; on the other, the negative, skeptical, do-nothing element, whose axioms are 'The best Government is that which governs least,' 'The People are inclined to expect too much from Government,' &c.—which sees in a Canal, a Railroad, a Harbor, a Protective Duty, only a means of enriching a few individuals at the expense of the community, and which cannot conceive how any can be benefited by a public work without inflicting injury in at least equal measure upon others. The fundamental axioms of this negative philosophy are really hostile to Common Roads and Common Schools required and sustained by Law, as well as to those elements of National well-being against which it now directs the energies of a great party. The antagonism of sentiment growing out of these conflicting views of the nature and true ends of Government cannot, in the nature of things, be lastingly compromised; it cannot be terminated by the result of any one election. It must be potentially felt in the party contests and popular agitations of many years to come.

On this and all the great questions growing out of it, THE TRIBUNE maintains emphatically the doctrines of the Whig Party. It advocates PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY, wherever such Protection may be needed, and to the extent of the necessity; a NATIONAL CURRENCY, sound and of uniform value, composed of Coin and Paper in such proportions as public interest and general convenience shall dictate; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, by the General and State Governments, each in its own sphere, and by Associations, liberally incited thereto by such facilities as Legislation may safely and justly afford; and such disposition of the PUBLIC LAND PROCEEDS as shall secure the benefit thereof to the People of all the States throughout all future time. Above all, this paper will 'study the things that make for PEACE,' and strenuously oppose the fell spirit of War, the lust of Conquest and the passion for Military Glory, so mortally adverse to all the ideas of Social and Political Economy to which it is devoted, as a mildew to genuine Democracy, as utterly at variance with Christianity, and as a scandal to the Nineteenth Century. These views will be faithfully and fearlessly commended to public favor; while our opposition to the Extension of Human Slavery over one foot of soil where it has not now a legal existence shall be unsparing, uncompromising and subject to no consideration of Party advantage or Presidential triumph. Far sooner will we sink with our principles than succeed without them, however desirable success or however mortifying defeat.

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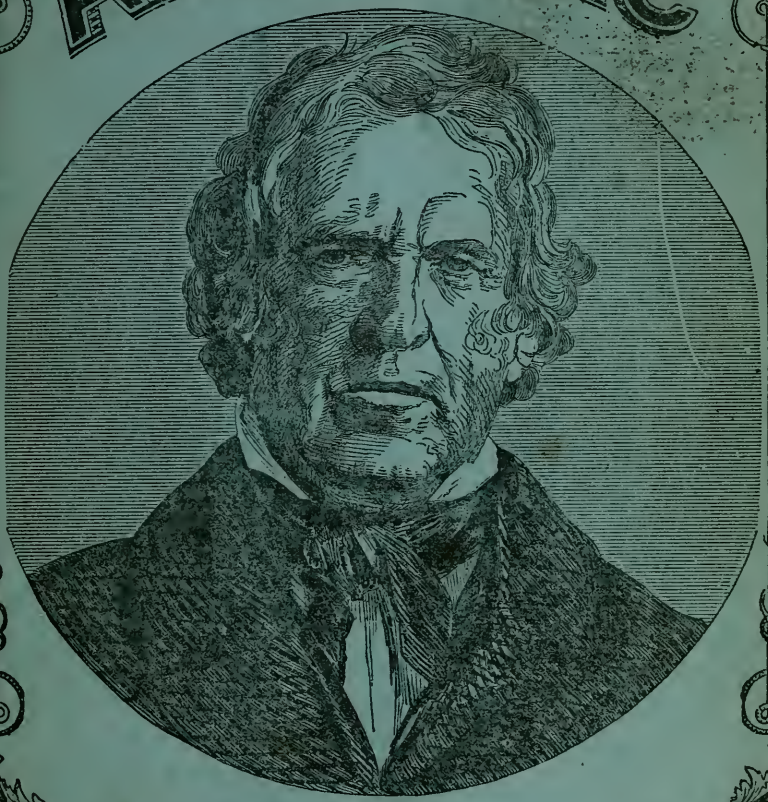

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1849

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK

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Wright, Silas.....1

THE ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

Those who have the means, and can secure at New-York a passage in the steamship from Panamá to San Francisco, will find that mode of travel the quickest and best; they will be in the gold region in 30 or 40 days. The distances are, New-York to Chagres, 2,860 miles; thence to Panamá, 60; Panamá to San Francisco, 3,600 miles; thence to the gold country 80 to 150 Expense, for best accommodations, $400; second class passengers, $200 Sailing vessels, in the Atlantic ports, charge $75 down to $30, for a passage, made in 18 or 20 days, to Chagres, 60 miles from Panamá, in 9° N. latitude. The length of the passage round South America is 18,000 miles, lasts about six months, and is very tedious, even to cabin passengers, who pay about $300 in first class ships, board included. The two land routes through our own territory—one by Missouri and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the other by Sante Fé and the river Gila—are long, tedious, not without perils, and exposed to privations; yet those who start early, well mounted and provided, will go through this way; and for persons who start from points West of the Alleghanies, these are probably as good routes as any. If the writer wese starting before March, an not sure of a passage from Panamá, he woul probably take ship to Vera Cruz, and thence trav el over land, by way of Mexico (City) to Maza lan or some point on the Pacific, whence passag could be got; and if such could not be found would keep on by land to California. With tw or three hundred Mexican dollars, (gold will ar swer,) we believe the trip to San Francisc could be made over this route in 60 or 70 day and not unpleasantly. Not less than 20 nor mor than 80 should travel together. They must pur chase hardy horses or mules, at Vera Cruz or fa ther West, as speed or economy shall dictate.

On Dec 18, 1848, Mr Greeley moved in Congres "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested t consider and report upon the expediency of ten porarily employing the whole or some portion o the national vessels now on the Pacific station, i the transportation, at moderate rates, of America citizens and their effects, from Panamá and th Mexican ports on the Pacific to San Francisco. It is as lawful to convey citizens in a national shi from an unhealthy to a healthy climate, as to tran port food to a foreign land suffering from famine

11th Month, NOVEMBER, 1849. 30 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	14 34	6 35	4 52	6 5	11 34	6 32	4 55	6 9	8 58	6 30	4 57	6 12	6 19	5 8	6 23	7 34
2	Fr	14 53	6 37	4 50	6 52	ev. 15	6 33	4 54	6 56	9 39	6 31	4 56	7 0	6 20	5 7	7 14	8 15
3	Sa	15 12	6 38	4 49	7 45	0 57	6 35	4 52	7 50	10 21	6 32	4 55	7 54	6 21	5 6	8 9	8 57
4	G	15 30	6 39	4 48	8 44	1 40	6 36	4 51	8 50	11 4	6 33	4 54	8 54	6 22	5 5	9 9	9 40
5	M	15 49	6 40	4 47	9 48	2 26	6 37	4 50	9 53	11 50	6 34	4 53	9 57	6 23	5 4	10 11	10 26
6	Tu	16 7	6 42	4 45	10 54	3 16	6 38	4 49	10 59	ev. 40	6 35	4 52	11 2	6 24	5 3	11 15	11 16
7	W	16 24	6 43	4 44	morn	4 13	6 39	4 48	morn	1 37	6 37	4 51	morn	6 25	5 3	morn	ev. 13
8	Th	16 42	6 44	4 43	0 1	5 26	6 41	4 47	0 5	2 50	6 38	4 50	0 7	6 26	5 2	0 17	1 26
9	Fr	16 59	6 45	4 42	1 7	6 50	6 42	4 46	1 10	4 14	6 39	4 49	1 12	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 50
10	Sa	17 16	6 47	4 41	2 12	8 8	6 43	4 45	2 13	5 32	6 40	4 48	2 15	6 27	5 0	2 18	4 8
11	G	17 33	6 48	4 40	3 15	9 14	6 44	4 44	3 16	6 38	6 41	4 47	3 16	6 28	5 0	3 16	5 14
12	M	17 49	6 49	4 39	4 18	10 2	6 45	4 43	4 17	7 26	6 42	4 46	4 17	6 29	4 59	4 14	6 2
13	Tu	18 5	6 51	4 38	5 19	10 44	6 47	4 42	5 17	8 8	6 44	4 45	5 16	6 30	4 59	5 10	6 44
14	W	18 21	6 52	4 37	sets	11 22	6 48	4 41	sets	8 46	6 45	4 44	sets	6 31	4 58	sets	7 22
15	Th	18 36	6 53	4 36	5 33	11 59	6 49	4 40	5 37	9 23	6 46	4 43	5 40	6 32	4 57	5 53	7 59
16	Fr	18 51	6 54	4 35	6 12	morn	6 50	4 39	6 17	9 55	6 47	4 43	6 20	6 33	4 57	6 35	8 31
17	Sa	19 6	6 56	4 34	6 55	0 31	6 51	4 39	7 0	10 28	6 48	4 42	7 4	6 34	4 56	7 19	9 4
18	G	19 20	6 57	4 34	7 42	1 4	6 53	4 38	7 47	11 1	6 49	4 41	7 51	6 35	4 56	8 7	9 37
19	M	19 34	6 58	4 33	8 33	1 37	6 54	4 37	8 38	11 33	6 50	4 41	8 42	6 36	4 55	8 57	10 9
20	Tu	19 48	6 59	4 32	9 27	2 9	6 55	4 37	9 32	morn	6 51	4 40	9 35	6 37	4 55	9 49	10 45
21	W	20 1	7 1	4 31	10 24	2 45	6 56	4 36	10 28	0 9	6 53	4 39	10 31	6 38	4 54	10 42	11 27
22	Th	20 14	7 2	4 31	11 23	3 27	6 57	4 35	11 26	0 51	6 54	4 39	11 29	6 38	4 54	11 38	morn
23	Fr	20 27	7 3	4 30	morn	4 15	6 58	4 35	morn	1 39	6 55	4 38	morn	6 39	4 54	morn	0 15
24	Sa	20 39	7 4	4 29	0 24	5 15	6 59	4 34	0 26	2 39	6 56	4 38	0 28	6 40	4 53	0 34	1 15
25	G	20 51	7 5	4 29	1 27	6 31	7 1	4 34	1 29	3 55	6 57	4 37	1 30	6 41	4 53	1 33	2 31
26	M	21 2	7 7	4 28	2 33	7 40	7 2	4 33	2 34	5 4	6 58	4 37	2 34	6 42	4 53	2 34	3 40
27	Tu	21 13	7 8	4 28	3 42	8 44	7 3	4 33	3 41	6 8	6 59	4 36	3 40	6 43	4 53	3 37	4 44
28	W	21 24	7 9	4 27	4 53	9 38	7 4	4 32	4 51	7 2	7 0	4 36	4 50	6 44	4 52	4 43	5 38
29	Th	21 34	7 10	4 27	rises	10 24	7 5	4 32	rises	7 48	7 1	4 36	rises	6 45	4 52	rises	6 24
30	Fr	21 44	7 11	4 27	5 30	11 10	7 6	4 32	5 35	8 34	7 2	4 35	5 39	6 46	4 52	5 53	7 10

Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
1	11 43 44	3 3 morn.	3 16 morn	3 37 morn.	3 39 morn.
9	11 44 2	3 53 even.	4 6 even.	4 17 even.	4 29 even.
17	11 45 15	9 4 even.	9 17 even.	9 28 even.	9 40 even.
25	11 47 19	10 5 even.	10 18 even.	10 29 even.	10 41 even.

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.
Third Quarter	7	3 39 morn.
New Moon	14	4 29 even.
First Quarter	22	9 40 even.
Full Moon	29	10 41 even.

For the Moon's Place for November and December, see page 1.

12th Month, DECEMBER, 1849. 31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S. ° ′	Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Ch'n.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sa	21 53	7 12	4 26	6 28	11 55	7 7	4 31	6 33	9 19	7 3	4 35	6 38	6 47	4 52	6 53	7 55
2	G	22 2	7 13	4 26	7 33	ev. 41	7 8	4 31	7 38	10 5	7 4	4 35	7 42	6 47	4 52	7 57	8 41
3	M	22 11	7 14	4 26	8 41	1 28	7 9	4 31	8 45	10 52	7 5	4 35	8 49	6 48	4 52	9 3	9 28
4	Tu	22 19	7 15	4 26	9 50	2 16	7 10	4 31	9 54	11 40	7 6	4 35	9 57	6 49	4 52	10 8	10 16
5	W	22 26	7 16	4 25	10 58	3 9	7 11	4 31	11 1	ev. 33	7 7	4 35	11 3	6 50	4 52	11 11	11 9
6	Th	22 33	7 17	4 25	morn	4 5	7 12	4 31	morn	1 29	7 8	4 35	morn	6 51	4 52	morn	ev. 5
7	Fr	22 40	7 18	4 25	0 4	5 4	7 13	4 30	0 6	2 28	7 9	4 34	0 8	6 51	4 52	0 12	1 4
8	Sa	22 47	7 19	4 25	1 9	6 16	7 14	4 30	1 9	3 40	7 10	4 35	1 10	6 52	4 52	1 11	2 16
9	G	22 53	7 20	4 25	2 11	7 28	7 15	4 30	2 11	4 52	7 11	4 35	2 11	6 53	4 52	2 9	3 28
10	M	22 58	7 21	4 25	3 12	8 35	7 16	4 31	3 11	5 59	7 12	4 35	3 10	6 54	4 52	3 5	4 35
11	Tu	23 3	7 22	4 25	4 12	9 33	7 17	4 31	4 10	6 57	7 12	4 35	4 8	6 54	4 53	4 1	5 33
12	W	23 8	7 23	4 25	5 11	10 19	7 17	4 31	5 8	7 43	7 13	4 35	5 6	6 55	4 53	4 55	6 19
13	Th	23 12	7 24	4 26	6 8	11 1	7 18	4 31	6 4	8 25	7 14	4 35	6 1	6 56	4 53	5 49	7 1
14	Fr	23 15	7 24	4 26	sets	11 38	7 19	4 31	sets	9 2	7 15	4 35	sets	6 57	4 53	sets	7 38
15	Sa	23 18	7 25	4 26	5 37	morn	7 20	4 31	5 43	9 39	7 15	4 36	5 47	6 57	4 54	6 2	8 15
16	G	23 21	7 26	4 26	6 27	0 15	7 20	4 32	6 32	10 12	7 16	4 36	6 36	6 58	4 54	6 51	8 48
17	M	23 23	7 26	4 27	7 20	0 48	7 21	4 32	7 25	10 43	7 17	4 36	7 29	6 59	4 54	7 43	9 21
18	Tu	23 25	7 27	4 27	8 16	1 21	7 22	4 32	8 20	11 19	7 17	4 37	8 23	6 59	4 55	8 36	9 55
19	W	23 26	7 28	4 27	9 13	1 55	7 22	4 33	9 17	11 52	7 18	4 37	9 20	7 0	4 55	9 30	10 28
20	Th	23 27	7 28	4 28	10 12	2 28	7 23	4 33	10 15	morn	7 19	4 38	10 17	7 0	4 56	10 25	11 7
21	Fr	23 27	7 29	4 28	11 13	3 7	7 23	4 34	11 15	0 31	7 19	4 38	11 16	7 1	4 56	11 21	11 48
22	Sa	23 27	7 29	4 29	morn	2 48	7 24	4 34	morn	1 12	7 20	4 39	morn	7 1	4 57	morn	morn
23	G	23 27	7 30	4 29	0 16	4 35	7 24	4 35	0 17	1 59	7 20	4 39	0 17	7 2	4 57	0 19	0 35
24	M	23 26	7 30	4 30	1 21	5 34	7 25	4 35	1 21	2 58	7 21	4 40	1 20	7 2	4 58	1 18	1 34
25	Tu	23 24	7 31	4 31	2 28	6 45	7 25	4 36	2 27	4 9	7 21	4 40	2 26	7 3	4 58	2 21	2 45
26	W	23 22	7 31	4 31	3 38	7 54	7 25	4 37	3 36	5 18	7 21	4 41	3 34	7 3	4 59	3 26	3 54
27	Th	23 19	7 31	4 32	4 50	9 0	7 26	4 37	4 47	6 24	7 22	4 41	4 44	7 3	5 0	4 33	5 0
28	Fr	23 16	7 32	4 33	6 1	9 56	7 26	4 38	5 58	7 20	7 22	4 42	5 55	7 4	5 0	5 41	5 56
29	Sa	23 13	7 32	4 33	rises	10 47	7 26	4 39	rises	8 11	7 22	4 43	rises	7 4	5 1	rises	6 47
30	G	23 9	7 32	4 34	6 17	11 39	7 26	4 40	6 22	9 3	7 22	4 44	6 26	7 4	5 2	6 41	7 39
31	M	23 5	7 32	4 35	7 29	ev. 31	7 27	4 40	7 33	9 55	7 23	4 44	7 36	7 5	5 2	7 49	8 31

Sun on Mer. D.	H. M. S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
1	11 49 24	3 33 even.	3 46 even.	3 57 even.	3 59 even.
9	11 52 45	10 18 morn.	10 31 morn.	10 42 morn.	10 54 morn.
17	11 56 31	2 20 even.	2 33 even.	2 44 even.	2 56 even.
25	ev. 0 33	8 40 morn.	8 53 morn.	9 4 morn.	9 16 morn.

MOON'S PHASES. When	D.	H. M.
Third Quarter	6	2 9 even.
New Moon	14	10 54 morn.
First Quarter	22	2 56 even.
Full Moon	29	9 16 morn.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

Alabama, *Ala.*
Southern do., *S. Ala.*
Northern do., *N. Ala.*
Arkansas, *Ark.*
Brevet, *brvt.* or *bvt.*
Brigadier-General, *Brig. Gen.*
California, *Cal.*
Canada, *Ca.*
Colonel, *Col.*
Connecticut, *Con.*
Delaware, *Del.*
District of Columbia, *D. C.*
East Indies, *E. I.*
England, *Eng.*
Germany, *Ger.* Georgia, *Ga.*
Illinois, *Ils.* Indiana, *Ia.*
Ireland, *Ire.* Iowa, *Io.*
Florida, *Fl.* France, *Fr.*
Kentucky, *Ky.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Lieut.-Col.*
Louisiana, *La.*
Maine, *Me.*
Maryland, *Md.*
Massachusetts, *Ms.* or *Mass.*
Michigan, *Mich.* or *Mn.*
Mississippi, *Miss.*; also *S. Miss.* and *N. Miss.* for Northern and Southern do.
Missouri, *Mo.*
New-Hampshire, *N. H.*
New-Jersey, *N. J.*
New-Mexico, *N. M.*
New-York, *N. Y.*
Northern do., *N. N. Y.*
Southern do., *S. N. Y.*
North America, *N. A.*
North Carolina, *N. C.*
Ohio, *O* Oregon, *Or.*
Pennsylvania, *Pa.*
Eastern Pennsylvania, *E. Pa.*
Western do., *W. Pa.*
Postmaster, *P. M.*
Post-office, *P. O.*
Prussia, *Pr.*
Rhode Island, *R. I.*
Scotland, *Scot.*
Secretary of Treasury, *Sec. Treas.*
South Carolina, *S. C.*
Steamer, *Str.*
Tennessee, *Te.* or *Ten.*: also *E. Ten.*, *W. Ten.*, and *M. Ten.*, for East, West and Middle Tennessee.
Texas, *Tex.* or *Tx.*
United States, *U. S.*
Vermont, *Vt.* Virginia, *Va.*
Eastern do., *E. Va*
Western do., *W. Va.*
West Indies, *W. I.*
Wisconsin, *Wis.*

EXPLANATIONS.—Where practicable, the native State, or country, of public officers named, is annexed, usually in an abbreviated form.

Many persons labor under the unfounded impression that citizens from other countries fill an undue proportion of the places of profit, power, honor and trust, in the U. S. Facts, however, are the best arguments Our political opponents are blamed for many things, but when the numbers of the adopted citizens are considered, no one will accuse Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Bancroft, Allen, Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Cass, Jackson, Woodbury, and their associates, with tempting them with too many offices. The detailed expenditure for consuls, custom-houses, lights, envoys, the navy, seamen's protection, &c., will enable the reader to compare the cost of protecting foreign commerce, with the charges on inland trade.

POPULATION, VALUE OF PROPERTY, STATE DEBTS, ELECTIONS, SALARIES, &c.

The 'old thirteen' States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles; the thirty now incorporated contain 1,450,000, which, with the Great West, gives 3,311,110 square miles as the area of the territory of the Republic. The value of real and personal property is nearly 8,500 millions of dollars. In 1775, the population was about 2,500,000; it is now (Nov. 30) estimated at 21,300,000.

States and Territories—1849.	Members in H. of Rep. 1849.	Estimate of Population, June, 1847.	Val. property millions of $s.	Rate of Interest.	State Elections held 1849.	Governors and their Salaries. Whigs in *Italics.*	Seat of Government in each State, &c.	State Debts, absolute and Contingent, in Dollars.
1..Alabama.....	7	690,000	276	8	August 6.	Reuben Chapman, $3,500	Montgomery,	12,223,033
2..Arkansas.....	1	152,400	61	6 [1]	August 6.	Thomas S. Drew...2,000	Little Rock,	3,618,227
3..Connecticut*...	4	330,000	132	6	April 2.	*Clark Bissell*.....1,100	Hartford & N.-Haven	32,212
4..Delaware*.....	1	80,000	32	6	Nov. 13.	William Tharp.....1,333	Dover,	None.
5..Florida.....	1	75,000	30	8	October 1.	*Tho. S. Brown.*[5]..2,500	Tallahassee,	Uncertain
6..Georgia*.....	8	800,000	320	8	October 1.	Geo. W. B. Towns..3,500	Milledgeville,	1,779,875
7..Illinois	7	735,000	294	6	August 6.	August. C. French..1,000	Springfield,	14,042,718
8..Indiana.....	10	960,000	384	6	August 6.	James Whitcomb..1,500	Indianapolis,	6,221,778
9..Iowa.....	2	130,000	52	7	August 6.	Ansel Briggs.....1,000	Iowa City,	55,000
10..Kentucky.....	10	855,000	342	6	August 6.	*John J. Crittenden.*2,500	Frankfort,	4,608,735
11..Louisiana.....	4	470,000	188	5 [2]	Nov. 5.	Isaac Johnson.....6,000	Baton Rouge,	16,238,131
12..Maine.....	7	600,000	240	6	Sept. 10.	John W. Dana 1,500	Augusta,	1,008,200
13..Maryland*	6	495,000	198	6 [3]	October 3.	Philip F. Thomas..2,000	Annapolis,	16,285,462
14..Massachusetts*.	10	850,000	340	6	Nov. 12.	*George N. Briggs*..2,500	Boston,	6,201,586
15..Michigan.....	3	370,000	148	7	Nov. 5.	Epaph. Ransom...1,500	Lansing,	2,715,768
16..Mississippi.....	4	640,000	256	8 [1]	Nov. 4	Jos. W. Matthews.3,000	Jackson,	7,271,707
17..Missouri	5	600,000	240	6 [1]	August 6.	Austin A. King.....1,500	Jefferson City,	634,997
18..N.-Hampshire*.	4	300,000	120	6	March 13.	Jared W. Williams.1,000	Concord,	None.
19..New-Jersey*. ..	5	416,000	166	6	Nov. 6.	Daniel Haines.....2,000	Trenton,	37,000
20..New-York*.....	34	2,780,000	1112	7	Nov. 6.	*Hamilton Fish*....4,000	Albany,	24,446,580
21..North Carolina*	9	765,000	306	6	August 9.	*Charles Manly*....2,000	Raleigh,	977,000
22..Ohio	21	1,850,000	740	6	October 9.	*Seabury Ford*.....1,500	Columbus,	19,233,687
23..Pennsylvania*..	24	2,125,000	850	6	October 9.	*Wm. F. Johnston*..3,000	Harrisburg,	40,578,949
24..Rhode Island*..	2	130,000	52	6	April 4.	*Elisha Harris*..... 400	Providence & Newp't.	233,719
25..South Carolina*	7	605,000	242	7	October 8.	W. B. Seabrook....3,500	Columbia,	3,622,039
26..Tennessee	11	950,000	380	6	August 2.	*Neil S. Brown*.....2,000	Nashville,	3,212,856
27..Texas.....	2	140,000	56	–	Nov. 5.	George T. Wood...2,000	Austin,	11,000,000
28..Vermont.....	4	302,000	121	6	Sept. 4.	*Carlos Coolidge*.... 750	Montpelier,	None.
29..Virginia*.....	15	1,270,000	508	6	April 26.	John B. Floyd.....3,333	Richmond,	9,313,178
30..Wisconsin.....	3	215,000	86	7 [4]	Nov. 6.	Nelson Dewey.....1,250	Madison,	None.
31..Terr. Oregon...	d. 1	25,000	8	—	—	Joseph Lane,[6]...3,000	Oregon City,	[7]
32...Ter. California..	—	35,000	—	—	—	Persifor F. Smith.	San Francisco,	None.
32.. " New-Mexico.	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	Santa Fé,	None.

* The thirteen original States.
[1] By contract, as high as 10.
[2] Bank Interest 6; conventional as high as 10.
[3] And on tobacco contracts, 8.
[4] On debts and judgments in favor of the United States 6.
[5] William D. Moseley, Governor till July.
[6] Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
[7] Amount of State Debts, in 26 States, $205,637,338.

THE ELECTION OF 1848.

THE year hastening to a close as this Almanac is prepared for the press has been signalized by memorable revolutions in Europe and America. Dissimilar in some of their aspects, they are yet identical in their most vital principles. In either case, the essential end was the replacement of dynasties which had ceased to regard BENEFICENCE and the widest diffusion of blessings as the chief end of government by others which should prove more enlightened and faithful. In monarchical Europe, the security or aggrandizement of the reigning family, the maintenance of Aristocratic caste, or power, or affluence, had come to be practically regarded by most Governments as their 'being's end and aim,' to which the happiness, enlightenment and contentment of the unprivileged millions were made of small account. Hence Ministerial and Court intrigues, rigid Censorships of the Press, the increase of Armies, the multiplication of Police, the exhaustion of Treasuries and the increase of National Debts, until Public Credit was with difficulty sustained, while Employment for the Poor became scanty and precarious, Wages depressed and inadequate, and the condition of immense masses insupportable. Yet while Bread grew scarce Knowledge was day by day more widely disseminated; the Steam-Press, the Primary School, even the Railroad, were, in spite of every obstacle, rapidly though silently educating the People into a clearer understanding of their rights and wrongs, their misery and its authors: and when the train was at length fired, partly through accident, partly through kingly infatuation, and the despotism of Louis Philippe had provoked the Resistance of February, all Europe (Russia excepted,) was found ripe for Revolution. The torch flung up by the workmen of Paris ignited the whole atmosphere, not of France only, but of Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Principalities of the Lower Danube, and their skies were lurid with the glare of one general conflagration. That conflagration may be checked at this point and driven back on that; it may even seem to be overpowered and expiring; but it cannot be extinguished until it has burnt out of civilized Europe the last vestige of despotic and aristocratic power. The burning of the French Throne after the taking of the Tuileries typified the approaching destruction of all the thrones in Christendom.

The American Revolution of 1848 differed from that simultaneously proceeding in Europe only as dictated on either side by the circumstances and genius of the People. Here, as across the Atlantic, a caste or clique had seized upon the reins of Government and perverted the power of the State in subserviency to their own sordid ends. What Legitimacy and Divine Right were to the governing class in the Old World, that Democracy and the related catch-words were to the governing class here. Instead of being a spirit of freedom and investigation, Democracy had become a mask for self-seeking, a cloak for ambition and grasping intrigue. 'Weigh what 'is offered on either hand, and judge im-'partially between them,' says ever True 'Democracy. 'Ask no questions, but sup-'port the regular nominations,' says Sham Democracy—the Democracy of caucuses and office-seeking combinations: 'You may 'indeed weigh testimony and judge; but 'if you decide that we have not governed 'faithfully—that our measures are not 'wise and beneficent, you prove yourself 'an enemy of Popular Sovereignty, and thus 'unfit to judge of the matter at all.'—That none shall suspect us of mistake or exaggeration in the premises, we quote the following passage from the letter of

Gen. Lewis Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention :

"From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its actions and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.—All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it."

Here you perceive the assertion, the implication, and may discern the practical improvement. The assertion is that a party has existed and does exist in the country which distrusts the capacity of the People for self-government and is secretly if not openly hostile to our entire Republican system. But how shall an alarmed people distinguish these traitors to Liberty from their fellow-citizens?—Very easily : If you find a man opposing the self-styled Democracy and the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, you may know there is one of the recreants. Support to Gen. Cass and his coädjutors is the touchstone of fidelity to Human Freedom. The practical improvement follows inevitably : If you wish to be regarded as a friend of Liberty, of America and of Man, you must vote to make Gen. Cass President and keep his party in power, though you may honestly believe their line of policy pernicious and the measures they advocate most adverse to the public interests and general welfare.

Preposterous as this course of argument is, it has by skillful iteration acquired and exerted an immense influence over the popular mind. It is not too much to say that more than Half a Million Votes are thrown every year for the candidates termed Democratic because they are so designated, and without one thought as to how far their professions of superior Democracy are justified by their acts or their opinions. When it was Democratic, in the vocabulary of party strife, to sustain Protection to Home Industry and liberal appropriations for the improvement of our internal communications, this Half Million of Votes told on that side ; since it has, in the course of the incessant mutations of party interest, become Democratic to *oppose* those principles or measures, these votes are cast as unhesitatingly on the other side. So in regard to other questions. It is within the truth to assume that the party which, in our political struggles, has possessed itself of the Democratic name, has thereby secured an advantage over its antagonist fully equivalent to One Million Votes.

And yet it became evident to keen observers, at the very outset of the late Presidential struggle, that the party wrapped in the mantle of Democracy was doomed to defeat unless saved by some palpable blunder on the other side. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows :

1. The expiring Administration came into power tainted with fraud. Mr. Polk was elected President by the aid of voters attracted to his standard by the resolution of the Convention which nominated him affirming 'that the right of this country to *the whole* of Oregon is clear and indisputable,' and the clearly implied pledge that he, if elected, would enforce said right at the cannon's mouth if necessary ; by the aid of voters who hold to the Protection of Home Labor by discriminating duties, who were deluded by the Kane letter ; by the votes of men conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of Texas unless with the free consent of Mexico, and on terms which should relieve our country from the dishonoring imputation of having loaned her flag and her arms to the cause of Slavery Extension. When the just expectations of each of these classes were blasted by the Oregon Treaty, the Tariff of 1846, and the pushing forward of our troops to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican Department, and directly opposite its chief city, leading inevitably to a bloody, protracted, expensive and deso-

lating War, many thousands who had hitherto 'gone with the party' were repelled and alienated; and though with a large proportion the ties of party were too strong for the dictates of conscience, yet their support of the Administration and its Heir became colder, more hesitating, less effective than it had been, while many openly and utterly renounced the whole concern. When, on the meeting of the XXXth Congress in December, 1847, an Opposition majority in the House was evinced by the choice of a Whig Speaker, the discomfiture of the place-holders was almost ensured. We believe there has never been an instance under our Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen.

But a concurring cause of weakness and dissolution had already been developed in the ranks of the professing Democracy of the Empire State. Here, in 1843, the name of SILAS WRIGHT had been involved in aid of the election of Polk, and he, an original and earnest opponent of the Tyler Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, had been run as Governor, in order to reconcile many Democratic opponents of Annexation to the support of Polk and the party. The plan succeeded but too well. Mr. Polk carried the State by 5,106 votes, and was thereby elected, while Mr. Wright ran far ahead of him for Governor, receiving 10,030 majority. Although this disparity evinced in the clearest manner the immense service which Mr. Wright had done the party in consenting to run on the ticket, yet there were not wanting sycophants and adventurers to poison the ears of the President elect and his coterie with tales of the treachery of Gov. Wright's especial friends, who (they asserted) had placed him at the head of the poll at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, and even plotted to defeat the Electoral Ticket!—Mr. Polk, a weak man, was like all weak men, jealous of superiority and uneasy under a sense of obligation: every intimation that Mr. Wright had elected him was an agony. A misunderstanding followed, as was natural. It is currently understood that the President elect felt constrained to offer a choice of places in his Cabinet to Gov. Wright, who declined it in view of his obligation to the People of New-York, but asked that Azariah C. Flagg should be made Secretary of the Treasury instead. This, if not absolutely promised, was virtually assured; but Mr. R. J. Walker, to whom the Attorney-Generalship had been assigned in the original cast of the Cabinet, refused it as unequal to his deserts, and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, notoriously adverse to Van Buren and Wright in the internal politics of New-York, was called to the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of War. It was understood that the Collectorship of New-York would be bestowed as Messrs. Wright and Van Buren should prefer; but this expectation also was blasted; Mr. C. W. Lawrence, a politician of the Croswell and Marcy school, being appointed instead of Mr. Jona. I. Coddington. The alienation thus originated was fed by a thousand following occurrences, until at length, in November, 1846, Gov. Wright was signally defeated in a canvass for reëlection, and it was asserted that the Administration had connived at and promoted his discomfiture. Gov. Wright died a few months afterward, but the feud thus commenced was fought out over his grave. A State Convention assembled at Syracuse early in '47 to nominate 'Democratic' candidates for State Officers; each wing made the most desperate exertions to secure a majority of the Delegates, and there were several contests for seats, the settlement of which would determine the character of the Convention. Superior management and tact were clearly on the side of the Croswell or Conservative faction, now well known by the appellation of 'Hunkers;' while the more Radical or Wright and Van Buren faction were equally well known as 'Barnburners,' (in allusion to an anti-Radical story of a thick-skulled Dutchman who had burnt his barn to clear it of rats and mice.) The 'Hunkers' carried most of the contested seats, and proceeded to nominate a State Ticket entirely of their own faith, substituting Orville Hungerford for A. C. Flagg as Controller. In the election which followed, the leading and more ardent 'Barnburners' refused to support the ticket so formed, leaving the Whigs to sweep the State by an average majority of over Thirty Thousand. [See Returns in last year's Almanac.]

But the Hunkers, though beaten, claimed to have got possession of the party machinery; appointed a new State Central Committee, and in due time called another State Convention at Albany, which framed an Electoral Ticket and chose the State Delegates to Baltimore.—Meantime the Barnburners had themselves called a State Convention at Utica, the call being made by a majority of the 'Democratic' Members of the Legislature, and as such held to be regular and according to 'the usages of the party.'—This Convention chose a full Delegation

to the National Convention at Baltimore, while the Hunkers chose Representative Delegates by Congressional District Conventions. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, (May 1, 1848,) each side was fully and ably represented, and their conflicting claims were urged with ability and desperate earnestness, first before a large Committee, then in full Convention. It was finally decided that neither should be admitted to cast the vote of New-York in the ballotings for President and Vice-President. The Convention then proceeded to its work, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan for President, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky was afterward nominated for Vice-President. The 'Hunkers' promptly and heartily concurred in these nominations; but the 'Barnburners,' to whom Gen. Cass was especially obnoxious, utterly repudiated them, and promptly called a State Convention, which assembled at Utica, (May 22d,) and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and HENRY DODGE (ex-Governor, and now U. S. Senator,) of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Gov. Dodge declined the nomination and adhered to Gen. Cass; but Mr. Van Buren, though accepting with unfeigned reluctance, resolved to abide the issue. Several gentlemen from other States participated in the doings at Utica, but New-York alone was regularly and fully represented. The New-York Delegates were therefore empowered to attend and take part in a more general Convention called upon farther notice to meet at Buffalo in August, and which did meet accordingly.

Meantime, (June 1, 1848,) a Whig National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, every State in the Union being represented; Texas, which alone had no Delegates present, having instructed Louisiana to vote for her. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, was chosen President. An excited struggle for the Presidential nomination had long been anticipated. A large majority of the Whig voters, in the opinion of this writer, ardently desired and confidently expected the nomination of their old and dearly loved standard-bearer, HENRY CLAY, believing that the People were now ready to do justice to his eminent statesmanship, abilities, devoted patriotism, and unsurpassed public services. A less numerous but most respectable body, especially in New-England, but by no means confined to that section, regarded the transcendent abilities and world-wide fame of DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently calculated to shed lustre on the Chief Magistracy, while his signal and long-continued labors for the Whig cause were deemed fairly to entitle him to this recognition of his worth. Another class perceived in the brilliant achievements, the blameless life and the sound principles of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the Conqueror of Mexico, the elements of unquestionable and merited success, and rigorously urged his nomination. JOHN MCLEAN and THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio had each of them advocates for the Presidency, but they had withdrawn their names from the canvass. And finally, a large majority of the prominent politicians of the party, especially throughout the South and West, and including most of the Whig Members of Congress, discerned in the character and life of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR the elements of a popularity which nothing could withstand, and deemed his nomination equivalent to an election. It is not alone or mainly, they urged, that he has been uniformly successful in the field, winning decisive victories over armies numbering treble and quadruple his own, but that he has uniformly shown himself so wise, so simple, so modest, so scrupulous in his obedience to the civil power, that we urge his nomination, and pledge to it the support of a large majority of the People.

These considerations prevailed with the Convention. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, the votes running as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor	111	118	133	171
Henry Clay	97	86	74	32
Winfield Scott	43	49	54	63
Daniel Webster	22	22	17	13
John M. Clayton	4	4	1	0
*John McLean	2	0	0	0
Total	279	279	279	279

* Withdrawn before.

In point of fact, this nomination had been settled from the beginning. Many Delegates who voted for other candidates at first were known to be really in favor of Gen. Taylor, and only voting for others in deference to the opinions of their constituents.

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President by a decided majority.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor in the Whig ranks had been in no considerable degree personal. The merits claimed for him by his friends were very generally conceded. But it was objected to him that his Military achievements formed, after all, the basis of his aspiration to the Presidency, since without these his personal merits and virtues would never have made him a formidable candidate—and to elevation to high civil trusts on the strength of

brilliant Military achievements the Whig party had ever been strongly opposed. It was farther urged that his opinions on the great leading principles of National Policy had never been clearly enunciated, nor his qualifications for the highest civil station conclusively demonstrated; and especially that on the great absorbing question respecting the admission of Human Slavery into or its exclusion from the Territories of the Union just acquired from Mexico, his opinions were not known to accord with those of that great majority of the Whig party which stood firm for Freedom, but were with reason suspected and even confidently claimed to incline the other way. The objections thus raised were strengthened by the refusal of the Convention to pass a resolutionaffirming the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or even to put forth any formal declaration of fundamental Whig principles at all. On these grounds, many Whigs felt constrained for months after the nomination to withhold their support. But by letters subsequently written by Gen. Taylor the doubts of his fidelity to Whig principles and the apprehensions that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass embodying the principle of Freedom in the Territories, were pretty generally dispelled, and a very general concurrence of the party in his support ultimately secured.

We return to the dissenters at Baltimore from the Cass and Butler nomination. In the progress of the Wright and Croswell controversy in this State, a difference of opinion on a great National question had been gradually developed. When, after the victories on the Rio Grande and the simultaneous declaration of War against Mexico, it became evident that an acquisition of Territory would be among the results of that War, the disposition and future institutions of that Territory become objects of general concern. Just as the XXIXth Congress was closing its first or long session, Mr. David Wilmot, a Representative from Pennsylvania, after a hasty consultation with several of his Northern 'Democratic' friends, moved to add to a bill before the House, designed to give the President control of Three Millions of Dollars wherewith to make Peace, a Proviso in the words following:

"*And be it further enacted,* That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into such Territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said Territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

This Proviso was adopted with little discussion (but not without evoking much feeling) by the House, nearly all the Members from the Free States supporting, while those from the Slave States opposed it. The bill thus amended was sent to the Senate, and was promptly met by Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, with a motion to strike out the Proviso. Mr. Davis of Mass. rose in opposition to this motion, and was speaking against it when word was brought that the House had adjourned without day—the hour of adjournment (noon) having been struck by the House clock, though not yet reached by the Senate's. The bill thus failed for the session, and among the most vociferous mourners over its loss was Gen. Lewis Cass, a Senator from Michigan, who deeply regretted, in repeated conversations, that so fair an opportunity to establish the principle of Freedom in the Territories had been lost.

The next Session witnessed a revival of the bill, and of course of the Proviso; both of which again passed the House, but the latter was now defeated in the Senate—Gen. Cass now ranging himself with its opponents, but in his speech avowing his concurrence in the principle of the Proviso, while he regarded the attempt to establish it as untimely and inauspicious. But soon after the next Congress assembled (Dec. 28, 1847,) the same Gen. Cass addressed an elaborate letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tenn., avowing that a change had taken place in his views, and that he was now opposed to the Proviso altogether, as at best of doubtful constitutionality and at once perilous and useless. This letter was widely circulated, and was doubtless effectual in securing the defeat of the Proviso when the close of the War had removed most of the original grounds of opposition to it. It doubtless exerted an influence also in winning Southern support to Gen. Cass, and thus securing his nomination for President.

Long ere this, however, the Proviso or Free Soil question had become a potent element in the feud which divided the party in New-York. The Wright or Radical wing had never cordially approved the policy of Annexation, though they had acquiesced in it under the stringency of a party necessity, giving pledges to their followers that the acquisition of Texas should not be permitted to operate as an

unbalanced aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Their votes in Congress had been gained for Annexation, upon a distinct pledge that Mr. Polk would select the mode of effecting it prescribed by Mr. Benton's alternative joint resolution—a pledge falsified by the maneuver of having *Mr. Tyler* make the selection just as he was bidding adieu to power.—Of course the Radicals unanimously and cordially supported the Proviso, and adhered to it throughout, while their adversaries fell away from it. At the Syracuse Convention which rejected Flagg and nominated Hungerford, one of the last acts was the laying on the table by the Hunker majority a resolution proposed by the Barnburners which affirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

When, therefore, a call was issued by an Ohio State Convention of dissenters from both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations for a more general Convention at Buffalo of all devoted adherents to the Proviso to nominate a National ticket, the 'Barnburners' naturally responded to the call, as did the Liberty party and a large body of Whig dissenters from the support of Gen. Taylor. The Buffalo Convention assembled on the 8th of August, and was imposing alike in numbers, in ability and in character. Nearly or quite all the Free States, with several of the Slave States, were represented. The deliberations of the Convention were continued through three days, were signally harmonious and dignified, and resulted in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, (son of the late venerated ex-President,) for Vice-President. A series of resolutions were adopted proclaiming the most devoted attachment to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, to the exclusion of Slavery therefrom; declaring in favor of free grants of Public Lands in limited quantities to Actual Settlers; in favor of the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government; of the raising of an adequate Revenue by Duties on Imports, &c. &c.—These Resolutions constitute the Buffalo Platform, which was ably and forcibly commended to the People of the Free States thenceforward to the close of the Presidential canvass, by a number of the ablest and most effective public speakers in the country, and which, we hazard nothing in saying, were commended to the judgment and approval of the People to an extent far beyond what was indicated by the vote for Van Buren and Adams Electors. There is an irresistible tendency in a protracted and engrossing Political contest wherein more than two parties are engaged, to fall away from the weaker into the ranks of the two principal parties. Many thousands who would have preferred the election of Van Buren to that of either of the leading candidates, were constrained ultimately to reason thus—'True, I prefer Van Buren, but my vote will not elect him, while it *may* decide the contest as between Taylor and Cass, and I so greatly prefer one of these to the other that I cannot consent to throw it away.' That this argument did not prevail still more universally is a striking proof of the strength of the Free Soil sentiment throughout the Free States. Only by convincing them that the election of Gen. Cass would not prove detrimental to the cause of Freedom in the Territories, could the great mass of the voters be brought to sustain one or the other.

On the 7th of November, Electors of President were chosen in every State, save that in Massachusetts (where a majority of all the votes is requisite to a choice,) no election was made by the People, but it was well known that the Legislature would choose the Taylor Electors. A decided majority of the Electors so chosen having been nominated and supported by the Whig party as in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, these candidates are already virtually and will soon be actually chosen respectively President and Vice-President, while the Congressional Elections thus far indicate a very decided preponderance of Whigs in the next House of Representatives. The Senate will be more equally divided, probably not more than five majority either way, but no indiscriminate and factious opposition to the new President from a majority of this dignified body need be apprehended.

On the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th falling on Sunday,) Gen. Taylor will doubtless be inaugurated as President and Mr. Fillmore as Vice-President, and the former will immediately form his Cabinet and enter upon the direction of our National concerns. On the 4th of December following, the XXXIst Congress will assemble to consider and adopt such Legislative measures as the condition of the Country, of its depressed Industry and dilapidated Finances, may render necessary. May the Divine blessing attend their mutual labors; and general thrift, plenty, contentment, happiness, crown their efforts with that true glory which springs not from carnage and desolation but which results from exalted power wisely and unselfishly devoted to the lasting good of Mankind!

EUROPE IN 1848.

THE year now closing, will in all time to come remain an epoch in the History of Europe. Within its compass are included events of more importance to the future than any which have occurred for centuries, and the rapidity with which the entire condition and relative positions of the European nations have been changed, is something for which we find no adequate parallel in the records of any age. The history of the two or three previous years, it is true, demonstrated the existence of the causes which have led to these conclusions, but even those who were most confident of the result, did not dream the crisis was so near at hand.

The first token of the approach of these changes, was given on the first day of the year, though its cause may be traced back to the Amnesty granted by Pius IX. The Milanese, who had never borne the Austrian yoke patiently, toward the end of December, 1847, formed a league by which they bound themselves to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco, after the first of January. This league would have drawn an important source of revenue from the Austrian Government, and in order to break down the growing opposition, Radetsky, the Military Governor of Milan, took measures to bring on a collision between the troops and the people. Cigars were given to the garrison, with directions to smoke them in the public streets, and on the afternoon of the 3d, bands of soldiers, thus provided, traversed the promenades. The people gave vent to their disapprobation in murmurs and hisses; the troops fell upon them, and a massacre commenced, which lasted till midnight. The indignation of the Italians at these barbarities was not confined to Milan. At Brescia, Pavia, and other cities of Lombardy, disturbances occurred, in which persons were killed on both sides. The troubles increased from day to day, and Lombardy was declared by the Government at Vienna to be in a state of insurrection. The army of Radetsky was increased, and on the other hand, the King of Sardinia, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of the Italian cause, called out an additional force of 25,000 men on the 10th of the month, and concentrated his army on the line of the Ticino.

In the meantime, similar movements had taken place in Sicily. The people demanded concessions from the King of Naples, which were not granted. An attempt was made to force them into submission, but the Swiss troops refused to fire on the people, and the Duke of Serra Capriola declined accepting the Viceroyalty, unless he should have power to make the desired reforms. Signs of resistance soon began to show themselves; on the 4th a serious outbreak occurred in Messina, which was followed on the 12th—the time secretly appointed for a general rising—by the descent of the country people upon the garrison at Palermo.—The Cavalry which attacked them, was repulsed with a loss of fifty, and, aided by the citizens, they commenced barricading the town. A Provisional Government was appointed on the 15th, and the troops soon after opened a bombardment, which lasted twenty hours. A temporary suspension of hostilities was procured by the intervention of the Foreign Consuls, but the strife was finally terminated on the 19th by a sanguinary battle, which resulted in the taking of the Bank and Royal Palace by the people, after which the soldiers withdrew and the whole city was surrendered to them. Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and other towns, followed the example of Palermo, and the struggle now commenced in earnest, for the Independence of Sicily.

The news of this Revolution created a great sensation throughout Italy, and hastened the fulfillment of promises which othes Princes had made to the People.—The King of Naples resisted the demands of his subjects for a long time. Roberti, Governor of Naples, and Statello, Commander of the Forts, having refused to obey his command to fire upon the populace, he was brought to terms, and on the 29th a Constitution was proclaimed, based mainly upon the French Charter of 1830. A general rejoicing followed this declaration. Early in February, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had previously given token of his liberal designs, granted a Constitution to his dominions, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena proposed to do the same.

Lombardy, whose example had partly contributed to bring about these changes, was now in turn sustained by them.—Martial law was proclaimed by the Austrian Governor, and the most stringent measures taken to suppress the revolutionary feeling, but without effect. The Municipality of Milan addressed a request to the Government at Vienna, that they should grant a separate jurisdiction to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, that the Government be administered by an Aulic Council, independent of that of Vienna, and that the Austrian *employés* be withdrawn, and the stamp and excise laws abolished. This received no immediate attention, and the troubles increased so rapidly that on the 15th of February the Austrian Government issued a manifesto to the Italians, bidding them remember the fate of Poland, and admonishing them to obedience. The activity of the Liberal party, however, was not in the least diminished, and the Government found it impossible to suppress the manifestations of sympathy with the movements in other quarters. The King of Sardinia proclaimed a Constitution in his dominions on the 8th of February, similar in its features to that of France. The general rejoicing on this occasion was strongly expressed in Milan. The troops of Sardinia continued to increase on the Lombard frontier, and it was now evident that their assistance would not be denied, when the Revolution should openly break out.

At this time, public sentiment was aroused in Paris, by a question involving the right of free assemblages of the people to discuss measures of political reform. The growing oppression of Louis Philippe and his Government had not been able to prevent the rapid spread of liberal principles among the people. As a means of organizing this opposition and enlightening its followers in regard to the character of the desired reforms, the practice of public dinners arose, at which they were freely discussed. These dinners soon grew into "banquets," which were held in Paris and the Provinces, and attended by large numbers of persons.—The health of the King was purposely omitted at many of these, and addresses of a bold and energetic character frequently delivered, reports of which found their way into many of the public journals. It was at length decided on the part of the Government to suppress them, and a stormy discussion on this subject took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th of February. It was again taken up on the 13th, when 100 Deputies of the left, many of whom had already taken part in the banquets, resolved to attend them.

The Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which was appointed to be held on the 20th, on a grand scale, gave the Government the occasion they desired. It was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior, and in anticipation of any resistance, the fortifications of Paris were silently inspected and put in order. The Banquet was postponed to the 22d, and in the meantime a body of 250 Deputies, with Odilon Barrot at their head, went to the Minister and declared that his course was illegal. They obtained no satisfaction, however, and after some discussion, it was resolved to abandon the Banquet and impeach the Government. On the 22d the city was filled with troops, between whom and the people there were several collisions, though without bloodshed, and toward night some barricades were erected. A charge of impeachment, signed by 50 Deputies, was handed to the President of the Chamber, but not read.

The next morning, several bodies of the National Guards fraternized with the people. Barricades were again erected on the Boulevards, which were attacked by the troops of the Line and carried with considerable loss. Fighting also took place at other points, and at 3 o'clock the King was constrained to empower Count Molé to form a new Ministry. A temporary pause followed, but toward night the crowd before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were fired on, and the Revolution began in earnest. The dead bodies were borne along the Boulevards; the night was spent in arming and building barricades, and several companies of the Line having fraternized with the National Guards, the city was next morning in the hands of the people. At 12½ o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked and taken

with great slaughter; at 1 o'clock the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the Count of Paris, was announced, but without effect, and immediately afterward the Tuileries was taken and sacked. The King and Queen escaped at the last moment, and after traveling several days in disguise, reached Havre, and went on board an English steamer, which landed them at New-Haven, near Brighton.

The Duchess of Orleans appeared before the Deputies with her sons, accompanied by the Princes, but the Regency was refused, and the victorious mob having invaded the Chamber, they were obliged to fly. After a scene of indescribable tumult, the people agreed that Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Marie and Cremieux should constitute a Provisional Government, with Marrast, Pagnerre, Ferdinand Flocon and Albert as Secretaries. The announcement of these names was received with loud cries of *Vive la République!* and the Assembly then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where, after a sitting of two days and nights, surrounded by an armed and threatening mob, the Republic was finally proclaimed by Lamartine. This was followed on the 27th by the opening of the National Workshops for those who were without work, and a decree for a National Assembly of 900 Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, to meet on the 9th of April. The Chambers of the Peers and Deputies were dissolved; the emancipation of Slaves in all French Colonies proclaimed; the Liberty of the Press established; with many other reforms of nearly equal importance. The Republic gained strength with every day, and those factions which had held aloof from it in the commencement, soon found it advisable to pronounce in its favor.

The effect of this startling and unexpected Revolution was tremendous: its rebound came back from nearly every capital in Europe. The Italians, seeing a war with Austria inevitably at hand, prepared to face it with a confident courage; the Irish and Scotch celebrated the news with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and especially in the former country, the spirit of opposition to British rule rose to an alarming hight. Meetings of the Old and Young Ireland parties were held almost nightly, addressed by John Mitchel, W. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher and others, and the *United Irishman*, the organ of the Young Ireland or Physical Force party, was filled with articles on the subject of defence and military discipline. The popular leaders openly avowed their determination to push matters to the last extremity in case their hopes of a Repeal of the Union should be frustrated. Without preventing by force the assemblages of the people, the British Government opposed them in every way, and all the military strength which could be spared from other points, was ordered to Dublin and the disturbed districts. Ireland thus wavered for a time in that position, where a slight preponderance would have turned the balance either way.

Germany was ripe for a change, and the effect of a newly-created Republic of France was instantaneously manifested. The people rose up everywhere, and again demanded those reforms which had been so long promised and withheld. Their call was this time stern and peremptory, and their Kings and Princes found it convenient to listen. The first concessions were made by the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on the 29th of February, granted his people Freedom of the Press, a National Guard, Trial by Jury, and the Right of Public Assembly. On the same day, the Canton of Neufchatel, which had previously had some misunderstanding with the Swiss Diet, declared itself an Independent Republic. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, after a stubborn resistance to the wishes of his people, was besieged in his palace on the first of March, and obliged to grant the desired reforms. On the 2d the King of Wirtemberg proclaimed Liberty of the Press, which was also promised to the people by the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Nassau followed on the 4th by conceding the usual reforms, and the King of Bavaria on the 6th, after a violent tumult which lasted two days.

The citizens of the two great German Capitals, emboldened by the changes in other quarters, now assumed a firmer attitude toward their Governments, and pressed their demands with urgency.—They received no satisfactory reply, and an insurrection broke out simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin, on the 13th of March. In Vienna, a body of 2,000 Students, with the officers of the University, marched to the Palace to demand Freedom of the Press. Refusing to retire at the command of the Archduke Adalbert, they were fired upon, and several killed. Having been joined by 20,000 of the populace, they attacked the soldiers, captured some cannon, and barricaded the city. The fight lasted till night, terminating in the triumph of the People, and the granting of all their demands. The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed, and that Minister was obliged to flee from Austria.

In Berlin, an outbreak took place on the 13th, followed, on the 15th, by barricades and a fight between the citizens and soldiers. The King retired to Potsdam, but returned on the morning of the 18th, and issued a decree granting the usual liberal measures. A collision with the troops was again brought on, resulting in a bloody struggle, which lasted 18 hours. Order was finally restored, but the dead bodies were carried in solemn procession to the King, who was obliged to stand uncovered before them. The Ministry having been changed, immediate measures were taken to call together a Constitutional Assembly, elected by the people.—Similar revolts took place in Magdeburg, Halle and Erfurt.

Up to this time Lombardy had remained in a highly inflamed and unsettled state. On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Milan, promising to grant a Constitution. Cassati, the chief Magistrate, immediately hoisted the Italian tricolor, and a battle ensued, which lasted till the 23d, when the army of Radetsky retreated to Mantua, and Charles Albert entered the city at the head of the Piedmontese troops. At the same time this Monarch declared war against Austria. On the 1st of April he was in possession of Lodi, and, gradually advancing with his army, threw up a line of fortifications between Parma and Piacenza, while Radetsky invested Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. Parma took advantage of this state of affairs, to force a liberal Constitution from its Duke, and in Modena a Provisional Government was declared.

The King of Bavaria abdicated his throne on the 22d of the month, in favor of his son, Maximilian II. Four days afterward, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein declared themselves free of allegiance to Denmark, and were insured of the protection of Prussia. In Ireland, as a means of checking the revolutionary spirit, the Government caused the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher on the 22d of March, on a charge of sedition.—These proceedings created a great excitement among the people, who in many districts were in a starving and desperate condition. The greatest anxiety at this time, however, was felt in regard to the Chartists' movement in England. Their meetings had been revived, and a system of organization adopted, which excited great alarm. The 10th of April was fixed upon for the presentation of their monster petition to Parliament, and in anticipation of an outbreak, upward of 50,000 Special Constables were enrolled and large bodies of troops held in readiness. But the meeting on Kennington Common proved a failure in point of numbers and sentiment, and the petition was presented without violence. The objects of the movement were comprised in the following six points: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. No property qualification; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

The French Republic was not inactive during these occurrences. The Provisional Government labored hard to mold the convulsed elements of France into their new form, yet, on account of physical difficulties, the election of Representatives was necessarily postponed till the 23d of April, and the opening of the Assembly to the 4th of May. Large demonstrations of the people were constantly held, and the Deputations of Irish, Poles and Italians, who demanded assistance from the Provisional Government, considerably embarrassed its operations, yet the country was preserved from serious difficulty by the admirable line of policy adopted by Lamartine. There were also dissensions in the Government concerning the Organization of Labor, and on the 16th of April Paris was so violently agitated on this subject, that the rappel was beaten and the National Guard called out. Nevertheless, the elections passed over without serious disturbance, and on the 4th of May the National Assembly, about 800 in number, met together in Paris, and commenced the labor of organizing a Constitution, Lamartine, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Ledru-Rollin, having been elected as an Executive Council, to administer the Government.—The disturbances occasioned by the design of the Council to abolish the National Workshops, and other causes, increased nevertheless, and on the 15th of May the National Assembly was invaded by a large body of rioters headed by Barbès, Blanqui, and others. The Assembly was declared to be dissolved, and the mob proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to form a new Provisional Government, where they were surrounded by the National Guard and arrested. This was the second crisis in the history of the Republic.

In Italy, the army of Charles Albert, augmented by troops from all parts of Italy, continued to gain advantages over the Austrian forces. By the 28th of April it had broken the Austrian line in three places and advanced to Vallegio; on the 4th of May the King crossed the Adige, and on the 18th commenced the siege of Peschiera. Gen. Nugent, whose forces had threatened Venice, now effected a

junction with Radetsky, and Vicenza was attacked, but without success. A grand battle between the united armies took place at Goito on the 29th, and the Italians were victorious. Peschiera surrendered the following day. On the 9th of June Lombardy was united to Piedmont by a popular vote of 561,002 to 681. The other portions of Italy were nearly equally agitated. Sicily declared herself independent on the 13th of April, and the Neapolitan fleet immediately commenced the bombardment of Messina. A most imminent riot broke out in Rome on the 1st of May, which resulted in the establishment of a popular Ministry.

Scarcely any part of Europe had by this time escaped the effect of these great Revolutions. In Posen a fierce and sanguinary warfare was carried on between the forces of Mierolawski, the Polish leader, and the German troops. Hungary and Bohemia were on the point of open rebellion against Austria; the Ban of Croatia summoned a Diet of the Sclavonic nations, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the Danube, forced their rulers to fly, and appointed a Provisional Government. The war between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein was prosecuted with changing advantages, but the blockade of the German ports by Denmark rendered this quarrel very burdensome to Prussia.

The condition of Ireland grew more exciting and momentous. John Mitchel, from his cell in Newgate, continued to write his bold and defiant epistles to Lord Clarendon, which were published in the *United Irishman*. The organization, arming and drilling of clubs was carried on diligently in secret, and the population of the Southern Provinces was ready at any moment to break out in open rebellion.—The Irish Confederation addressed the friends of Ireland in America for assistance in prosecuting the struggle. On the 5th of May a union took place between the Confederation and the Repeal Association, and thenceforth a Revolution was considered almost inevitable. The trials of Smith O'Brien and Meagher for sedition took place about the middle of May, but the Juries could not agree upon a verdict. On the 27th, John Mitchel was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He was immediately put on board of a war steamer for Bermuda. The country continued in a highly excited state through the month of June and July. The papers devoted to the Irish cause were one by one suppressed; small collisions took place between the peasantry and the police, and many of the leaders of the Rebellion were arrested and imprisoned. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Doheny, and others, resisted the warrant of arrest and took refuge in the mountains of Waterford. The headquarters of the Rebellion was on the mountain of Slievenamon, in the neighborhood of which a camp of three or four thousand troops, under the command of Gen. McDonald, was formed. Toward the end of July, the state of the country became very imminent, and the Government took every possible measure of precaution and defence, in momentary expectation of an outbreak. Lord Hardinge was called to the command of the forces in Ireland. The City of Dublin, and the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, &c., were declared under martial law, and on the 29th of July a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, offering £500 for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, O'Reilly and Doheny.—On the same day a body of the constabulary, under the command of Inspector Trant, attempted to arrest Smith O'Brien at Ballingarry, when a skirmish ensued, in which several persons were killed.—Riots also broke out at Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other places in the insurgent Districts, but no important conflict took place, the influence of the Clergy having contributed greatly to prevent a complete union of the Irish. Many of the leaders escaped to France and America, and on the 5th of August Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thurles. Meagher was soon afterward taken, and the insurrection was subdued, so far as armed opposition was concerned. The State Trials, which opened at Clonmel in the early part of October, have since resulted in the conviction of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue and McManus, for high treason, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon them; but as a fiat on a writ of error has been granted by the Attorney-General, there is a probability of their obtaining a new trial.

In France, after the insurrectionary attempt of May 15 had been overcome, the dangerous position of the Government was by no means ended. The thousands of workmen who were employed in the National Workshops, seeing that they would soon be without regular means of support, furnished ready material for the designs of those parties who aspired to the ascendancy. For more than a month the city remained in a disturbed and anxious state, which increased from day to day, until the 22d of June, when opportunity

was given for the long-gathering storm to find vent, by the draughting of 3,000 operatives to the Provinces. These men returned—and large numbers of others joining with them, the eastern portion of the city was barricaded during the night and next day, so that by the morning of the 24th about 40,000 insurgents were armed for a struggle, protected by formidable defences. The National Guards were repulsed on the evening of the 23d in attempting to force a barricade. The executive authority was confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the Council, and the Assembly appointed him Military Dictator on the 24th, and declared Paris in a state of siege. The bombardment of the barricades was commenced on the same day. On the 25th, after terrible conflicts at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare, the insurrection was quelled on the left bank of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris having been killed in endeavoring to mediate between the opposing parties. The insurgents were finally subdued on the 26th, after great slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and at the Clos St. Lazare.—Four Representatives and seven Generals were killed in the battle; the number of dead is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. About 8,000 persons were taken prisoners.

The Executive Power was confided to Gen. Cavaignac, upon his resignation of the Dictatorship, and he has since continued to exercise it. The country has been at times seriously disturbed, principally through the endeavors of the Legitimists and Bonapartists to advance the interests of their leaders. The Legitimist riots were mainly confined to the South of France, where the support of the people was relied on. The National Guard, however, proved true to the Republic, and the attempts were soon quelled. A great deal of apprehension was felt, on account of the election of Prince Louis Bonaparte to fill one of the vacancies in the National Assembly. and the Government prepared itself to subdue any violent demonstration. The crisis passed over, nevertheless, without disturbance, and the Prince quietly took his seat in the Assembly.—The measures of Cavaignac, in suppressing a number of the journals belonging to the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and in prolonging a state of siege, drew upon him much censure, and his situation was for a time not without danger. The report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the Insurrections having been laid before the Assembly by M. Bauchard, that body decided on the 26th of August to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière for complicity in those movements. These men immediately made their escape to London.

The condition of France has since been comparatively tranquil. The discussion upon the Constitution was hastened by the Assembly, and the entire instrument was completed by the end of October.—The 10th of December was appointed for the first Presidential Election, and public attention is, at this writing, taken up by the claims of the various candidates for the office. The main struggle will lie between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, and there is much reason to believe that the latter will be chosen.

Turning back to Charles Albert, whom we left in his victorious march against the army of Radetsky, we are obliged to change the character of our record. On the 10th of June the Austrians appeared before Vicenza, which capitulated after a bombardment of 18 hours. Padua surrendered on the 15th, Palma Nuova on the 25th, and notwithstanding partial victories gained by the Piedmontese at Rivalta and Rivoli, their course was completely checked. A month passed without any decisive action having taken place, but toward the end of July the Austrian army, reinforced by fresh troops, drove the forces of Charles Albert, after a series of severe engagements, beyond the line of the Mincio.—Following up his advantage, Radetsky besieged Milan, which city capitulated on the 4th of August. The Sardinians, retreating constantly before the Austrians, reached the frontier after great losses, and by the 9th of August Lombardy was reoccupied by its old rulers. The loss of the Austrians was set down at 2,700, and that of the Italians at 2,500; but the actual number who perished from their wounds and from sickness, must have been much greater. An Armistice of eight weeks was immediately negotiated, to give time for mediation. England and France united to settle the question of Italian independence, and within a short time the central power at Frankfort has also offered its interposition. The Armistice has been renewed from time to time, and the terms which it is stated will be finally accepted, are, that Lombardy shall continue an Austrian province, yet with a separate legislature, and that she shall at the same time be represented in the Italian General Diet.

The condition of Rome, Naples and Sicily has not materially changed since the expulsion of the Neapolitan troops from the latter country. Calabria was for some time in a state of insurrection; a Provisional Government was appointed by

the people, and the Government was menaced so threateningly that the King sent his treasures to a vessel of war in the harbor, and held himself in readiness to fly at any moment. This disturbance finally subsided, and at our last advices from Naples there was some prospect of a settlement with Sicily, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812, being successfully accomplished.

The theatre of Revolutions, since the suppression of the June Insurrection in Paris, and the unsuccessful termination of the Irish Rebellion, has been transferred to Central and Eastern Europe and the movements which are going on in Germany and among the Sclavonic nations, continue to excite a deep and universal interest. The Federative Diet of Germany, which met on the last day of March, gave place on the 18th of May to the German Parliament, whose members were elected by the people, according to a regular system of Representation. This body, constituting a Central Power, and possessing a controlling influence over the nations which constituted the Union, resolved to commit the chief executive authority to a Regent, elected by its members. The choice fell upon the Arch-Duke John of Austria, who was installed at Frankfort, as Regent of the Empire, on the 12th of July. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the acknowledgment of his authority in Prussia and Hanover, but the matter was finally settled by compromise. Another source of trouble was the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark on the 10th of July. The opposition to its ratification by the Central Power was so great, that the Ministry resigned, and the Regent had great difficulty in finding substitutes. The measure was finally ratified on the 17th of September, by a bare majority, and the opposition among the liberal members and the populace of Frankfort and the neighboring cities was so great, that the next day a large body of people collected before the gates, and penetrating the city, began to erect barricades. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and after two hours' cannonade the insurgents were beaten. Order was speedily restored, but the struggle cost the lives of Prince Lychnowsky and Von Auerswald.

In Austria, after the successful issue of the Vienna Revolution, the hostility between the two parties continued to agitate the country. The fierce civil war raging between the Croatian and Hungarian provinces was favorable to the hopes of the liberal party, and its opposition to the Government rose to such a pitch that on the 18th of May the Emperor left the Capital and established himself at Innspruck in the Tyrol. A revolt broke out in Prague on the 12th of July, between the people and the soldiery commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, which continued three days, and was only quelled by the bombardment of the city. Communications passed between the Austrian Diet and the Emperor, which resulted in his return to Vienna on the 12th of August. The measures adopted by the Government proved unsatisfactory, and the capital was far from remaining tranquil. No serious disturbance occurred, however, until the 6th of October, when an order of the Emperor was issued to march several bodies of soldiers against the Hungarians. The National Guards joined with the people to prevent their departure; the troops fraternized with them, and a battle commenced, which raged fiercely the whole day and night, until the morning of the 7th, when the Arsenal, which was strongly garrisoned, surrendered, and the city was in possession of the people. Latour, Minister of War, was seized by the mob and murdered, during the fight. The Emperor fled to Olmutz, while his army, commanded by Gen. Auersperg, encamped near the city. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, advanced with his forces to aid the former; and Windischgrätz, with another army, afterwards joined them. Vienna being thus surrounded, an attempt was made to come to terms. This failed, however, and the bombardment of the city by the combined armies commenced on the 28th of October. After a great deal of severe and desperate fighting at the gates, and the defeat of a portion of the Hungarian army which had marched to the assistance of the besieged, the people were finally overcome, and the city capitulated on the 30th.

The government of Windischgratz has thus far been signalized by tyrannous and bloody acts. Robert Blum, a Deputy of the Frankfort Diet, and Messenhauser, Commander of the National Guard, have been secretly tried and executed by his order, and the conquered citizens are still treated with great severity. An army has been organized for the war with Hungary, but its operations are now suspended by the season. Russia is concentrating her troops on the Hungarian frontier. Such is the present aspect of Eastern Europe.

The principles which are involved in these Revolutionary movements have been silently developing for years. The final issue is not doubtful, but the intervening struggle must necessarily be long and severe.

December 24, 1848.

THE EXECUTIVE ELECT.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

President.—ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Major General Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and is in his 65th year. John Taylor of Caroline, Zachary Taylor, and several other eminent citizens of the Union, are descendants of James Taylor, who emigrated from England to Virginia, toward the close of the 17th century.

Vice-President.—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York.

Mr. Fillmore is the son of a New-England Farmer, who settled at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, toward the close of the 18th century, where the Vice-President elect, who is a distinguished lawyer, was born on the 7th of January, 1800.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—[Incomplete.]

Assembles Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.

When this Almanac went to press last December, only 138 members of the House of Representatives had been chosen; 93 remained to be elected from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Massachusetts.—Only 45 Senators are as yet chosen, some of whom are but temporarily appointed by Governors of States. We annex a list of the returns.

EXPLANATIONS.—Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; independents in SMALL CAPS; (A. R.) anti-rent; (F. S.) free soil; (*) Taylor men The figures denote Congressional Districts; the seats thus marked (†) will probably be contested.

SENATE—60 *Members.*

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick;
ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian; Solon Borland.
CONNECTICUT.—*R. S. Baldwin; Truman Smith.*
DELAWARE.—*Jno. M. Clayton; Presley Spruance.*
FLORIDA.—David Levy Yulee;
GEORGIA.—*John M. Berrien; Wm. C. Dawson.*
INDIANA.—Jesse D. Bright; James Whitcomb.
ILLINOIS.—Stephen A. Douglass;
IOWA.—Augustus C. Dodge; Geo. W. Jones.
KENTUCKY.—*Joseph R. Underwood;*
LOUISIANA.—Solomon U. Downs; Pierre Soulé.
MAINE.—Hannibal Hamlin; Jas. W. Bradbury.
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Daniel Webster; John Davis.*
MARYLAND.—*Reverdy Johnson; James A. Pearce.*
MISSISSIPPI.—Jefferson Davis; Henry S. Foote.
MICHIGAN.—Thos. Fitzgerald; Alpheus Felch.
MISSOURI.—Thos. H. Benton;
N. HAMP.—J. P. HALE, (F .S.); Moses Norris.
NEW-YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson;
N. JERSEY.—*Wm. L. Dayton; Jacob. W. Miller*
N. CAROLINA.—*W. P. Mangum; G. E. Badger.*
OHIO.—*Thomas Corwin,*
PENNSYLVANIA.—Daniel Sturgeon;
RHODE ISLAND.—*Albert C. Greene; J. H. Clarke.*
SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. C. Calhoun; A. P. Butler.
TENNESSEE.—Hopkins L. Turney; *John Bell.*
TEXAS.—Thomas J. Rusk; Samuel Houston.
VERMONT.—*Samuel S. Phelps; William Upham.*
VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason; Rob't. M. T. Hunter.
WISCONSIN.—Henry Dodge;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

231 *Members.*

ARKANSAS.—1, Robert W. Johnson.
DELAWARE.—1, *John W. Houston.*
FLORIDA.—1, *E. C. Cabell.*
GEORGIA.—1, *Thomas B. King*; 2, M. J. Welborn: 3, *Allen F. Owen*; 4, H. A. Haralson; 5, Thos. C. Hackett; 6, Howell Cobb; 7, *Alexander H. Stephens*; 8, *Robert Toombs.*
ILLINOIS.—1, W. H. Bissell; 2, Jno. A. McClernand; 3, Thomas R. Young; 4, Jno. Wentworth; 5, William A. Richardson; 6, *Edward D. Baker*; 7, Thomas L. Harris.
IOWA.—1, †William Thompson; 2, Shepherd Leffler.
MAINE.—1, Elbridge Gerry; 2, Nathan'l S. Littlefield; 3, *John Otis*; 4, *Rufus K. Goodenow*; 5, Cullen Sawtelle; 6, Charles Stetson; 7, Thomas J. D. Fuller.
MASSACHUSETTS.—1. *Robt. C. Winthrop*; 3, *Jos. H. Duncan*; 6, *George Ashmun*; 7, *Julius Rockwell*; 8, *Horace Mann*, (F. S.); 10, *Joseph Grinnell.*
MICHIGAN.—A. W. Buel; 2, *William Sprague*, (F.S.); 3, K. S. Bingham.
MISSOURI.—1, Jas. B. Bowlin: 2, William V. N. Bay: 3, James S. Green; 4, Willard P. Hall; 5, John S. Phelps.
NEW-YORK.—1. *John A. King*; 2, *Dav. A. Bokee*; 3, *J. Phillips Phœnix*; 4, *Walter Underhill*; 5, *Geo. Briggs*; 6, *James Brooks*; 7, *William Nelson*; 8, *R. Halloway*; 9. *Thomas McKissock*; 10, *Herman D. Gould*; 11, *P. H. Sylvester*; 12, *Gideon O. Reynolds*, (A.R.); 13, *John L. Schoolcraft*; 14, *George R. Andrews*; 15, *J. R. Thurman*; 16, *Hugh White*; 17, *H. P. Alexander*; 18, Preston King, (F. S); 19, *Charles E. Clarke*; 20, *O. B. Mattison*; 21, Hiram Walden; 22, *Henry Bennett*; 23, *William Duer*; 24, *Daniel Gott*; 25, *Harmon S. Conger*; 26, *W. T. Jackson*; 27, *W. A. Sackett*; 28, *A. M. Schermerhorn*; 29, *Robert L. Rose*; 30, *David Rumsey*; 31, *E. Risley*; 32, *E. G. Spaulding*; 33, *Harvey Putnam*; 34, *Lorenzo Burrows.*
NEW-JERSEY.—1, *Andrew K. Hay*; 2, *Wm. A. Newell*; 3, Isaac Wildrick; 4, *John Van Dyke*; 5, *James G. King.*
OHIO.—1, David T. Disney; 2, *L. D. Campbell*, (F.S.); 3, *R. C. Schenck*; 4, *Moses R. Corwin*; 5, Emery D. Potter; 6, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7, Jonathan D. Morris; 8, *John L. Taylor*; 9, Edson B. Olds; 10, Charles Sweetzer; 11, John K. Miller; 12, *Samuel F. Vinton*; 13, W. A. Whittlesey; 14, *Nathan Evans*; 15, *Wm. F. Hunter*, (F. S.); 16, Moses Hoagland; 17, Joseph Cable; 18, David K. Carter; 19. *John Crowell*, (F. S.); 20, *Jos. R. Giddings*, (F.S.); 21, *Jos. M. Root*, (F.S.)
PENNSYLVANIA.—1, LEWIS C. LEVIN; 2, *Joseph R. Chandler*; 3, *Henry D. Moore*; 4. †John Robbins, Jr.; 5, *John Freedley*; 6, Thomas Ross; 7, *Jesse C. Dickey*; 8, *Thaddeus Stevens*; 9, William Strong; 10, M. M. Dimmick; 11, *Chester Butler*; 12, David Wilmot, (F. S.); 13, *Joseph Casey*; 14, *Charles W. Pitman*; 15, *Henry Nes*; 16, James X. McLanahan; 17, *Samuel Calvin*; 18, *A. Jackson Ogle*; 19, Job Mann; 20. *R. R. Reed*; 21, *Moses Hampton*; 22, *John W. Howell*, (F. S.); 23, James Thompson; 24, Alfred Gilmore.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—1. Daniel Wallace; 2, *J. L. Orr; 3, J. A. Woodward; 5, Armistead Burt; 6, *Isaac E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.
VERMONT.—1, *William Henry*; 2, *Wm. Hebard*; 3, *George P. Marsh*; 4, L. B. Peck.
WISCONSIN.—1, CHARLES DURKEE, (F. S.); 2, *Orsamus Cole*; 3, James D. Doty.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1848.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES K. POLK* of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS† of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*.... " 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY of New-York, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849; The 2d Session commenced, Monday, Dec. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, *President.*

[Whigs in *Italics;* Locos in Roman; Free Soil in SMALL CAPS. Before each Senator's name is the year when his term closes, and after his name the State in which he was born, where known. The wages paid to each Senator who attended, was $2,021 for the first, and $696 for the second session of the XXIXth Congress.]

ALABAMA.

Term expires. Native State.
1849..Wm. Rufus King.....——
1853..Benjamin Fitzpatrick..——
Arthur P. Bagby, late Senator (native of Va.) sent Minister to Russia; outfit $9,000; salary $9,000. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $1,744 and $1,920.

ARKANSAS.

1849..Solon Borland.....Ten.
1853..W. K. Sebastian.....Ten.
Ambrose H. Sevier, late Senator (native of Ten.) sent Commissioner to Mexico; salary and outfit $18,000. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $3,520 and $3,400.

CONNECTICUT.

1849..John M. Niles.....Con.
1851..*Roger S. Baldwin*.....Con.
Mileage of two Senators, last Congress, $600 and $640.

DELAWARE.

1851..*John M. Clayton*.....Del.
1853..*Presley Spruance*.....Del.
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. $192 each.

FLORIDA.

1849..Jas. D. Westcott, Jr...N.J.
1851..David Levy Yulee....W.I.
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. $1,853 and $2,331. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Westcott.

GEORGIA.

1849..Herschell V. Johnson..Ga.
1853..*John McP. Berrien*.....N.J.
Mileage, two Senators, last Congress, $1,664 and $1,316. *Wm. C. Dawson* is elected for six years from 4th of March, 1849.

ILLINOIS.

1849..Sidney Breese.....N.Y.
1853..Stephen A. Douglass.‡N.Y.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,672 and $2,712.

INDIANA.

1849..Edward A. Hannegan...O.
1851..Jesse D. Bright.....Ky.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,563 and $1,489.

IOWA.

Term expires. Native State.
[New State. First Senators.]

KENTUCKY.

1849..*Thomas Metcalf*.....——
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*...Va.
Mr. Metcalf succeeds Mr. Crittenden, elected Governor of Kentucky. Mileage, two Senators, XXIXth Cong. $1,280 each.

LOUISIANA.

1849..*Henry Johnson*.....——
1853..Solomon W. Downs..Ten.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Cong. $3,766 and $4,149. Pierre Soulé, (France,) elected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MAINE.

1851..Hannibal Hamlin.....Me.
1853..James W. Bradbury...Me.
[Mr. Hamlin succeeds the late Mr. Fairfield. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Cong. $960 and $1,088.]

MARYLAND.

1849..*James A. Pearce*.....Va.
1851..*Reverdy Johnson*.....Md.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $67 and $208. Pearce is reelected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851..*Daniel Webster*.....N.H.
1853..*John Davis*.....Ms.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $704 and $848.

MICHIGAN.

1851..Thomas Fitzgerald....——
1853..Alpheus Felch.....Vt.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $1,729 and $1,863.

MISSISSIPPI.

1851..Jefferson Davis.....Ky.
1853..Henry Stuart Foote....——
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $3,328 and $3,438.

MISSOURI.

1849..David R. Atchison.....Ky.
1851..Thomas H. Benton....N.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $2,672 and $3,392.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Term expires. Native State.
1849..Charles G. Atherton..N.H.
1853..JOHN P. HALE.....N.H.
Mileage, 2 Senators, previous Congress, $864 and $——. Moses Norris, Jr. is elected for six years from March 3, 1849.

NEW-JERSEY.

1851..*William L. Dayton*....N.J.
1853..*Jacob W. Miller*.....N.J.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $329 and $451.

NEW-YORK.

1849..JOHN A. DIX.....N.H.
1851..Daniel S. Dickinson... Con.
General Dix was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New-York. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, $640 and $921.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849..*George E. Badger*.....N.C.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*.....N.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, $460 and $512

OHIO.

1849..William Allen.....N.C.
1851..*Thomas Corwin*.....Ky.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $766 and $1,146. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Allen, for six years from March 3, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1849..Simon Cameron.....Pa.
1851..Daniel Sturgeon.....Pa.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $268 and $480. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Cameron, after 3d March, 1849.

RHODE ISLAND.

1851..*Albert C. Greene*.....R.I.
1853..*John H. Clarke*.....R.I.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $720 each.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1849..A. P. Butler.....S.C.
1853..John C. Calhoun.....S.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $1,128 and $1,476

* A native of North Carolina.
‡ But entered in Blue-Book, 1845 as a native of Vermont.
† A native of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.

Term expires. Native State.
1851..Hopkins L. Turney...Ten.
1853..*John Bell*.....Ten.
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $1,586 and $1,736.]

TEXAS.

1851..Thomas J. Rusk.....——
1853..Samuel Houston.....Ten.
Mileage—Samuel Houston per

TEXAS—(Continued.)

Term expires. Native State.
session, $2,496, or $4,992 for his traveling charges during a Cong. Mr. Rusk, $4,694 for 2 sessions.

VERMONT.

1849..*William Upham*.....Ms.
1851..*Samuel S. Phelps*.....Con.
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, $848 and $960.]

VIRGINIA.

Term expires. Native State.
1851..James M. Mason.....Va.
1853..R. M. T. Hunter.....Va.
[Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, $264 and $358.]

WISCONSIN.

1849..Isaac P. Walker.....——
1851..Henry Dodge.....Ia.
[Mileage—not known.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, Speaker.

[Whigs in *Italics;* Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. After each member's name is placed that of his native state or country. In the XXIXth Congress, every member, eighteen excepted, received for wages $2,024, during the first session, and $696 for wages, were paid to those present during the second session. Speaker Davis's wages, during both sessions, amounted to $4,948 and $1,392.

Each member of Congress receives $8 for every twenty miles he travels between Washington and his own residence, both coming and going. The mileage paid to a number of the members of the XXIXth Congress is stated below, and those conversant with the routes, can judge whether the compensation is an equitable one.

Speaker Winthrop was elected on the third ballot, thus: Members present 218; for Winthrop 110; Boyd 64; McClelland 14; McClernand 8; others 22.]

ALABAMA.

Dist. Members. Native State.
1..*John Gayle*.....Ala.
2..*Henry W. Hilliard*.....N.C.
3..Sampson W. Harris .....Ga.
4..William M. Inge.....N.C.
5..George S. Houston.....Ten.
6..W. R. W. Cobb.....Ten.
7..F. W. Bowdon.....S.C.
Mileage—Dargin 2 sess. $2,063; Chapman 2 do. $2,080.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson.....Ky.
Mileage—Yell one ses. $1,708. Johnson is elected to the XXXIst Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

1..*James Dixon*.....Con.
2..*Samuel D. Hubbard*.....Con.
3..*John A. Rockwell*.....Con.
4..*Truman Smith*.....Con.
Mileage—Dixon 1 ses. $300.

DELAWARE.

John W. Houston.....Del.
Mileage—ses. $160.

FLORIDA.

Edward C. Cabell.....Va.
Mileage—Brockenborough per ses. $944.—*Cabell* is reëlected.

GEORGIA.

1..*Thomas B. King*.....Ms.
2..Alfred Iverson.....Ga.
3..*John W. Jones*.....Md.
4..Hugh A. Haralson.....Ga.
5..John H. Lumpkin.....Ga.
6..Howell Cobb.....Ga.
7..*Alexander H. Stephens*....Ga.
8..*Robert Toombs*.....Ga.
Mileage—Jones 2d ses. $787; Toombs $612.—[Members of the XXXIst Cong. *King*, Haralson, Cobb, *Stephens*, *Toombs*, reëlected with—2. M. J. Welborn; 3. *Allen F. Owen;* 5. Thos. C. Hackett.]

ILLINOIS.

1..Robert Smith.....N.H.
2..John A. McClernand.....Ill.
3..Orlando B. Ficklin.....Ky.
4..John Wentworth.....N.H.
5..Wm. A. Richardson.....Ky.
6..Thomas J. Turner.....Ohio.
7..*Abraham Lincoln*.....Ky.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)

Dist. Members. Native State.
Mileage—Hoge 2 sess. $3,084; Douglass 2 sess. $2,564; Wentworth, each session. $1,445. McClernand, Wentworth and Richardson, reëlected, to XXXIst Congress, with—1. Wm. H. Bissell; 3. T. R. Young; 6. *Edward D. Baker;* 7. Thos. L. Harris.]

INDIANA.

1..*Elisha Embree*.....Ky.
2..Thomas J. Henley.....Ia.
3..John L. Robinson.....Ia.
4..*Caleb B. Smith*.....Ms.
5..William W. Wick.....Pa.
6..*George G. Dunn*.....Ky.
7..*Richard W. Thompson*....Va.
8..John Pettit.....N.Y.
9..Chas. W. Cathcart..Madeira.
10..William Rockhill.....N.J.
Mileage—Cathcart 1 ses. $1,456; Owen, each ses. $893.

IOWA.

1..William Thompson.....Pa.
2..Shepherd Leffler.....——
Mileage per session—Dodge $1,354; Leffler $1,440. Thompson and Leffler are elected to XXXIst Congress.

KENTUCKY.

1..Linn Boyd.....Ten.
2..Samuel O. Peyton.....Ky.
3..Beverly L. Clark.....Va.
4..*Aylett Buckner*.....Ky.
5..*John B. Thompson*.....Ky.
6..*Green Adams*.....Ky.
7..*Garnett Duncan*.....Ky.
8..*Charles S. Morehead*.....Ky.
9..Richard French.....Ky.
10..*John P. Gaines*.....——
Mileage each session—Boyd $1,040; Trumbo. $572.

LOUISIANA.

1..Emile La Sere.....La.
2..*B. G. Thibodeaux*.....La.
3..J. M. Harmanson.....Va.
4..Isaac E. Morse.....La.
Mileage each ses.—Harmanson $1,840; Thibodeaux $1,944.

MAINE.

1..David Hammons.....Me.
2..Asa W. H. Clapp.....Me.

MAINE—(Continued.)

Dist. Members. Native State.
3..*Hiram Belcher*.....Me.
4..Franklin Clark.....Me.
5..Ephraim K. Smart.....Me.
6..James S. Wiley.....Me.
7..Hezekiah Williams.....Vt.
Mileage each session—Hamlin $575. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—1. Elbridge Gerry; 2. N. S. Littlefield; 3. *John Otis;* 4. *R. K. Goodenow;* 5. C Sawtelle; 6 Charles Stetson; 7. Thos. J. Fuller; all new members.]

MARYLAND.

1..*John G. Chapman*.....Md
2..*J. Dixon Roman*.....Md.
3..T. Watkins Ligon.....Va
4..Robert M. McLane.....Del
5..*Alexander Evans*.....Md
6..*John W. Crisfield*.....Md.
Mileage each session—Ligon $36; Perry $184.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1..*Robert C. Winthrop*.....Ms.
2..*Daniel P. King*.....Ms.
3..*Amos Abbott*.....Ms.
4..*John G. Palfrey*.....Ms.
5..*Charles Hudson*.....Ms.
6..*George Ashmun*.....Ms.
7..*Julius Rockwell*.....Con.
8..*Horace Mann*.....Ms.
9..*Artemas Hale*.....Ms.
10..*Joseph Grinnell*.....Ms.
Mann succeeded John Quincy Adams. Mileage each session—Winthrop $366.

MICHIGAN.

1..Robert McClelland.....Pa.
2..Charles E. Stuart.....N.Y.
3..Kinsley S. Bingham....N.Y.
Mileage each session—Chipman $963.

MISSISSIPPI.

1..Jacob Thompson.....N.C.
2..W. S. Featherston.....Ten.
3..*Patrick W. Tompkins*.....Ky.
4..Albert G. Brown.....——
Mileage each session—Roberts $1,600: Adams, (2d ses.) $1,403; Jefferson Davis, (ea. ses.) $1,520.

MISSOURI.

1..James B. Bowlin.....Va.

MISSOURI—(Continued.)

Dist.	Members.	Native State.
2	John Jameson	Ky.
3	James S. Green	Va.
4	Willard P. Hall	Va.
5	John S. Phelps	Con.

Mileage, 2 sessions—Sims $2,804; Relfe $2,443. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—2. Wm. V. Bay; Bowlin, Green, Hall and Phelps, are reëlected.]

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1	*Amos Tuck* [Free Soil]	Me.
2	Charles H. Peaslee	N.H.
3	*James Wilson*	N.H.
4	James H. Johnson	N.H.

Mileage each sess.—Moulton $422.

NEW-JERSEY.

1	*James G. Hampton*	N.J.
2	*William A. Newell*	Ohio.
3	Joseph E. Edsall	Vt.
4	*John Van Dyke*	N.J.
5	*Dudley S. Gregory*	Con.

Mileage each session—Hampton $139.

NEW-YORK.

1	Frederick W. Lord	Con.
2	Henry C. Murphy	N.Y.
3	Henry Nicoll	N.Y.
4	William B. Maclay	N.Y.
5	*Frederick A. Tallmadge*	Con.
6	*Horace Greeley*	N.H.
7	*William Nelson*	N.Y.
8	*Cornelius Warren*	N.Y.
9	*Daniel B. St. John*	Con.
10	*Eliakim Sherrill*	N.Y.
11	*Peter H. Sylvester*	N.Y.
12	*Gideon O. Reynolds*	N.Y.
13	*John I. Slingerland*	N.Y.
14	*Orlando Kellogg*	N.Y.
15	Sidney Lawrence	Vt.
16	*Hugh White*	N.Y.
17	George Petrie	N.Y.
18	*Joseph Mullen*	Ireland.
19	William Collins	N.Y.
20	Timothy Jenkins	Ms.
21	G. A. Starkweather	Con.
22	Ausburn Birdsall	N.Y.
23	*William Duer*	N.Y
24	*Daniel Gott*	Con.
25	*Harman S. Conger*	——
26	*William T. Lawrence*	N.Y.
27	*Esbon Blackmar*	——
28	*Elias B. Holmes*	Vt.
29	*Robert L. Rose*	N.Y.
30	*David Rumsey*	N.Y.
31	*Dudley Marvin*	Con.
32	*Nathan K. Hall*	N.Y.
33	*Harvey Putnam*	Vt.
34	*Washington Hunt*	N.Y.

VIth Dist.—Horace Greeley was elected, vice D. S. Jackson, declared unduly returned.

XXVIIth Dist.—E. Blackmar, do., vice J. M. Holley, deceased. Mileage—Lawrence $188; King, $480; Strong $512; Smith $522.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	*Thomas M. Clingman*	N.C.
2	*Nathaniel Boyden*	Ms.
3	*Daniel M. Barringer*	N.C.
4	*Augustine H. Shepperd*	N.C.
5	Abram W. Venable	Ky.
6	James J. McKay	N.C.
7	John R. J. Daniel	N.C.
8	*Richard S. Donnell*	N.C.
9	*David Outlaw*	N.C.

Mileage each session—Boggs $218; Graham $400.

OHIO.

Dist.	Members.	Native State.
1	James J. Faran	O.
2	*David Fisher*	Pa
3	*Robert C. Schenck*	O.
4	*Richard S. Canby*	O.
5	William Sawyer	O.
6	RodolphusDickinson	Ms.
7	Jonathan D. Morris	O.
8	*John L. Taylor*	Va.
9	*Thomas O. Edwards*	Md.
10	*Daniel Duncan*	Pa.
11	John K. Miller	O.
12	*Samuel F. Vinton*	Mi.
13	Thomas Richey	Pa.
14	*Nathan Evans*	O.
15	William Kennon, Jr.	Ireland.
16	John D. Cummins	Pa.
17	George Fries	Pa.
18	Samuel Lahm	Md.
19	*John Crowell*	Con.
20	*Joshua R. Giddings*	Pa.
21	*Joseph M. Root*	N.Y.

Mileage each session—Faran $585; Giddings and Sawyer, each $680.

The present members for Dists. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, are elected to XXXIst Congress. Also, 1. David T. Disney; 2. *L. D. Campbell*; 4. *Moses B. Corwin*; 5. Emery D. Potter; 9. Edson B. Olds; 10. Charles Sweetzer; 13. W. A. Whittlesey; 15. *Wm. F. Hunter*; 16. Moses Hoagland; 17. *Joseph Cable*; 18. David K. Carter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	LEWIS C. LEVIN	S.C.
2	*Joseph R. Ingersoll*	Pa.
3	Charles Brown	Pa.
4	Charles J. Ingersoll	Pa.
5	*John Freedly*	Pa.
6	Samuel A. Bridges	——
7	*Abraham R. McIlvaine*	Pa.
8	*John Strohm*	Pa.
9	William Strong	Con.
10	Richard Brodhead	Pa.
11	*Chester Butler*	Pa.
12	David Wilmot	——
13	*James Pollock*	Pa.
14	*George N. Eckert*	Pa.
15	*Henry Nes*	Pa.
16	*Jasper E. Brady*	Pa.
17	*John Blanchard*	Vt.
18	*Andrew Stewart*	Pa.
19	Job Mann	Pa.
20	*John Dickey*	Pa.
21	*Moses Hampton*	Pa.
22	*John W. Farrelly*	Pa.
23	James Thompson	Pa.
24	*Alexander Irvin*	Pa.

Mileage each session—Ramsay $100; Ingersoll $110; Thompson $628; Wilmot $312.

The present members for Dists. 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21 and 23, are elected to XXXIst Congress.—Also, 2. *Joseph R. Chandler*; 3. *Henry D. Moore*; 4. John Robbins, Jr (contested;) 6. Thomas Ross; 7. *Jesse C. Dickey*; 8. *Thaddeus Stevens*; 10. M. M. Dimmick; 13 *Joseph W. Casey*; 14. *Charles W. Pitman*; 16. Jas. X. McLanaghan; 17. *Samuel Colvin*; 18. *Andrew Jackson Ogle*; 20. *Robert R. Reed*; 22. *John W. Howe*; 24. Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dist.	Members.	Native State.
1	*Robert B. Cranston*	R.I.
2	Benjamin B. Thurston	R.I.

Mileage each session—Cranston $344.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Daniel Wallace	——
2	Richard F. Simpson	S.C.
3	Joseph A. Woodward	S.C.
4	——	——
5	Armistead Burt	S.C.
6	Isaac E. Holmes	S.C.
7	R. Barnwell Rhett	S.C.

Mileage each session—Simpson $650; Rhett $519. Wallace, Woodward, Burt and Holmes, are elected to next Congress, the latter as a supporter of General Taylor; also, 2. James L. Orr; 4. John McQueen; 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

TENNESSEE.

1	Andrew Johnson	N.C.
2	*William M. Cocke*	Ten.
3	*John H. Crozier*	Ten.
4	H. L. W. Hill	Ten.
5	George W. Jones	Va.
6	James H. Thomas	N.C.
7	*Meredith P. Gentry*	N.C.
8	*Washington Barrow*	Ten.
9	Lucien B. Chase	Vt.
10	Frederick P. Stanton	S.C.
11	*William T. Haskell*	Ten.

Mileage each session—Gentry $812; Brown $1,076; Stanton $1,100.

TEXAS.

1	David S. Kaufman	Pa.
2	Timothy Pillsbury	Ms.

Mileage each session—Pillsbury $2,267; Kaufman, 2 sessions, $2,028 and $2,291.

VERMONT.

1	*William Henry*	N.H.
2	*Jacob Collamer*	N.Y.
3	*George P. Marsh*	Vt.
4	Lucius B. Peck	Vt.

Mileage each session—Foot $432. [*Wm. Henry* elected to the XXXIst Congress, 1st District; 3. *Marsh*, reëlected; 4. Peck, do.

VIRGINIA.

1	Archibald Atkinson	Va.
2	Richard K. Meade	Va.
3	*Thomas S. Flournoy*	Va.
4	Thomas S. Bocock	Va.
5	*William L. Goggin*	Va.
6	*John M. Botts*	Va.
7	Thomas H. Bayly	Va.
8	Robert T. L. Beale	Va.
9	*John S. Pendleton*	Va.
10	Henry Bedinger	Va.
11	James McDowell	Va.
12	*William B. Preston*	Va.
13	*Andrew S. Fulton*	Va.
14	Robert A. Thompson	Va.
15	William G. Brown	Va.

Mileage each session—Hunter $80; Brown $264; Hopkins $369.

WISCONSIN.

1	William Pitt Lynde	——
2	Mason C. Darling	——

Mileage per session—Martin (2d) $1,500.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—Asbury Dickens, N.C. Secretary, $3,000; Lewis H. Machen, Md. Chief Clerk, $1,800; R. Beale, Va. Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, $1,500; and twelve others.

OFFICERS, &c. OF THE HOUSE.—Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn. Clerk, $3,000; Daniel Gold, N.Y. Chief Clerk of office, $1,800; eight clerks at $1,500; Nathan Sargent, Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500; John M. Johnson, Post Master, $1,500; Robert E. Hornor, N.J. Door-keeper, $1,500; and others.

LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS—John S. Meehan, N.Y. $1,500. Assist. E. B. Stelle.

CHAPLAINS—Henry Slicer, Senate; R. R. Gurley, House.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The expenditure during the XXIXth Congress—Dec. 1845 to March 1847, two sessions—in wages of members, their mileage and contingencies, salaries of officers, &c. was as follows:

First Session.—Wages of Senators, $110,408; mileage of Senators, $44,309. Wages of Representatives, $453,738; mileage of Representatives, $130,634.

Second Session.—Wages of Senators, $38,206; their mileage, $45,767. Wages of Representatives, $156,064; their mileage, $135,077.

Services of officers and clerks of the Senate, $17,706. Services of officers of the House of Representatives, $23,212. Contingent expenses of the Senate, including books, &c. bought for Senators, $134,123. Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, $216,386. Contingencies of Congress: viz. to Ritchie & Co. $26,839; to others, $11,300; books to members, &c. $141,100.

This statement exhibits an expenditure of $1,684,869, per Congress, or $842,434 average, per session—being for wages, $758,416; mileage of upward of 300 Congressmen, $355,787: salaries of officers, $40,918; contingencies or casual requirements, $529,743. The average charge of Representatives, for expenses on the road, coming to Congress and returning, is, $1,154 50 in two sessions, beside their wages at $8 a-day. The postages of the Senate in the year to March 4, 1847, were $18,821; Representatives, $49,954.

On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Congress reduced the compensation, after that year, to persons bringing to Washington the vote of any State, for President, to 12½ cents per mile traveled, "by the most usual route." If $2 50 cents per twenty miles are enough for State Messengers, why do Congressmen continue to vote themselves $8 for traveling a like distance?

Toward the expenses of the second or short session, XXXth Congress, there was voted, Aug. 12, 1848, compensation and mileage of Members, $388,440; Officers and Clerks, $39,557 50; Senate's contingencies, $75,000; House's contingencies, $117,756 50; Librarian and Library, $11,300.

Also, to T. Jefferson Randolph, executor, $20,000, for all the papers and manuscripts of a public nature, left by President Jefferson, and $6,000 to defray the cost of printing them; and $6,000 for printing Alexander Hamilton's manuscripts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa. $6,000.
Acting Chief Clerk—Wm. S. Derrick, Pa. $2,000.
Diplomatic Bureau—A. H. Derrick, Pa. $1,600; W. Hunter, Jr. R.I. $1,500; F. Markoe, Jr. $1,400.
Consular Bureau—R. S. Chew, Va. $1,400: S. L. Gouverneur, N. Y. $1,400.
Home Bureau—A. J. Glossbrenner. $1,400; Lund Washington, Jr. Va. $1,400; and nine other officers and agents, at $800 to $1,600 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $22,131; Contingencies, including the publication of the Laws, $33,349; Postages, $1,763.

In session of 1848, $2,000 were voted to pay a Clerk to examine the claims of American citizens and foreigners on each other's Governments.

PATENT-OFFICE.

Commissioner, Edmund Burke, Vt. $3,000. *Chief Clerk*, H. H. Sylvester, Ms. $1,700. *Examiners*, Charles G Page, Ms. $2,500; W. P. N. Fitzgerald, Vt. $2,500. Salaries in office, 1847, $22,643; Contingencies, $7,920. *Addl. Examrs.*, H. B. Renwick, N. Y., $2,500; L. D. Gale, Ms., $2,500. *Assist. Examrs*, J. H Lane, S. Cooper, W. B. Storms, T. R. Peale, $1,500 each. *Machinist*, A. B. Stoughton, $1,250. *Draughtsman*, Arthur L. MacIntyre, D.C. $1,200. Fifteen other persons employed.

In the first session, 1843, there was voted for the Patent Office, $1,500 for scientific books; $3,500 for collecting Agricultural Statistics, &c.; $1,000 for Chemical Analyses of vegetables used as food.

New Law for Regulating the Renewal of Patents, and Increasing the number of officers in the Patent Office. Passed May 27, 1848.

This statute takes from the Secretary of State, Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of Patents, the power they had jointly to extend Patents, by authority of Section 18, of the Act of July 4, 1836, and vests the sole power of extending the duration of all Patents, for not more than seven years additional, in the Commissioner of Patents ALONE, who is to refer every application for a renewal to the "Principal Examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the Patent, was new and patentable when patented; and, thereupon, the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said Patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed" the Board of Officers in whom the power was vested before.

This Act provides for the appointment of two additional Principal Examiners, at $2,500 a-year each, and two additional Assistant-Examiners, at $1,500 a-year each; also, two Copying and Recording Clerks, at $1,200 each.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

Great Britain.—George Bancroft, Ms. Envoy, London, $9,000. J. R. Brodhead, Pa. Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Thomas Aspinwall, Ms., Consul, London, $2,000 and fees. Robert Armstrong, Tenn., Consul, Liverpool, fees. H. Sprague, Gibraltar, fees. T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N.S., fees.

France.—Richard Rush, Pa. Envoy, Paris, $9,000. Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Robert Walsh, Md., Consul, Paris, fees. W. J. Staples, N.Y., Consul, Havre, fees.

Spain.—Romulus M. Saunders, N.C. Envoy, Madrid, $9,000. T. C. Reynolds, S.C, Secretary of Legation, $2,000. Robert B. Campbell, S.C. Consul, Havana, Cuba, fees.

Envoys.—Arthur P. Bagby, St. Petersburg, Russia, $9,000; Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn. Berlin, Prussia, $9,000; Dabney S. Carr, Md. *Minister Resident*, Constantinople, Turkey, $6,000; J. W. Davis, Ia., *Commissioner*, Canton, China, $5,000; A. Ten Eyck, N.Y. *Commissioner*, Sandwich Islands, $3,000; David Tod, O., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, $9,000. Nathan Clifford, Me., Mexico, $9,000.

Chargés d'Affaires, [$4,500 each.]—G. W. Hopkins, Va. Lisbon; T. G. Clemson, U.S. Brussels; Auguste Davezac, W.I., The Hague; R. P. Flen-

nikin, Pa., Copenhagen; Henry W. Ellsworth, Con. Stockholm; W. H. Stiles, Ga., Vienna; Nathaniel Niles, Vt. Turin; Benj. A. Bidlack, Pa. Bogota; B. J. Shields, S.C. Caraccas, Venezuela; W. A. Harris, Va. Buenos Ayres; Seth Barton, Md. Sant Iago, Chili; John R. Clay, Pa., Lima, Peru.

Consuls—T. W. Gilpin, Ireland, Belfast; F. T. Bush, N.Y. Hong Kong; G. W. Ellis, Me. Bombay; F. B. Wells, N.H. Bermuda; J. H. Williams, Ms. Sidney, New South Wales; A. P. Gibson, N.Y. St. Petersburg; G. Reed, Pa. Malaga; C. Nichols, Con., Amsterdam; David Rogers, U.S. Santa Cruz; John Cuthbert, Pa. Hamburg; W. H Robertson, U.S. Bremen; A. Hammet, Md. Naples; P. S Forbes, Ms, Canton, China; Gorham Parks, Ms. Rio de Janeiro; W. G. Moorhead, N.Y. Valparaiso; John Black, Mexico (City); Jas. Cowdin, Glasgow.

The sum expended in the payment of outfits, infits, salaries, clerk-hire, interpreters, traveling charges, guards, &c. &c. (over and above ships to convey them to their missions in certain cases,) for Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Chargés, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. *abroad*, was $304,303 in 1846-7.—Executive Doc. 7, pp. 274-5. Of this, $64,444 were for Envoys; $58,713 for Chargés des Affaires; $14,047 to Secretaries; $56,750 for outfits; $42,876 for missions to Turkey, Barbary, China and the Sandwich Isles; and $53,176 Contingencies of Missions and Foreign intercourse.

To countries where there is little diplomatic business to transact, like Russia, Austria and Naples, Ambassadors are frequently appointed, which enables gentlemen to make the tour of Europe, as Ministers and Secretaries, at the public cost. Each Ambassador to Russia gets $18,000 the first year, besides contingencies, and $13,500, if he return the next, which is often done. Since Jackson's entry into office, we have had Randolph, Buchanan, Wilkins, his brother-in-law, Dallas, Cambreleng, Dickerson, Ralph Ingersoll, Bagby, and, perhaps, one or two more Russian Ambassadors. Mr. Bagby's *position on the Texas question*, his resignation as Senator, and his Russian Mission, may be compared. When Duane would neither resign nor remove the Deposits, Jackson said to him, "My dear Duane, we must separate as friends. Far from desiring that you should sustain any injury, you know I have intended to give you the highest appointment now in my gift. You shall have *the Mission to Russia.*" President Polk's brother had a pleasant journey to Paris, Naples, &c. as Minister to the latter place.

The Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre, the Havana, &c. receive very large incomes in the way of fees; the amounts are not known. The true policy would be to pay them salaries and no fees, or allow such fees only as would secure the services of competent officers. Of the details of contingent expenses of missions, very little can be known from the public accounts. In 1846-7, our Consuls expended $87,416 for relief and protection of American seamen; of which, only $1,086 were repaid. The chief places of expenditure were, $18,050 by Job Turrell, Society Islands; $14,604, Abeel, Sandwich Islands; $6,000, Aspinwall, London; $6,081, Society Islands.

The votes of 1848 for Foreign intercourse, are six Ministers' salaries and one outfit, $63,000; Secretaries, $12,000; seventeen Ministers, including a Chargé d'Affaires to the Pope, at $4,500, $76,500; Turkey, $8,500; Barbary, &c. $12,000; Contingencies, $60,000; J. Dodge, late Tobacco Agent to Europe, $4,500; China, $7,500; other Foreign Missions, $33,935. Running a Boundary Line with Mexico, $50.000.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

France, Guillaume Tell Poussin, Envoy; *Britain*, John F. Crampton, Acting Chargé; *Russia*, Alexander Bodisco, Envoy; *Spain*, Calderon de la Barca, Envoy; *Austria*, The Chevalier Hülsemann, Acting Chargé; *Argentine Confederation*, General Carlos Maria de Alvear, Envoy; *Chili*, Manuel Carvallo, Envoy; *Peru*, Joaquin Jose de Osma, Envoy; *New-Granada*, General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy; *Portugal*, J. C. de Figaniére é Morão, Minister Resident; *Prussia*, Baron Von Roenne, Min. Res.; *Belgium*, The Chevalier Beaulieu, Min. Res.; *Denmark*, Steen de Billé, Chargé; *Netherlands*, F. M. W. Testa, Chargé; *Sicily*, Chevalier Martuscelli, Chargé; *Brazil*, Felippe Jose Pereira Leal, Chargé; *Sweden*, A. D. Lövenskiold, Chargé.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury—ROBERT, J. WALKER, Pa, $6.000.

Chief Clerk, McClintock Young, Md., $2,000. Fourteen other Clerks, at $1.000 to $1,800 each, &c.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $21,850: Contingencies, $16,966; Watchmen, $3,420; Contingencies of S. E. executive building $9,400; Postages, $2.960.

First Controller—James M. McCulloh, Pa. $3,500. *Chief Clerk*, J. Larned, Ms. $1,700. Eighteen other Clerks, at $1,000 to $1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $25,050; Contingencies, $1,900; Postages, $324.

Second Controller.—Albion K. Parris, Me., $3.000. *Chief Clerk*, J. M. Brodhead, N.H. $1,700. Ten other Clerks, at $800 to $1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $12,245; Contingencies, $1,100.

Auditors. [$3,000 each.]—1st, Wm. Collins, Va.; 2d, John M. McCalla, Ky.; 3d, Peter Hagner, Pa.; 4th, Aaron O. Dayton, N.J.; 5th, Stephen Pleasonton, Del.; Auditor for Post Office, Peter G. Washington, D.C.

In the six Auditors' Offices there are over 160 Clerks employed, at wages from $800 to $2,000; probably $1,350 on an average. The Treasury Auditor for the Post Office has 66 Clerks, four at $1,600; twelve at $1,400; twenty-six at $1,200; and twenty-four at $1,000.

The salaries or wages of Clerks and Messengers in the Auditors' Offices for 1847, were—1st Auditor, $17,603; 2d Auditor, $23,176; 3d Auditor, $35,350; 4th Auditor, $20,825; 5th Auditor, $11,800; Post Office Auditor, $82,690. Contingencies, incidentals of the six Auditors, $10,680; Postages of Auditors, $12,517.

Treasurer of the United States.—Wm. Selden, Va. $3,000; with fifteen Clerks, at $800 to $1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $14,707; Contingencies, $1,173; Postages, $1,286.

Assistant-Treasurers.—Boston, Henry Hubbard, $2,500; New-York, Wm. C. Bouck, N.Y. $4,000; Charleston, Wm. Lavall, $2,500; St. Louis, Geo. Penn, $2,500. Ten Clerks, 1847, $3,974; Repairs, &c. $5,000.

Register.—Daniel Graham, Tenn. $3,000; with twenty-eight Clerks, at $800 to $1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, $26,938; Contingencies, $7,300; Postages, $2,147.

Solicitor.—Ransom H. Gillet, N.Y. $3,500; with eight Clerks, average of salaries, $1,180. Clerks and Messenger, 1847, $9,651; Postages, $340.

Besides the above public agencies and contingencies, the Secretary of the Treasury charges $6,128, and the Register $200, as "Expenses on Loans;" $4,341 as expenses in issuing Treasury Notes; Rawdon, Hatch & Co.'s bill, $15 135.

Among the payments are, $9,292 to Amos Kendall for Counsel fees, &c. in the Stokes suit; a $5,000 draft on Reeside on Post Office protested, with interest, &c. $3,128; another $8,400; J. W. Newcombe, heir of Gen. Warren, killed on Bunker Hill, $8,321; Chas. F. Sibbald for injuries, &c. $26,030; Dr. J. Gray's Administrator, for dwelling destroyed in the war of 1814, $5,000; E. F. Norton, for Tupper's *barn burnt*, near Buffalo, same war, $450; Boston Custom-house building, in part, $50,000. Postages of the President and Vice-President, 1846–7, $739.

In any really efficient and clearly understood system, the hosts of Auditors, Clerks, Accountants, and other officers on the roll of the Departments at Washington and elsewhere, might be expected to keep the Public Accounts in the most perfect order, and to render them promptly to Congress. This, however, is not done, although the additional staff of extra Clerks and Accountants at Washington, far exceeds all precedent in the New World.

Among the EXTRA Clerks voted in 1848, for one year, in one Department, were seven additional to the Second Controller, at $1,200; two additional to First Auditor, at $1,150; three additional, at $1,150; and nine more at $1,000 to Second Auditor; thirteen additional Clerks in the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, to expedite the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, accounts of Captains of Companies, &c. $12,000; six additional Clerks to Third Auditor, $6,400; eight more Clerks in Land Office, $8,000. Total, $51,750 to pay forty-eight new Clerks, who were as much wanted, had the old staff been kept at work, as the two score of "Measurers" in the N.Y. Custom-House, who get $1,500 a-year each for enabling Inspectors to stand idle, or for attending to politics now and then. Secretary Forward proposed to remove all or most of them.

The fiscal year, instead of ending at a time as near to the session of Congress as it would be possible to make up the detailed accounts to, ends in June; so that it will be some time in 1849, before the particulars, up to July, 1848, are printed and before the country. Of what use can the supervision of such documents be, by the Press, the Public and Congress, in a session ending March 3d, every second year?

Last Winter the Public Accounts were so mystified as to baffle an able Committee of Congress, and everybody else. It is said that very large balances are allowed to accumulate in the hands of Quartermasters and others, on the pretext that Examining Clerks are still scarce!

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—Richard M. Young, Ky. $3,000.

Recorder—Samuel H. Laughlin, Va. $2,000.

Also, sixty-one Clerks at $1,000 to $1,800 each.

Compensation paid in 1847, of Clerks, Messengers, Porters, Recorder and "Agent for paying salaries" in General Land Office, $82,424; Contingent expenses, $21,334; Postages, $3,294.

Surveyors-General, [$2,000 each.]—Detroit, Lucius Lyon, Vt.; St. Louis, F. S. Conway, Tenn.; Florence, Ala. J. H. Weakley, Va.; Donaldsonville, La. Pierre T. Landry, La; Jackson, Mi. C. A. Bradford, Pa.; Little Rock, Wm. Pelham, Ky.; St. Augustine, Fl., Robert Butler, Pa.; Dubuque, Iowa, Geo. W. Jones, Ia. With forty-seven Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c.; and forty Registers, who get $5 per day at Public Land Sales.

Paid, in 1847, to Clerks in the above Surveyors-General's Offices—in Lyon's office, $6,300; in Bradford's, $2,369; Conway's, $7,820; Weakley's, $2,754; Landry's, $5,023; Pelham's, $6,739; Butler's, $3,374; Jones's, $7,040.

The above expenditures on Land management in the year 1846–7, amount to $171,451. Then, there is a charge of "Compensation for depositing Money," of $33,032; also. $112,440 paid to 83 persons for receiving money for Land, the income of a number of Registers, and $24,406 of "incidentals."

Receivers get $500 a-year, one per cent. on collections, and et ceteras. Of the 83, we give some of the best incomes, for the year, viz. John Dement, Dixon, Ill. $6,912; Thos. Dyer, Chicago, $3,682; A J. Irwin, Green Bay, Wis. $6,147; J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee, $4,796; Paschal Bequette. $3,686; S. Langworthy, Dubuque, $4,000; V. P. Van Antwerp, Fairfield, Iowa, $3,774. The above have also, as "Compensation for and cost of deputies, &c." Dement, $2,492; Dyer, $533; Irwin, $3,616; Helfenstein, $1,997; Bequette, $1,497; Langworthy, $1,078; Van Antwerp, $1,003.

Beside this, $139,225 and $4,749 are charged as payments to Surveyors and Geologists, for "Surveying the Public Lands;" of which W. A., J. and A. Burt had $8,833; late Douglass Houghton, Geologist, Mich. $9,367; John Mullett, Surveyor, Mich. $5,496; James Mullett, Mich. $3,029; others in Mich. $7,654; Conway, Surveyor-General, Ill. &c. $2,733, Deputy Surveyors in Missouri, $20,000; do. in Mississippi, $5,171; do. in Alabama, $15,000; do. in Louisiana, $3,542; Landry, Surveyor-General, La. $4,920. [What is this paid for? His clerks, deputies and contingencies, are charged elsewhere.] Surveyor-General and fifteen Deputies, Arkansas, $15,952; Surveyor-General, Florida, $2,616; his Deputies, $9,184; Surveyor-General, Iowa and Wisconsin, $1,300; his Deputies, $22,112.

For Lands "*erroneously sold*," but in what State or Territory is not stated, $21,720 and $29,179 were paid back to many persons; also $6,976 of purchase money of Lands in Louisiana. If an enormous outlay for clerks, surveyors, receivers, recorders and overseers, will not prevent mistakes by the hundred, why pay them $165,000 a-year?

To Receiver and Register of Lands, Newmansville, Florida, for issuing permits, $2,500; do. St. Augustine, Fl. $2,500. To D. D. Owen, Geologist, Wis and C. T. Jackson, Geologist, Mich. $2,000 each, on Mineral Lands.

LAND REVENUES.—Receivers, out of office, over a year, in arrears for moneys that had been paid them—July, 1847. Sam. Finlay, Chilicothe, $24,779; J. T. Canby, Crawfordsville, Ia $33,898; W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, $16,272; Wm. Linn, do. $55,962; J. W. Stephenson, Galena, $23,303; S. Hammond, St. Louis, $21,574; Samuel Smith, St. Stephens, Ala. $33,590; John H Owen, do. $41,940; W. Taylor, Cahawba, Ala. $21,459; H. G. Perry, do. $6,075; U. G. Mitchell, do. $7,410; A. T. Perry, do. $28,156; G. B. Dameron, Choctaw, $22,867; Columbus, W. P. Harris, $100,117; G. D. Boyd, $50,977. J. A. Girault, Grenada, $25,493; R. M. Carter, New-Orleans. $80,210. Opelousas, W. Garrard, $27,231; W. H. Gantt, $21,606; B. Lawrents, Natchitoches, $33,128; L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark $99,059, &c. &c.

Commissioner under Art. VI. with Great Britain, 1842, Albert Smith, Me., $3,000.

COAST SURVEY.

Survey of the U. States Coast, 1846–7, $111,000.

A. D. Bache, Superintendent, $4,500, (and other $1,500 as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with an assistant, J. Saxton, at $2,000) —Edmund Blunt, F. H. Gerder, C. M. Erskine, W M. Boyce and John Farley, Assistants, at $2,500 each; and nine others at $1,000 to $1,500 each. Samuel Hein, Disburser, $2,000.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Maine.—Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Bion Bradbury, Me., Collector, $3,000; Portland, Rob't P.

Dunlap, Me., Collector, &c. &c., $2,800. 109 other employées, collectors, deputies, inspectors, weighers, &c. at various rates. Natives, U.S., 108; of Britain, 1.

New-Hampshire and Vermont.—Forty-four persons employed. All natives of the U.S.

Boston.—Marcus Morton, Ms. Collector, $6,400; Wm. Parmenter, Ms. Naval Officer, $5,000; John McNiel, N.H, Surveyor, $4,900; twenty-four Weighers, Measurers, &c. at $1,500 each; fifty-three Inspectors at $1,095 each; sixty-nine Clerks, Deputies, Night Inspectors, &c. at from $300 to $1,800.—*Gloucester*, Eli F. Stacy, Ms. Collector, $1,624.—*Salem*, Jas. Miller, N.H. Collector, $2,431. —*New-Bedford*, J. T. Adams, Ms., Collector, $2,353. Other officers in Ms., 89.

Natives, U. S. in Ms. District 237; of Ireland 3; of Canada 1. Salaries in 1847, $172,497.

Rhode-Island and Connecticut.—Collectors, Inspectors, Clerks, Surveyors, &c. 105 persons. Natives, U.S. 103; of Bermuda 2 casual, at $13 a-year.

New-York City.—C. W. Lawrence, N.Y., Collector, &c. $7,800; H.T. Kiersted, N.Y., Cash'r, $2,-500; S. G. Ogden, Jr., N.Y., Auditor, $3,000; Cornelius S. Bogardus, Naval Officer, $5,000; Elijah F. Purdy, N.Y, Surveyor, $4,900; four Deputy Collectors, five Assistant-Appraisers, a Storekeeper, thirty-six Weighers and Measurers, twelve Guagers and Markers, three Deputy Naval Officers, and a Deputy Surveyor, all at $1,500 each; 172 Clerks, at $600 up to $1,400 each; Vanbrugh Livingston, N.Y., Geo. W. Pomeroy, Ms. and S. W. Willis, Appraisers, $2,000 each; fourteen Assistant-Storekeepers; 178 Inspectors, at $1,095 each; 75 Night-watchmen, at $547 50 each.

Natives, U.S. 460 [$478,300;] Ireland 39 [$32,-385;] England 10 [$10,827;[Scotland 4 [$4,200;] Germany 5 [$3,633;] other countries 8 [$8,037;]—total, 526 persons.

The business of refunding duties collected under one act, by authority of another, appears to be an extensive one, $48,015; $2,801; $41,324; $32,204; $2,604; $3,267 and $1,318, were received and paid back in 1846-7.

Salaries in New-York City.

Aggregate of the incomes of the officers actually, and also those who are nominally, employed at the Custom-Houses in New-York, taken from the latest Blue-Book:

178 Inspectors	$1,095	$194,910
19 Weighers	1,500	28,500
17 Measurers	1,500	25,500
12 Guagers and Markers	1,500	18,000
18 others	1,500	27,000
75 Night Watch	547 50	41,052
14 Assistant-Storekeepers	1,000	14,000
Coll'r., Naval offi'r, &c., 8 officers		27,800
68 Clerks, &c	1,000	68,000
26 do. 800, and 32 at	900	49,600
9 do. 1,050, and 7 at	1,200	17,850
46 Officials, at 35 rates of wages		25,175
		$537,387

The above is but a fraction of the charges made on the public through this mammoth establishment, in which there is much idleness, and no efficient check, as experience and voluminous official Reports have too clearly shown. Vast sums are paid for printing, advertising, &c. The salaries do not all come under the revision of Congress, nor appear in the Appropriation Bills, and where the fees go, those who know may tell —we cannot. Mr. J. Q. Adams kept the above $537,387 down at about $120,000, and the men who railed at his extravagence have sought to override free judgment and control our elections by more than quadrupling the old outlay. In the Custom-Houses the officers are periodically assessed, by a sort of semi-official practice, a percentage on their incomes, from the Collector downward, and the proceeds placed in the hands of party leaders, to aid in electing the men of the dominant faction.

New-York State.—Ninety officers, clerks, inspectors, &c. &c. Natives, U.S. 85; Ireland 4; Scotland 1; aggregate income of the five of foreign birth $2,937.

N.C., Va., D.C., Del. and N.J.—Conway Whittle, Va., Collector, at Norfolk, Va., $2,327, and 127 others. Natives, U.S. 125; foreign-born $1,976.

Philadelphia.—James Page, Pa., Collector, $6,-073; Henry Welsh, Pa., Naval Officer, $5,000; John Davis, Pa., Surveyor, $4,500; also, four Measurers, two Appraisers, four Deputy Collectors, &c., two Guagers, and two Markers, at $1,-500 each; 41 Inspectors, at $1,095; 29 Clerks, at $700 to $1,300, and 70 to 80 other persons.

Natives, U.S. 134 [$130,517;] Ireland 17 [$12,-741;] other countries 12 [$8,244.] The charge for salaries alone, at Philadelphia, where two millions *net* are collected, is $151,502, or $30,000 *more* than the salaries came to, in New-York, during J. Q. Adams's Whig Administration, where ten to twelve millions *net* were collected!

Baltimore.—Wm. H. Marriott, Md., Collector, $6,000; James Polk, Md., Naval Officer, $4,640; W. H. Cole, Jr., Md., Surveyor, $2,323; one weigher, two appraisers, one guager, one measurer, two deputies, one marker, at $1,500 each; 28 inspectors, at $1,095; six clerks; 41 other persons, including the State. Natives, U.S. 64 [$67,-477;] other countries 16 [$11,334;] total salaries, $78,811.

Charleston.—W. J. Grayson, S.C., Collector, $3,985; R. Howard, S.C., Naval Officer, $1,569; 38 inspectors, clerks, &c., at $600 to $1,500. Natives, U.S. 35; other countries 5.

Savannah, &c.—27 persons.—*Florida*, S W. Spencer, Md., Collector, $1,900; and 24 other persons. Natives, U.S. 48; Europe 5.

Mobile.—Jas. E. Saunders, Tenn., Collector, $3,000; 18 other persons. Nat., U.S. 17; Europe 2.

New-Orleans.—Denis Prieur, La., Collector, $6,-000; Alcée Labranche, La., Naval Officer, $5,000; David Hayden, Con., Surveyor, $4,500; five deputies, two appraisers, one weigher, one guager, one measurer, at $1,500 each; 21 clerks, $900 to $1,500; 72 inspectors, at $1,095; 11 others. Natives, U.S. 97 [$107,042;] Ireland 15 [$17,545;] France, &c. 7 [$8,715.]

Texas.—H. G. Runnels, Ga., Collector, Galveston, $1,937; nine others.—*Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ill., &c.* 25 persons.

Detroit.—C. G. Hammond, Con., Collector, $1,-618; with 31 employées.

The gross amount of revenue from Customs, in the year ending June 30, 1847, was $27,067,364, after deducting the drawback on Foreign Goods exported ($1,238,101.) The direct expenses of collection were $2,098,52; Duties that had to be refunded, notwithstanding the vast array of lawyers in Congress and near the Collectors, $252,-875; Bounties on fisheries, $282,917.

Much of the annual cost of the Navy is owing to protection required to our Foreign trade; and of Light-house expenses, the cost of Revenue Cutters, Diplomatic gentlemen, the Federal Courts, the Custom-Houses, Public Stores, &c. &c., a large share should be ascribed to the same cause.

Of the annual loss by DEFAULTERS, in the Customs, we cannot give the average, but we find that Collectors and others, who had been more than a year out of office, were due large sums on the 1st of July, 1847. Among these were J. F. Wingate, Bath, $10,989; J B. Swanton, do. $13,-861; Jer. Clark, York, $27,090; H. Warren, Plymouth, $16,330; S. S. Allen, Bristol, $20,037; S. Swartwout, N.Y., $1,200,000; Jesse Hoyt, N.Y.,

$247,500; Rob. Arnold, Perth Amboy, $77,905; N. F. Williams, Baltimore, $363,148; J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, $30,072; L. Muse, Tappahannoc, $83,-249; J. Stith, Va., $11,900; Asa Rogerson, Camden, $31,321; T. Bloodgood, Wilmington, $22,-527; R. Cochran, do. $102,317; Isaac Holmes, Charleston, S.C., $161,872; Ed. Mounger, Savannah, $17,924; Rich. Wall, do. $114,373; Ab. B. Fanniu, do. $43,506; Andrew Erwin, Tennessee, $58,397; Ben. Wall, late marshal, Tenn., $22,325; W. Brown, N. Orleans, $107,011; P. F. Dubourg, do. $36,912; T. G. Morgan, do. $212,232; H. B. Trist, do. $6,631; Th. Barrett, $79,000; E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, $12,063; Dav. Duncan, Mackinaw, $30,681. These names and a host of others, in arrears, appear in Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847.

CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND COLLECTION.

The expenditures at eighty Custom-houses, exceeded all the moneys received for duties, by $481,996; and of these the excess of expenditure at Passamaquoddy was $23,548; at Frenchman's Bay, $14,044; at Penobscot, $38,926; at Waldoboro', $24,644; at Wiscasset, $30,130; at Gloucester, $41,731; at Marblehead, $17,476; at Plymouth, $20,919; at Barnstable, $39,355; at Sacket's Harbor, $10,090; Niagara, $7,455; Oswego, $5,815; Buffalo, $3,080; Presque Isle, $16,330; Delaware, $39,160; Richmond, Va., $9,423; Detroit, $6,108; Key West, $3,794.

The gross revenue collected at the eight principal Custom-houses in 1846-7, was—New-York, $17,237,843; Boston, $4,657,638; New-Orleans, $1,-621,357; Baltimore, $719,490; Philadelphia, $2,-670,325; Portland, $100,601; Salem, $196,145; Charleston, $335,247. The expense of collection was—at New-York, $758,143; Boston, $187,025; New-Orleans, $200,622; Baltimore, $95,523; Philadelphia, $170,504; Portland, $19,628; Salem, $13,477; Charleston, $56,175.

We incline to the belief that large sums in fees, &c. are only accounted for by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them in such and such ways, and that they do not appear on the record as Revenue collected. *Is not this so?*

REVENUE MARINE—LIGHT-HOUSES.—Captains 23, at $1,200; six of them unemployed, *i.e.* "waiting orders." Lieutenants 64, at $790 to $960; 17 of them unemployed. Light-house keepers and assistants 227, at $100 to $600 each.

Cost of Light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and steakages, 1847, $503,566.

Marine Hospitals, 1847, $130,137.

MINTS.

Philadelphia.—R. M. Patterson, Pa., Director, $3,500; J. R. Snowden, Pa., Treasurer, $2,000; also, a chief coiner, melter and engraver, each $2,000; and five others. Officers and clerks, 1847, $19,200; Workmen's wages, $24,000; Contingencies, $6,300.

New-Orleans.—John M. Kennedy, La., Superintendent, $2,500; J. R. MacMurdo, Treasurer, $2,-000; a coiner, refiner, assayer, $2,000 each. Officers and clerks, 1847, $12,900; Wages, $17,000; Contingencies, $22,000.

Also, brauches at Dahlonega and Charlotte; Officers and clerks, 1847, $12,750; Wages, $7,100; Contingencies, $4,573; a new mint, (old one burnt,) $9,000.

Votes of Congress in the District of Columbia, in 1846-7.

Interest on $760,000, the debt of Washington City, $40,700; do. on $190,000, the debt of Georgetown, and $190,000, the debt of Alexandria, $20,-350—less, repaid, $3,578 from Wash.; $57,472; also paid $60,000 debt of Wash.; Insane, $5,770; Penitentiary, $12,719; City Auxiliary Guard, $6,-777; President's House, $4,538; Public buildings, $25,842; Greenough for statues, $7,500; Gas to the Capitol, $5,000; Assistants, &c, to Chas. Douglass, Con., Commissioner of Buildings, $3,300.

VOTES OF CONGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILL OF AUG. 12, 1848.—To uphold 4 mints for 1847-8, the aggregate money vote was $165,640. Among other votes in the same Supply Bill were, $30,000 for free bridges, Washington; $6,775 to Auxiliary Guard there; $17,497 for repairs to the Capitol; painting it $20,000; lighting with gas, laying gas-pipe, &c., $36,210; improvements to President's House, $14,368; to continue the Survey of the Lakes, $25,000; ditto. U. S. Coast, $165,000; to clerks of U. S. District Courts for stating proceedings had under Bankrupt Act, $6,166; special agents to examine Sub-Treasuries, $5,000; Sub-Treasurers, clerks and contingencies, $37,500, being a large additional charge; $24,763, Blair & Rives, for Congressional Globe delivered to Members of Congress, in two sessions.

For a vol. of Documentary History, $24,327; an edition of Gordon's Compend of Revenue Laws for use of Treasury, $4,270: *in part*, for a Custom-house at Savannah, $30,000, [where the net revenue collected in 1846-7, was just $31,257, and the expenses of collecting it, $21,558.]

For a site on which to build a Custom-house at Charleston, $100,000, besides $30,000 voted before; also, in part, toward building a New-Orleans Custom-house, $130,758; in part, for new Custom-house, Boston, $12,500. Improving streets of Washington, $33,578, [these outlays will greatly increase the value of property, without troublesome debts and assessments on the citizens.]

For continuing the publication of the work of the Exploring Expedition and pay of corps, $37,-753; to repay Virginia money paid by her to Revolutionary officers, and their representatives, for half pay or commutation, not over $81,273 17; Light-house and floating-light votes, 1847-8, $621,-082; of which $3,522 are for building a Light-house at Monroe, Mich., $33,365 for do. at Wangoshance, do.; $39,971 for do. on Sand Key, Florida; $12,-000 for a light on Bartlett's Reef, L.I.: six Revenue Cutters, to be built, $90,000

For Surveys of Public Lands, viz. Mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and locating private claims, Florida, $115,000; Surveys in Florida, $16,500; Clerks to Surveyors-General, $22,950; Surveys in Louisiana, &c., $27,710; Geological Surveys (continued,) of Mineral Lands in Mich., Wis. and Iowa, $40,000.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Congress requires, or receives, through the Blue-Book, the most minute and detailed accounts of the expenditures on public printing and advertising, all sums paid to editors, whose presses influence the National sentiment. It is desirable that a far greater minuteness of detail than is now gone into, should be enforced with reference to the Military and Naval expenses, which amount to many millions. It ought to be shown in the Blue-Book what the amount of each officer's income is; and, also, the allowances, where they are considerable.

The Blue-Book states the payments to Public Printers, for printing, binding and advertising, during the two years ending October 1, 1847, as follows:

Ritchie & Heiss, Washington, $377,045; Gales & Seaton, do. (chiefly for arrears due them,) $67,-104; Blair & Rives, $2,364 payment for Congress. Globe; Ic. Hill & Son, Concord, $29,110; J. & S. Gideon, Wash., $4,823; Columbus Alexander, $15,957; J. T. Towers, $1,781; Pennsylvanian, H. & F., $1,778; Sheet & Co., $7,010; Swain, Abell & Simmons, $4,216; Boston Times, $2,130; and many others. The patronage of contempories, marshals, district attorneys, postmasters,

public officers, &c., amounts to a large sum, but very little is known to the public, as it takes the form of contingencies, &c.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Successive Administrations, professing extreme Democracy, have sought to retain power by a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Morehead's Senate Report, in 1844, on Retrenchment, states, that of persons employed in offices from 1828 to 1843, the rate of increase is—in the State Department 106 per cent; Treasury do. 58; War do. 67; Navy do. 68; Judiciary do. 75; Printers 571 per cent; Post Office Department 107; average increase 136 per cent. In 1828 Government thus employed 11,714 persons; and 27,647 in1843. The increase since is beyond all precedent.

In 1835, the U. S. Senate appointed a Committee to inquire into the extent, &c. of Executive Patronage, who were Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton and King of La., which reported that the public expenditure had doubled in eight years, and that

"When offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan services, without respect to merit; when it came to be understood that all who hold office hold by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subserviency and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism—no scheme more perfect could be devised."

Mr. Calhoun's Committee showed, that in 1825, there were 55,777 persons in the employment and pay of the Executive Departments, (the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office;) and, that in 1833, their numbers had increased to 100,079.

A similar Committee sat in 1826, which consisted of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, Dickinson, R. M. Johnson, White of Tenn., Holmes of Me., Hayne and Findley. It reported—

I. "That the power and influence of Federal Patronage ....its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government, eventually to govern throughout the States, as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire."

II. "That the whole of this power will center in the President....He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters."

III. "That patronage will penetrate this body (the Senate of the U.S.) chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

IV. That "if the President was himself the officer of the People, checked by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands."

V. That "we must look forward to the time when the Public Revenue will be doubled; when the Civil and Military officers of the Government will be quadrupled.... when the principle of human action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man....a Monarchy?"

VI. "Those who make the President must support him ....right or wrong....and if he is made contrary to the will of the People....by arms....the array of man against man will be the prelude to the array of army against army, State against State."

In 1847, the Revenue, as compared to that of 1826, had doubled, and the Federal offices and officers had *quadrupled* in number and value. The Committee described the 174 Custom-house officers in New-York as a formidable list; that list has since increased to 500. Men who assume the name of 'Democrat' have had the power since 1828, without making a single effort to arrest the tide of corruption, of which the effects were, in 1826, so clearly foretold. In the twelve years of Mr. Van Buren's power, and in the eight of Messrs. Tyler and Polk's, who can name *a solitary effort* of themselves or their friends, to arrest an evil that more than threatens to crush the spirit of Republican Freedom?

The Committee of 1826, proposed to give the people the DIRECT appointment of the President; but what Congressional majority has ever yet dreamed of allowing the citizens of the U.S. to NOMINATE and appoint the President? "For Congress to refuse to propose the amendment is to prevent decision, and to act upon the principle that the people are incompetent to decide."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1848.]

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*, $5,000.

Associate Justices, $4,500 each.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
JOHN MCLEAN,	Cincinnati	N.J.
JAS. M. WAYNE,	Savannah	Ga.
JOHN CATRON,	Nashville	Va.
JOHN MCKINLEY,	Louisville	Va.
PETER V. DANIEL,	Richmond	Va.
SAMUEL NELSON,	Cooperstown	N.Y.
LEVI WOODBURY,	Portsmouth	N.H.
ROBERT C. GRIER,	Pittsburg	Pa.

Clerk, Wm. T. Carroll, Washington, fees, &c..Md.
Reporter, B. C. Howard, Baltimore, ...$1300.

Attorney-General, U. S., Isaac Toucey, Con., Washington, $4,000.
Clerk, John T. Reed, Scot., $1,600.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
*Wm. Crawford	Va.	Ala.	$3,300
Benj. Johnson	Va.	Ark.	2,800
And. T. Judson	Con.	Con.	1,500
Willard Hall	Del.	Del.	1,500
Isaac H. Bronson	Con.	Fl.	2,000
William Marvin	D.C.	S. Fl.	2,000

* In the public accounts we find Crawford entered as Judge of the District of Alabama, at $3,300; in page 259 of Blue Book for 1847, he is entered as Judge of the Northern District of Alabama at $2,500, and, again, as Judge of the Southern District at another $2,500.? Looking at the extent and business of the several Districts, the incomes seem disproportioned; $4,000 for Florida, almost a desert, and only $3,500 for S. New York; $1,800 for Maine, $1,500 for Michigan, $1,500 for Kentucky; and as much as $2500 [Blue Book, p. 259] for two Districts in Alabama, $2,000 for two in Mississippi. The Statutes give McCaleb of La. $3,800 a year; the Blue Book, page 260, only $3,000; and Wells, p. 261, $1,500, should be $3,500. The Blue Book indicates $1,500 salary to M. W. Brown for three Judgeships.

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
John C. Nicoll	Ga.	Ga.	2,500
Nathaniel Pope	Ky.	Ill.	1,500
E. M. Huntington	N.Y.	Ia.	1,500
John J. Dyer	——	Io.	1,500
Th. B. Monroe	Ky.	Ky.	1,500
T. H McCaleb	Miss.	La.	3,800
Ashur Ware	Ms.	Me.	1,800
Upton S. Heath	Md.	Md.	2,000
Peleg Sprague	Ms.	Ms.	2,500
Ross Wilkins	Pa.	Mich.	1,500
S. J. Gholson	Ky.	Miss.	2,800
R. W. Wells	Va.	Mo.	2,300
Matthew Harvey	N.H.	N.H.	1,000
Phil. Dickinson	N.Y.	N J.	1,500
Alfred Conkling	N.Y.	N.N.Y.	2,000
Samuel R. Betts	N.Y.	S. N.Y.	3,500
Henry Potter	Va.	N.C.	2,000
H. H. Leavitt	N.J.	Ohio.	1,500
William P. Bryant	Ia.	Or.	2,000
John K. Kane	N.Y.	E. Pa.	2,500
Thos. Irwin	Pa.	W. Pa.	1,800
John Pitman	R.I.	R.I.	1,500
R. B. Gilchrist	S.C.	S C.	2,500
Morgan W. Brown	Ten.	Ten.	1,500
Jno. C. Watrous	Con.	Tex.	2,000
Samuel Prentiss	Con.	Vt.	1,200
J. D. Halyburton	Va.	E. Va.	1,300
J. W. Brockenbrough	Va.	W.Va.	1,600

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—[*Name and District.*]

Geo. F. Shepley, Me ; Josiah Minot, N. H.; Chas. Linsley, Vt.; Jonathan Stoddard, Ct.; W. S. Burgess, R. I.; G. W. Clinton, N. N. Y.; Charles McVean, S. N. Y.; James S. Green, N. J.; Thos. M. Pettit, E. Pa.; Jno. L. Dawson, W. Pa.; W. H. Rogers, Del.; Wm. L. Marshall, Md.; R. C. Nicholas, E. Va ; G Thompson, W. Va.; Duncan K. McRae, N. C.; Edw. McCready, S. C.; Henry R. Jackson, Ga.; Joseph A. S. Acklin, N. Ala.; Alex. B. Meek, S. Ala.; And'w K. Blythe. N. Miss.; R. M. Gaines, S. Miss.; Thomas J. Durant, La.; Thos. C. Lyon, E. Ten.; Thos. D. Mosely, M. Ten.; H. W. McCorry, W. Ten.; P. S. Loughborough, Ky.; Thos. W. Bartley, O.; L. Barbour, Ia.; David L. Gregg, Ills.; Thos. T. Gantt, Mo.; Samuel H. Hempstead, Ark.; John Norvell, Mich.; Chandler C. Yonge, Fl.; Wm. P. Lynde, Wis.; Isaac . Preston, Iowa; Frank. H. Merriman, Tex.; Ic. W. R. Bromley, Or.

MARSHALS.

Showing the name, native State, District, and so much of the expenses of the United States Courts in each District, during the year ending June 30, 1847, as are paid out of the public revenue—in figures.

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
Ala	James G. Lyon	S. Ala.	$3,000
Va	Benjamin Patterson	N. Ala.	500
Ark	Elias Rector	Ark.	15,515
N. H	Benning Mann	Con.	2,900
Del	Alexander Porter	Del.	900
N. Y	Robert Myers	N. Fl.	19,319
Va	Joseph B. Browne	S. Fl.	
Ga	T. M. Griffin	Ga.	3,300
Ten	Stinson H. Anderson	Ill.	6,045
Va	Abel C. Pepper	Ia.	1,325
Ky	Gideon S. Bailey	Iowa.	26,500
Pa	John Lane	Ky.	2,000
La	William F. Wagner	La.	25,000
Me	Virgil D. Parris	Me.	9,500
Va	Moreau Forrest	Md.	7,500
N. H	Isaac O. Barnes	Ms.	20,744
Ms	Austin E. Wing	Mich.	9,000
Ten	Thomas Fletcher	S. Miss.	1,700
	John Rayburn	N. Miss.	3,156
Ky	Robert C. Ewing	Mo.	7,208
N. H	Cyrus Barton	N. H.	2,000
Pa	Samuel McClurg	N. J.	1,900

MARSHALS—(Continued.)

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
N. J	Ely Moore	S. N.Y.	38,000
Ms	Jacob Gould, Jr	N. N.Y.	36,190
N. C	Wesley Jones	N. C.	800
Pa	Daniel A. Robertson	Ohio.	13,000
Pa	George M. Keim	E. Pa.	19,700
	John Keatly	W. Pa.	9,300
R. I	Burrington Anthony	S. Ala.	11,000
S. C	Thomas D. Condy	S. C.	3,700
Ten	A. R. Crozier	E. Ten.	1,159
Pa	R. J. Chester	W. Ten.	2,712
S. C	Jesse B. Clements	M. Ten.	1,000
Va	James H. Cooke	Tex.	1,000
——	Jacob Kent, Jr	Vt.	1,100
Va	Edmund Christian	E. Va.	4,300
Va	James Points	W. Va.	13,895
N. Y	John S. Rockwell	Wis.	25,000
Joseph L. Meek		Or.	——

REMARKS.—Five Marshals are named for Florida in 1846-7. Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847, throws very little light upon the question of what the expenses of these Courts, not covered by fees, consist of. Many of the sums are in round numbers like salaries. The Statute restricts the incomes of District Attorneys, but B. F. Butler only paid $211 and 19 cents into the Treasury. Mr. S. U. Downs, now U. S. Senator for La., was District Attorney in 1846-7, and paid back $17, charging, beside the fees of his office, $11,135 for professional services. The incomes of Clerks of U. S. Courts do not appear in any record, but are received as fees and are a tax upon those who come before it, and partly upon the public in criminal cases. In 1846-7, the Marshals in Mobile and Georgia repaid $4,216 into the Treasury; all the others, and all the District Attorneys, only paid back $536.

Beside the $19,319 for Florida, $2,227 were paid for supplies and services to E. D. Court; R. M. Gaines got $4,585, being ¾ per cent. on a judgment rendered in 1839 against a Bank; and the Clerk of the District Court of Louisiana was paid $2,842 for attendance, &c., beside fees. The Attorneys and Marshals have petty sums set opposite their names as salaries, say $400, $300, $200—in all $14,566; while their real official incomes, which probably exceed $500,000, are not even alluded to.

Samuel McKeon is paid as a judicial officer, being an agent in Mr. Walker's office, $2,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. Cranch, Ms., Chief Justice, $2,700; James S. Morsell, Md, Associate Judge, $2,500; James Dunlop, Md, do., $2,500; T. Hartley Crawford, Pa, Judge Criminal Court, $2,000; other Judges, $2,000; Thos. Woodward, Coroner, Washington Co, expenses, $2,200; Alex. Hunter, Marshal, D. C., expenses of Courts, $55,000. There are between 50 and 60 Justices of the Peace in the District, who are paid by fees.

The Judiciary, in 1846-7, was a direct charge on the public revenue to the amount of $593,654, viz: District of Columbia, $68,200; NET expenses of Courts, $319,675; Judges' salaries, $96,579; Attorneys and Marshals (salaries only,) $14,566: Attorney General and office, $4,769; Reporter, S. C., $1,300; Florida Judges, $3,565; Wisconsin do., $4,950; Iowa do., $4,050; Additional to Judges of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mobile and Wisconsin, $4,000. In 1817, the aggregate expense was $155,432; in 1827, $225,374; in 1837, $399,708. See Morehead's Report, June 15, 1844.

MILITARY CRIMES.—The U. S. Statute March 3, 1825, provides for the punishment of military and naval offences, crimes perpetrated on the high seas, offences committed on board of ships belonging to the United States while in foreign ports, conspiracy to burn or destroy shipping, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—WILLIAM L. MARCY, Massachusetts, $6,000.

Chief Clerk—Arch'd. Campbell, N. Y., $2,000.—Seven other clerks at $1,000 to $1,600.

Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, $14,650; Contingencies, $1,750; Contingencies, &c., of N.W. Executive Building, $6,160.

Of $47,431,844 voted by Congress, in its session ending Aug. 11, 1843, not less than $10,612,416, were for the army and military purposes, beside $533,600 for fortifications, $143.472 to the Military Academy, and large sums for War Pensions, &c. Active operations in Mexico had ceased; that country was subdued.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—William Medill, $3,000. Twelve Clerks at $1,000 to $1.100; Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, $16,233; Contingencies, $1,800.

W. A. Richmond, N. Y., Act. Sup. and Ass't., Detroit, $1,500. Six Clerks, Interpreters, &c., Five do., Wisconsin.

St. Louis Superintendency.

T. H. Harvey, Sup't. (Va.) St. Louis, $1,500.

J. Beach, Ms., A. J. Bruce, Va., R. W. Cummins, Pa., J. Miller, S. C., G. C. Madock, and T. Fitzpatrick, Agents, $1,500 each; also, 20 Subs. and Interpreters.

Other Superintendencies.

S. M. Rutherford, Va., Agent, &c., $1,500; R. S. Neighbors, Special Agent Wild Indians, Texas, $1,700; J. W. Kisick, N. C., J. Logan, A. M. Upshaw, Agents, at $1,500; also 20 other persons.

For 1848-9, Congress voted $901,135 to support the Indian Department. We make room for a few items.

Fulfilling treaties, viz.: To Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior, in money, $50,000, in goods $33,100; in tobacco, $500; do. and provisions, $4,000; blacksmiths' shops, steel and iron, $5,000; guns, schools, carpenters and beaver traps, $4,700; Farming materials, $2,000; Education of 40 Choctaw youths, and teachers, $12,500; Education to Chickasaws and Chippewas, $3,500. Many more votes to Creeks, Delawares, Cherokees, Quapaws, &c., are in the form of education, millers, blacksmiths' shops, tobacco, salt, goods, farming implements, carpenters, money, cattle, iron and steel, missions, farmers, medicines, laborers, oxen, doctors, &c. It is probable that the goods are supplied by contract. To agents $23,590 are voted, and it is evident that persons of high character ought to be selected to expend nearly a million a year among uncivilized tribes in the wilderness.

MILITARY PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—James L. Edwards, Va., $2,500. 13 Clerks at $800 to $1,600; Clerks and Contingencies, 1846-7, $14,500.

The estimate for Pensions for 1846-7, was $2,507,100—the appropriations $2,075,323.

Payments made in year ending June 30, 1847.

Invalid Pensions	$246,246
Widows and Orphans—act of 1836	322,105
Revolutionary—act of 1818	102,132
Revolutionary—act of 1832	292,978
Five years to Widows—act of 1838	222,526
Revolutionary—act of 1843	42,302
Pensions—act of 1844	444,424
Unclaimed, 1838, &c	27,621
Claims, two acts	48,303

The military pension appropriations leave about $650,080 over. The Blue Book gives us every clerk, messenger and interpreter's name, but the details of these pensions we find nowhere. Not a midshipman, carpenter, gunner or sailmaker in the navy, dies, but the facts are chronicled minutely in the Blue Book. Pensioners die off quietly. Says Secretary Marcy:

> The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office, is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

There are 43 Pension Agents, who charge $2 on every $100 they pay out; and this, in 1846-7, afforded them incomes ranging from $200 up to perhaps $2,500—average under $900. The agent at Boston is Franklin Haven; at New-York, Benj. S. Hoit; at Albany, T. W. Olcott; Philadelphia, James R. Snowden; Pittsburg, John B. Guthrie; Baltimore, James Swan; Louisville, G. W. Meriwether; Cincinnati, James Hall; St. Louis, W. C. Anderson; Washington, J. W. Maury.

THE ARMY.

GENERALS AND STAFF.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Va.

Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Va.

Brigadier-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Va., (Maj. Gen. by brevet.)

Brigadier-Gen. John E. Wool, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.)

Brigadier-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Ga., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Sept. 23, 1846.)

Beside the above, the law of 1818 allows brevet pay to all in actual command, and has sometimes been interpreted so as to include persons in charge of the public works, &c. &c.

The emoluments of military officers are increased by double or triple rations, double pay, brevet pay, servants' pay and clothing, horses, forage, &c. These charges are commuted into cash, the ration at 20 cents, &c. Mr. Gilmer, of Va., in House of Representatives, May 30, 1842, said it would be better to pay good officers, where required, *liberally*, by fixed allowances, than this system of perquisites. He understood that the United States were charged daily with from 100 to 200 horses in Washington, where not more than 20 to 40 were in use.

He read, from a table sent from the War Department, a statement showing the income of military officers per annum, as follows:

Rank.	Pay.	Allowances.	Total.
Major-General	$2,400	$4,915	$7,815
Brigadier-General	1,248	3,165	4,413
Colonel of Cavalry	1,080	2,396	3,476
Col. of Art'y. or Infantry.	900	2,096	2,996
Lieut. Col. of Cavalry	900	2,047	2,947
Surgeon of ten years	720	2,086	2,806
Surgeon of less than 10 ys.	720	1,794	2,514

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. and Adj.-Gen., Roger Jones, Va., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt.-Col., Sam. Cooper, N.Y., Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Four Assist. Adj't. Gen's, with brevet rank of Major, viz.: Lorenzo Thomas, Del.; G. A. McCall, Pa.; Wm. W. S. Bliss, N.Y.; W. G. Freeman, Va. Other 3, with brevet rank of Captain.

In office, 7 clerks, at $800 to $1,200 each, $7,650.

Inspector General's Department.

Cols., George Croghan, Ky. and Sylvester Churchill, Vt. (Brigade-Gen. bvt.) Inspectors-Gen.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PAY.

The following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the U.S.A. was written to show the falsehood of the impressions conveyed by a very sinister article recently appearing in the *Washington Union*, about Gen. Taylor's pay. Mr. RITCHIE has pocketed more of the public money, as Executive Organ, for doing nothing excepting helping to get us into some ugly scrapes, utterly disgraceful to the country, than Gen. Taylor received for fighting the country out of them. Again: we are below the mark when we say that Mr. RITCHIE received treble as much public money for doing nothing at all but pocketing the difference between what he charged the people of the United States for a single document of the thousands he printed for Congress, and what he paid the poor printers for doing it, than Gen. TAYLOR got for whipping Santa Anna and other friends of POLK and RITCHIE, during the whole Mexican War to the closing of the account at Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 23, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major-General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
R. JONES, Adj.-Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup, Va., Major-General by brevet.

Col. Henry Stanton, Vt., Assist. Q. M. G.

Col. Henry Whitney, Ms., Assist. Q. M. G.

Two deputies, with rank of Lt. Col.; 8 Quartermasters, rank of Major; 36 Captains and A. Q. M., Majors by brevet; 2 military storekeepers.

At Washington, 6 clerks at $1,000 to $1,600. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, $10,397.

Clerks and Agents, Quartermaster's Department to Dec. 3, 1847.—We have not room for the list. Some reside at Washington; some with the army; others at Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. Their incomes are from $40 up to $150 per month, and some have rations. Their number is nearly 200. Also, 52 Masters of Public transports, steamers, propellers, ships, brigs and schooners, at $100 to $250, and in some cases at so much for all hands per month, while thus employed in 1847-8, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Gibson, Pa., Com. Gen. Sub., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Ky., Assist. Com. Gen. Sub.

Commissaries of Subsistence.

Majors, Th. W. Lendrum, D.C.; R. P. Lee, Va.; G. C. Waggaman, Va.

Captains, J. B. Grayson, Ky.; A. B. Eaton, N.Y.; John C. Casey, Eng.

Chief Clerk of Department, Rich. Gott, Md., $1,600; 5 other clerks, $1,000 to $1,200; 10 clerks elsewhere, $600 to $1,200. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, $7,050.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General, Thos. Lawson, Va., $2,500.

Surgeons 22; *Assistants* do. 55. Natives of U.S. 72; born abroad 5.

Clerks 2; Private Physicians, temporarily employed, 45, at $20 to $100 per month. Clerks, &c., 1847, $2,900.

Income of Surgeons of 10 years, each $2,806; under 10 years, $2,514.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

One Paymaster-General; two deputies and 33 paymasters; natives of U.S 33; of Europe 3. A paymaster receives $60 per month, four rations per day, and is allowed two servants, and in war time four horses, forage, &c.

Nathan Towson, Md., Paymaster-General, $2,500. Benj. F. Larned, Ms. and Daniel Randall, Md., Dep. Paym'rs-Gen.

Paymasters.—T. J. Leslie, Eng.; D. S. Townsend, U.S.; C. H. Smith, Va.; Timothy P. Andrews, Ire., (Brigadier-General by brevet, late Colonel Voltigeurs;) Edm. Kirby, Con., (Lt. Col. by brevet,) A. D. Stuart, Va.; Christ. Andrews, Ireland; Benjamin Walker, Vt.; Eugene Van Ness, N.Y.; St. Clair Denny, Pa.; David Hunter, D.C.; L. J. Beall, R.I.; Roger S. Dix, N.H.; Abram Van Buren, N.Y., (Lt. Col. by brevet;) R. A. Forsyth, Mn.; A. J. Coffee, Tenn.; S. S. Stacy, Me.; J. C. Pattridge, N.Y.; Charles Bodine; W. A. Spark, Va.; B. W. Brice, Va.; R. B. Reynolds, La.; P. T. Crutchfield, Va.; Wm. Singer, Pa.; Noah Johnston, Va.; V. E. Piollet, Pa.; G. H. Ringgold, Md.; J. R. Wallace; F. A. Cunningham, O.; J. C. Bergh, N.Y.; A. B. Ragan, Ga.; G. C. Hutter, Va.; R. H. Weightman, D.C.

Chief Clerk of Department, Nathaniel Frye, Me., $1,700; six others, $1,000 to $1,400 each. Paymasters' clerks, at various stations, 38, at $700 each. Clerks and contingencies, 1846-7, $9,600.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel, Joseph G. Totten, Con., (Brigadier-General by brevet.)

Lt. Colonels, Sylvanus Thayer, Ms., (Col. by brevet,) and R. E. De Russy, N.Y.

Majors, J. L. Smith, S.C.; W. H. Chase, Ms.; Rich. Delafield, N.Y.; Corn. A. Ogden, N.J.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 26; natives, U.S. 37; born at sea 1. Clerks, &c., 1847, $6,050.

Clerks, in office, 5, at $300 to $1,200; 4 agents.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel, John J. Abert, Md.

Lt. Colonel, James Kearny, Ireland.

Majors, S. H. Long, N.H.; Hartman Bache, Pa.; J. D. Graham, Va.; Wm. Turnbull, Md.

Captains 10; Lieutenants 25; natives of U.S. 34, of Spain 1. Pay, same as dragoon regiments.

In Bureau, four clerks, at $1,000 to $1,400; 14 agents at $10 to $100 per month. Clerks and casual expenses, 1847, $6,250.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Talcott, Con.

Lt. Colonel, Henry K. Craig, Pa.

Majors, R. L. Baker, Con.; J. Ripley, Con.; J. Symington, Md.; W. H. Bell, N.C.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 18; all natives of the U.S. Military storekeepers 15. Storekeepers' pay $1,250 per annum.

In office, eight clerks, at $800 to $1,200. Clerks and casual charges $9,530.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Richard B. Mason, Va.

Lieut. Col., Edwin V. Sumner, Ms., July 13, '48.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, William S. Harney, La., (Brig. Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., T. T. Fauntleroy, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Third Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Edward G. W. Butler.

Lieut. Col., Thomas P. Moore, Va.

Majors 2; Surgeons 2; Captains 11; Lieutenants 30—42 natives of U. S.; 2 Ireland; 1 Poland.

A Colonel of engineers, ordnance, dragoons, or mounted riflemen, receives per month as pay, $90, $36 for rations, forage for 3 to 5 horses, and is allowed 2 servants, &c. A Lieut. Colonel has $75, with $30 for rations, also for forage, &c. A Major $60, and for rations $24, &c. A Captain $50, also $24 for rations. A Lieutenant $33 25, and $24 for rations. Sergeant of Dragoons, per month, $13; Corporal $13; Private $8.

4 Colonels of Cavalry at $8,476—$13,904; 4 Lieut. Colonels, at $2,947—$11,783; 21 Colonels of Infantry, &c.. at $2,996—$62,916; 21 Lieut. Colonels at $2,947—$61,337; 8 Majors of Cavalry, at $2,714—$21,712; 40 Captains, do., at, on an average, $2,300—$92,000; 38 Majors, Infantry, &c.. at $2,650—$100,700; 218 Captains, do., at $856—$176,608; 266 First Lieutenants, at $736—$195,776; 308 Second Lieuts., at $676—$208,208.—Total $945,479.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Persifor F. Smith, Pa., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., William W. Loring, N. C.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 25.—Natives of the United States 37, England 1.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Ichabod B. Crane, N. J.

Lieut. Col., Benjamin K. Pierce, N. H.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—All natives of U. States.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, James Bankhead, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., John Irving, Ms.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Natives of the United States 50, Scotland 1, England 2.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel. William Gates, Ms.

Lieut. Col., Francis S. Belton, Md. (Col. brevet.)

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 16.—Natives of the United States 53; born at sea 1.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, John B. Walbach. Ger.

Lieut. Col., Matthew M. Payne, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Nat. of U. S. 52, Cuba 1.

* *Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen.*

Colonel.

Lieut. Col.,

Majors 2; Surgeons 3; Captains 10; First Lieutenants 10; Second Lieutenants 20.—All natives of the United States.

The pay of Foot Riflemen is the same as that of Infantry.

* THE SIXTEEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Colonels.

1. William Davenport, Pa., (brevet); 2. Hugh Brady, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. James B. Many, Del.; 4. William Whistler, Md.; 5. Geo. M. Brooke, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Newman S. Clarke, Con., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 7. Matthew Arbuckle, Va.. (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 8. William J. Worth, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet); 9. Henry L. Webb, N.Y., May 23, 1848; 10. Robert E. Temple, Vt.; 11. Albert C. Ramsay, Pa.; 12. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C.; 13. John J. Fay, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1847; 14. William C. Trousdale, N. C., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 15. George W. Morgan, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 16, John W. Tibbatts, Ky.

Colonels of Artillery or Infantry receive $75 per month, $36 for rations, (and double rations if commanding military departments,) forage for 3 to 4 horses, and are allowed 2 servants, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Henry Wilson, Pa., (Col. by brevet); 2. Bennet Riley. Md., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Vt., (Col. by brevet); 4. John Garland, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 5. Wm. G. Belknap, N. Y., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Gustavus Loomis, Vt.: 7. Joseph Plympton, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 8. Thomas Staniford, Con., (Col. by brevet); 9. Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.; 10. Ralph G. Norvell, Ten., Dec. 3, 1847; 11. Wm. M. Graham, Va.; 12. Thomas H. Seymour, Con., (Col. by brevet); 13.
14. Paul O. Hébert, La.; 15. Joshua Howard, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 16.

The other officers, in the 16 Infantry Regiments, are as follow:

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Born in U.S.	Born in Europe.
First	2	10	10	11	32	Fr. 1.
Second	2	10	10	12	34	
Third	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fourth	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fifth	2	10	10	12	34	
Sixth	2	10	10	12	33	Fr. 1.
Seventh	2	10	10	12	34	
Eighth	2	10	10	12	34	
Ninth*	2	10	10	20	41	Eng. 1.
Tenth	2	10	10	20	42	
Eleventh	2	10	10	20	39	Prus. 1*a*
Twelfth	2	10	10	20	41	Ger. 1.
Thirteenth	2	10	10	20	42	
Fourteenth	2	10	10	20	42	
Fifteenth	2	10	10	20	40	Ger. 2 *b*
Sixteenth	2	10	10	20	40	Scot. 1 *c*

a One Captain, a native of Hanover—One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

b One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

c One Captain, a native of Canada.

Majors of Artillery or Infantry receive $60 per month, $24 for rations, forage for 3 horses, and are allowed for 2 servants; Captains $40, rations $24; Lieutenants $27 to $30 each, and $24 for rations; Sergeants $13 per month; Corporals $9; Privates $7. From the pay of each private $1 per month is retained until the term of his enlistment expires. Commandants at fixed posts get double rations.

The 12th and 14th Infantry regiments are being mustered out of service at New-Orleans; 13th do., at Mobile; 15th do., at Cincinnati.

The Statute of Aug. 1848, repeals the act of May 13, 1846, authorizing "an increase of the rank and file of the Army," but provides, that the President may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates in five regiments to 100 per company.†

Mr. Secretary Marcy, in his Report of Dec. 2, 1847, said, that the 25 regular regiments, when full, would contain 23,814, exclusive of officers, but that the strength then was only 21,553, although 22,243 men had been enlisted for the regulars (beside the previous number) within the 12 months. Artillery regiments, when full, contain 1,200 privates; cavalry, foot, and voltigeurs, 1,000 each.

* In Nov. 1844, there were but eight Infantry regiments, with 10 Second Lieutenants each. In Nov. 1847, there were sixteen—eight with 12 and eight with 20 Second Lieutenants each. The Secretary of War, in his report of Nov. 30, 1844, mentions, "that the average number of vacancies, from all casualties in the army, is about thirty; which, therefore, should be the limit of annual promotions from the Academy, or of new appointments in the Army. The 3d and 4th Dragoons, 9th to 16th Infantry, and Voltigeurs, are disbanded.

† Companies of Artillery and Infantry are now allowed 42 privates; Dragoons 50

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Ten Professors or Teachers.

Cadets.—First Class 42; Second do. 46; Third do. 80; Fourth do. 79. Natives of U.S. 245, of Turkey 1, of Italy 1.

Pay of Cadets, in artillery and infantry, per month $24.

Congress voted $143,472 to uphold the Academy for 1848–9, viz.: Pay of officers, teachers, cadets and musicians, $79,764; barracks for cadets; contingencies $30,155, &c., being about $530 per annum for instructing each of the 247 military scholars. It would be well to inquire what proportion of the boys thus taught, go into and remain in the army.

In 1846–7, the pay of officers, cadets, &c. at W. P. was $81,740, their subsistence, forage, &c., $8,043, expenses, barracks, visiters, $41,971. Barracks for the Cadets are in progress, at a cost of $186,000, exclusive of out-buildings.

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY—PROMOTIONS.

In the British Army, old deserving non-commissioned officers do not, as in France, get often promoted; young lads of the 'man-milliner' species, are put over the heads of the oldest, steadiest sergeants, over men whose practical knowledge of discipline, and great military experience, ought to entitle them to promotion. Senator Pearce of N.H. thinks that we follow the English practice too closely. One day he told of "a sergeant who performed a service at the battle of the Whithlacoochee, for which, had it been under Napoleon, he would have got a baton. But in ours what did he get? Three times did that gallant fellow, with his arm broken and hanging at his side, charge the Indians and drive them from their hammocks, where they were entrenched. The poor sergeant stayed in the service until his time expired, and that was all he got for his gallantry and disinterestedness." An opinion gains strength, that the honors of the Army and Navy ought to be thrown open to free competition. Very many commissions and promotions are the reward of official trimming and truckling in Congress, &c., by the relatives of parties thus placed over the heads of more deserving men.

Von Müller tells us in his Universal History, that "The degrees in the Roman Army were very numerous. From the last centurion of the last manipulus of the first line to the primipilatus, there were sixty steps. The choice of the Generals did not depend on the number of years of service; often the leader who had triumphed served under his successor, and the father under the command of his son; indolence and want of ability were the only obstacles to promotion."

"The Romans did not consider it necessary that the soldiers should be of great stature: large bodies cannot easily support so much fatigue as those of smaller bulk. The Barbarians disdained the small stature of the Roman troops. *The love of their country*, and the great interests that were at stake, gave to the armies of the Romans an impulse very different from the motives of the Carthaginian and Asiatic soldiery, *who fought only for pay*."

Sir James Mackintosh considered a Standing Army dangerous to the institutions of a free State; De Tocqueville thinks that "a restless and turbulent spirit is an evil inherent in the very constitution of Democratic armies;" and that odd compound of monarchy, feudalism and aristocracy, Sir Walter Scott, told his son that "a democratical soldier is worse than an ordinary traitor by ten thousand degrees, as he forgets his military honor, and is faithless to the master whose bread he eats."

Under the Government which Scott so greatly admired, Commissions in the army are bought and sold like stocks or acres; officers who have served some two to ten years are allowed to retire on half pay, enjoy it twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and then sell out to younger men; merit, if unconnected with rank and standing in society, is quite apt to be overlooked, though it is not always so.

Fuller, a distinguished English author, early in the 17th century, wrote a book called "The Holy State," wherein he thus describes "The Good General:" He shows in what a General "*loves* and *is beloved* by his soldiers." "1. By giving them good words." "2. By *partaking* with his soldiers in their *painful employments*." "3. By sharing with them in their wants." "4. By taking notice, and rewarding of their deserts; never disinheriting a worthy soldier of his birthright, of *the next office due unto him.* For a *worthy man* is wounded more deeply by his own General's neglect, than by his enemies' sword; the latter may kill him, but the former deads his courage, or, what is worse, mads it into discontent; who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him while alive, for his *punics* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment. For this reason chiefly, (*besides some others*,) a great and valiant English General in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was *hated of his soldiers*, because he deposed officers by his own absolute will, without respect of orderly advancing such as deserved it, which made a great man once salute him with this letter: 'Sir, If you will be pleased to bestow a Captain's place on the bearer hereof, being a worthy gentleman, he shall do that for you, which never as yet any soldier did, namely, pray to God for your health and happiness.'"

PAY OF THE ARMY, YEAR 1846–7.

The following particulars are taken from Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, pp. 123 to 214 and 282 to 295; what little insight they give us as to the system of accountability to Congress and the public, through *clearness of statements and a publicity of facts*, those who can may profit by; we really cannot.

Pay of the Army, (deducting repayments,) $1,725,992. Of twenty-three paymasters named, T. P. Andrews was intrusted with $395,391; T. J. Leslie with $547,546; G. H. Ringgold $231,806; and the others with sums varying from $642 to $116,605. Pay of ten regiments $80,000.

Subsistence of Officers $545,467; of which $422,823 passed through the hands of Paymasters Leslie, Andrews, Townsend and Ringgold.

Subsistence Department, $1,763,566; of which $900,000 were paid through Commissary Seawell, $121,000 through Shiras, $400,000 through Grayson; $120,000 through Lee.

Subsistence, ten Regiments of Regulars, $220,832; of which $150,000 paid per Seawell.

Quartermaster's Department, $1,473,030; of which per Vinton $140,000. Æ. Mackay $76,000, T. F. Hunt $103,234, H. Stanton $100,000. Dusenberry, $55,100; Morris S. Miller $32,459; M. M. Clark $348,752, D. D. Tompkins $504,503.

Same Department—Incidentals, [no items or explanations given,] $1,025,337; of which, per Hunt $251,000, Clark $656,235.

Same Department—Transportation and Supplies, $971,331; of which $1,126,680 in hands of Michael M. Clark, $939,500 in hands of David H. Vinton, $411,000 H. Stanton, $155,550 Æ. Mackay, $796,809, T. F. Hunt, $70,000 Dusenberry, $166,920 M. S. Miller, $117,000 F. R. Loper.

Transportation of the Army, including Officers' baggage, $3,314,125; per hands of T. F. Hunt $339,934, D. D. Tompkins $503,955. M. M. Clark $1,479,196, Æ. Mackay $163,200, D. H. Vinton $281,700.

Clothing Department, $597,119; of which $565,975 per H. Stanton.

Of $405,036 on hand for three months' extra pay to privates, sergeants, musicians, &c., and expenses of recruiting, $291,858 were paid. $40,294 for

services of private physicians, of which $24,500 per Mower.—"*Barracks, Quarters, &c.,*" $266,078; of which per M. M. Clark, Assist. Quartm'r. $116,-919. "Providing for the comfort of Discharged Soldiers," $500,000, through Dy. Quartermaster Gen. Hunt—no details. Repairs of Roads and Bridges for armies, $39,000.

MEXICAN HOSTILITIES, &c.

In addition to the above, and other expenditures, we find in page 163 to 168 Executive Documents, 7, Dec. 1847, that $16,344,397 were paid in 1846-7, under the head of '*Mexican Hostilities.*'—Reference is made to the act of July 20, 1846, but no details are given of the expenditure. The money was expended on 'volunteers and other troops;' and appears to have passed through the hands of—T. F. Hunt $3,266,224, A. Mackay, $641 540, H. Stanton $410,000, H. Whiting $300,000, A. R. Hetzel $249,000, D. D. Tompkins $476,615, S. B. Dusenbury $159·000, D. H. Vinton $782,918, M. M. Clark $1,336,592, R. E. Clary $190,000, W. Seawell $200,000, Amos B. Eaton $195,000, J. B. Grayson $510,000, J. P. Moore $194,043, Paymaster T. J. Leslie $1,799,450, B. Walker $200,000, Timothy P. Andrews (ex-Col. Voltigeurs) $352,-000, Christ. Andrews $122,000, Roger S. Dix $100,-000. A. D. Steuart $567,950, Benjamin F. Larned $546,400, G. H. Ringgold $334,700, H. C. Wayne $146,000.

Pay of Volunteers, $614,431.—Charged as in the hands of B. F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen. $1.100,000, from which said payments were made.

Subsistence of Volunteers, 11 Regts. $257,453, of which $200,000 per Commissaries Lee and Seawell.

Preventing, Suppressing and Repressing Indian Hostilities, $51,322; but no act is referred to, nor is it clear to us who got the money.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Armament of certain Fortifications, $203,773.—No particulars given, but act of May 15, '46, referred to. '*Ordnance Service*,' $93,994. '*Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies*,' $560,633; Horses lost or destroyed, $20,252. '*National Armories*,' $369,-506; of which, per E. Ingersoll, storekeeper, $217,000. and Richard Parker $142,475. *Repairs, &c.*, at Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, $151,053; Arsenals, $108,915; Bought Saltpetre, Brimstone and Gunpowder, $150,000; Laid out in Fortifications and Barracks, $1,363,245—no details, but a reference to the amount paid the lieutenant, captain, or other military man who drew the money. Light-houses, Harbors, River Improvements, $64,308; Removal of Choctaws from Mississippi, $41,995; 'Expenses of Mission to Wild Indians of the Prairie,' $51,723, M. G. Lewis and P. M. Butler, Commissioners—an expensive mission this. For carrying into effect Indian Treaties, or payments to Indians in money or in kind, immense sums are charged, but beyond a reference to the statutes and stating who expended the money, little information is given to the public. On the military establishment votes, $8,204,218 appears to have been in the hands of public accountants on July 1, 1846, and $8,365,318 on July 1, 1847.

While many pages of the Blue Book are filled up with such items as "New-York Daily Express, for advertising meeting of Army and Medical Board, $1½," the American Reader will look in vain for any complete and intelligible account of the year's receipts and expenditures; indeed bills to enforce the payment into the Treasury of all the revenue have met with quite as little favor at Washington as at Westminster.

Five or six years since, Mr. Meriwether reported, from the committee on public expenditures, in the House of Representatives, a bill providing, "That no officer of the army or navy shall receive any other compensation than the pay or emoluments of the office which he holds, notwithstanding he may perform the duties of any other office or appointment." Also, "That no payment shall be made to any officer of the army or navy, by way of pay or emoluments, who may have been or shall be restored to rank, for the time he may have been or shall be out of service." A majority in Congress, who have 'Democracy' continually upon their lips, and 'the public plunder' in their eye, would have passed a bill to double the national taxation for the especial benefit of idle and useless officials, the lumber of the public service, rather than adopt such real reforms as the above.

THE NAVY.

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of man and history will convince any one that no such prodigy ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together—one cannot long exist without the other.—JOHN ADAMS—Message, Nov. 28, 1797.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.... The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Message, Dec. 1825.

Reason shows, and experience proves, that no commercial prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need, to naval force. This truth is as well understood in the United States as anywhere....I cannot refrain from believing that the Anglo-Americans will one day become the first maritime power on the globe.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

VESSELS OF WAR—*Oct.* 1848.

In the Pacific.—Ohio, 74 guns; Congress, 44; Independence, 54; Warren, 20; Fredonia, 4; St Mary, 20; Dale, 16; Lexington, (store) 6; Southampton, 4. Commodore T. Ap. C. Jones, commanding.

Mediterranean.—United States, 44 guns; Marion, 16; Taney, schooner, 3; Princeton, steamer 9; Alleghany, do.; Erie, (store) 4; Supply, (store) 4 Commodore W. Bolton, commanding.

Brazil Coast.—Brandywine, 44; St. Louis, 20; Perry, 10. Commodore G. W. Storer, comman'g.

African Coast.—Portsmouth, 20 guns; Jamestown, 20; Decatur. 16; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Commodore Ben. Cooper, commanding.

Home Squadron.———Raritan, 44 guns; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Albany 20; Germantown, 20; Flirt, 2; Iris and Waterwitch, (steamers) each 1; Electra, (store) 2. Commodore Wilkinson, commanding.

Coast Survey.—Wave, 1; Phœnix, 1; Vixen, (steamer) 3. *Lake Service*—Michigan, (steamer) 1. *European Seas*—St. Lawrence, 44. *East Indies*—Plymouth, 20; Preble, 16; Dolphin, 10.

Preparing for Sea.—(At New-York) Relief, store; (at Boston) Constitution, 44; (at Norfolk) Columbia, 44; Vandalia, 20.

Receiving Ships in Commission.—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; North Carolina, 74; Ontario, 18; Union, (steamer) 4.

Vessels in Ordinary.—Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74; Potomac, 44; Savannah, 44; Cyane, 20; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; Vincennes, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfield, 20; Levant, 20; Yorktown, 16; Petrel, 1; Mississippi, (steamer) 10; Fulton, (steamer) 4; Cumberland, 44.

Tenders.—Steamers Engineer and Gen. Taylor.

On the Stocks.—Alabama, 74 guns; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New-York, 74; New-Orleans, 74, (at Sacket's Harbor. Lake Ontario,); Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; Saranac, 44; Susquehanna 44; Powhatan, 44; also 4 first-class steamers at Kittery, Me., Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Gosport.

By comparing the above list of war ships with annexed lists of officers, a pretty correct judgment may be obtained as to the proportion they bear to each other. In 1842, in Congress, Mr. Fillmore "believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade to be given them; of course there was but little responsibility."—There are *some* limits now.

We have been unable to find any official list of the officers, crews, &c. of the several ships. The Bureau of Construction estimates the pay of officers and seamen for 1849 at $2,600,000, but says nothing as to the number of *men* and boys, nor how many are in each ship.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN Y. MASON, Virginia, $6,000.

Chief Clerk, Robert W. Young, $2,000; other 11 Clerks, at $1,000 to $1,500. Estimate of expenses of the Secretary's office for 1848-9, $24,790.

BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief, Commodore Joseph Smith, Ms., $3,500.—*Civil Engineer*, W. P. S. Sanger, Ms., $2,000.—Five Clerks, &c., $700 to $1,400; Six Civil Engineers, at New-York, &c., at $1,500 to $2,500 each; Six Agents, for preserving live oak, at $200 to $2,000 each. They asked a supply of $1,337.155 for 1849, including another $350,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Chief, Lewis Warrington, Va., (who took the Epervier, April 29, 1814,) $3,500; Six Clerks, &c., at $700 to $1,200.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.

Chief, Charles W. Skinner, Me., $3,000; Ten Clerks, &c., at $700 to $1,400. *Engineer*, C. W. Copeland, Con. (at New-York) $2,500.

Chief Naval Constructor, Francis Grice, N. J., (Washington) $3,000.

Naval Constructors, $2,300 each—S. M. Pook, Ms., (Boston); Benjamin F. Delano, Ms., (Portsmouth); Samuel Hartt, Ms., (New-York); Samuel T. Hartt, (Norfolk; C. G. Selfridge, Ms., (Pensacola); J. Lenthall, D. C., (Philadelphia.) They estimate the expenses of repairs for 1849, and fuel, at $2,500,000; and for the 4 first-class steamers on the stocks $1,200,000. They value the stores on hand at the Navy Yards, July 1, 1847, at $6,158,858, besides stores, value $1,940,558 under the care of the Ordnance Bureau.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Engineer-in-Chief, Charles H. Haswell, N.Y., $3,000. 7 Chief-Engineers, at $1,200 to $1,573. 49 Assistants, at $350 to $973 each.

Naval Storekeepers, &c., 13 at $1,400 to $1,700 each—at various stations.

NAVY AGENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Con., New-York; Joseph Hall, Boston; S. D. Patterson, Pa., Philadelphia; Joseph White, Ire., Baltimore; John M. Bell, Tenn., New-Orleans; W. Anderson, Va., Pensacola; O. Cohen, S.C., Savannah; Geo. Loyall, Va., Norfolk; S. Cushman, Me., Portsmouth, N.H.; W. B. Scott, Md., Washington; J. S. Watkins, Va., Memphis.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Chief, Gideon Welles, Con., $3,000. Six clerks, &c., $700 to $1,400 each

Although Secretary Mason states that there are but 8,000 men in the Navy, this bureau makes estimates of provisions for 10,000, also for 1,018 officers in the sea service, and 1,113 marines,—total, 4,427,815 rations at 20 cents, $885,563.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief, Thomas Harris, Pa., $2,500. Surgeon, clerks and messenger, $700 to $1,400 each.

NAVY LIST.

SIXTY-EIGHT CAPTAINS.

†Jas. Barron, Va.; Chas. Stewart, Pa., (who took the Levant, Cyane, &c., 1814.) Jacob Jones, (who took the Frolic, Oct. 13, 1812.) Charles Morris, Con.; Lewis Warrington, Va; C. G. Ridgely, Md.; John Downes, Ms.; Stephen Cassin, Pa., (of the Ticonderoga, battle of Lake Champlain;) A. S. Wadsworth, Me.; George C. Read, Ire.; H. E. Ballard, Md.; Jesse Wilkinson, Va.; T. Ap Catesby Jones, Va.; W. Compton Bolton, Eng.; W. B. Shubrick, S. C.; Chas. W. Morgan, Va.; Lawrence Kearny, N.J.; F. A. Parker, Va.; E. R. McCall, S.C.; Dan. Turner, N.Y., (who commanded the Caledonia on Lake Erie, 1813:) *David Conner, Pa.; *W. M. Hunter, Pa.; *J. D. Sloat, N.Y.; *Mat. C. Perry, R.I.; *C. W. Skinner, Me.; *John Thos. Newton, Va.; *Joseph Smith, Ms.; *Lawrence Rousseau, La.; *George W. Storer, N.H.; F. H. Gregory, N.H.; Philip F. Voorhees, N.J.; Ben. Cooper, do.; David Geisinger, Md.; R. F. Stockton, N.J.; Isaac McKeever, Pa.; J. P. Zantzinger, do.; W. D. Salter, N.Y.; C. S. Macauley, Pa.; Th. M. Newell, Ga.; E. A. F. Lavalette, and T. T. Webb, Va.; John Perceval, Ms.; J. H. Aulick, Va.; W. V. Taylor, R.I.; B. Dulany, Va.; S. H. Stringham, N.Y.; Isaac Mayo, Md.; W. Mervine, Pa.; Thomas Crabb, Md; Thomas Paine, R.I.; James Armstrong, Ky.; Jos. Smoot, Md.; S. L. Breese, N.Y.; Ben. Page, Eng.; John Gwinn, Md.; T. W. Wyman, Ms.; Andrew Fitzhugh, Va.; W. K. Latimer, Md.; Hiram Paulding, N.Y.; U. P. Levy, Pa.; Charles Boarman, and Francis Forrest, Md.; W. Jameson, Va.; Chas. Gauntt, N.J.; W. Ramsay, Va.; Henry Henry, Md.; S. W. Downing, N.J.

In Sept. 1847, Captains 68; natives of Va. 14, Md. 11, Pa. 10, N.J. 6, N.Y. 6, N.E. 12, S.C. 2, Eng. 2, Ire. 1, La. 1, Ga. 1, Del. 1, Ky. 1.

Of the above, there were, senior Captains,

15 in Sea service, commanding in Navy-yards or other duty, at $4,500	$67,500
Nineteen on leave or waiting orders, (that is, doing nothing,) at $3,500	66,500
Five Captains of Squadrons, at $4,073	20,365
Nine other Capts. at sea, &c., $3,500	31,500
Twenty other Capts. on leave, &c., (that is, unemployed,) at $2,500	50,000
	$235,865

NINETY-SEVEN COMMANDERS.

Of whom ninety-six are natives of the U.S., and one of Ireland.

Twenty-nine in Sea service, at $2,573	$74,617
Twenty-three in Navy-yards, &c., at $2,100	48,300
Forty-three waiting orders, or absent on leave (on shore, doing nothing,) at $1,800	77,100
	$200,317

327 LIEUTENANTS—*Oct.* 1847.

Of whom 320 are natives of the U.S., three of the W.I., two of Ireland, one of Eng., one of Spain-

† Was appointed Lieut. in March, 1798, and Capt. May 22, 1799.

* Were appointed Lieutenants, July 24, 1813.

Seventeen Lieutenants Com'ing, at $1,873..$31,841
154 do. in Sea service, $1,573.....242,242
61 do. in Navy-yards, &c., $1,500..... 91,500
93 do. waiting orders or on leave of absence (that is, ashore and unemployed,) $1,200..111,600
$477,183

Now that the quarrel with Mexico is settled, the number of idle Lieutenants, at $1,200 a-year, will have greatly increased.

SURGEONS—*Oct.* 1847.

Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant do. 33; Assistant do. 40.

Of whom 134 are natives of the U.S., 4 of Ire., 2 W.I., 1 Scot., 1 Spain.

There are some 20 rates of income, from $650 a-year up to $2,700, with $73 for a ration, if on sea service. *Suppose* the average of the 142 to be $1,600, and we have $227,200 a-year of pay. Of the surgeons 14, and of the assistant do. 14, were unemployed, 'waiting orders' or absent on leave. This was in war times. Some were sick.

TWENTY-FOUR CHAPLAINS.

18 at $1,200, on duty; 6 at $800, ashore, &c.

SIXTY-FOUR PURSERS—*Oct.* 1847.

Samuel Forrest, D.C., Ohio, 74 guns.....$3,500
Edw. T. Dunn, D C., Columbus, 74..... 3,500
Wm. Sinclair, Ms., Cumberland, frigate.... 3,000
Joseph H. Terry, N.Y., Brandywine, fr.... 3,000
Dudley Walker, Ms., Columbia, fr..... 3,000
Wm. Speiden, D.C., Congress, fr..... 3,000
Horatio Bridge, Me., United States, fr..... 3,000
Edw. Fitzgerald, Pa., Pennsylvania, 120 gs. 2,500
B. J. Cahoone, R.I., North Carolina, 74..... 2,500
T. P. McBlair, Md., Franklin. 74..... 2,500
Sterrett Ramsay, Pa., Navy-yd., Pensacola.. 2,500
H. W. Greene, N.H., Razee Independence 3,000

Other Pursers—16 at $2,000—$32,000. 14 at $1,500—$21,000. On shore, unemployed, 18, at $1,000 to $1,800 each.

Natives of U. S. 63; of Ireland 1, (Erie, 8 guns.)

216 PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—*Oct.* 1847.

176 at Sea, at $823.....$144,848
12 various duties, at $750..... 9,000
28 unemployed or sick, at $600..... 16,800
$170,648

Natives of the U. S. 214; of Eng. 1, [Madison Rush]; of S. A. 1.

223 MIDSHIPMEN—*Oct.* 1847.

If in sea service $473 a-year; land do. $350; on shore unemployed $300. There were 65 at a naval school; 24 were "waiting preparatory examination." On an average, probably, 223 were receiving $380 each, including one ration to those at sea, $84,740.

Natives of the U.S. 221; S. A. 1; Fr. 1.

The Act of Aug. 1848, provides for the appointment of 464 midshipmen, who are to be taken as equally as possible from each Congressional District, [many of which are *far inland!*] Whether this is the best mode to encourage and reward capable young seamen, wherever born, is a matter of opinion. More than 180 passed-midshipmen may receive pay, under a suspension of the Act of March 3, 1845.

OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

31 Masters, at $750 to $1,173; 147 Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, at $500 to $873; 21 Professors of Mathematics, at $1,200—of whom 11 were unemployed, Oct. 1847; the Act of last August limits their number to 12, increases their wages to $1,500, with a ration, value $73, when on duty, and half pay, or more, when idle.

MARINE CORPS.

Col. Commandant, Archibald Henderson, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); Major P. G. Howle, Va., Adjutant; G. W. Walker, D. C., Paymaster; A. A. Nicholson, S. C., Quartermaster; S. Miller, Ms., Lieut. Col.—4 Majors, 17 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 1.

The pay of the Colonel is $75 per month, with 19 rations and allowances; and the sums paid under the name of rations vary. Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, has the estimate for 1848-9; 75 commissioned officers, pay and allowances, $66,746; 324 sergeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, $40,296; 2,000 privates, at $7 per month, $168,000; 81 officers' servants, at $8 50 per month, food and clothing, $8,262; extra rations to officers five years in army, $13,724. The income of the75 commissioned officers in this corps, for a year, exceeds the income of 1,000 of the privates by $7,732.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Amount for 1846-7, $123,232. In Ex. Doc. 1. Dec. 1847, these allowances are given in full detail. A seaman's widow gets $6 a month; a Commander's widow, $30; a Lieutenant's widow, $25; a Captain's widow, $50; a Marine's widow, $3 50. Invalid seamen, $1 50 to $8 50 per month; a Commander, $30; a Lieutenant, $25. It is just to uphold those who are maimed and broken down in the naval or military service.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

From pages 314 to 321, of Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, we select the following particulars of payments made in 1846-7:

"Pay and subsistence of the Navy;" both are blended in one item, and all we can learn is, that $2,847,445 were paid out, through certain pursers and navy agents, and that $1,523,253 remained in the hands of, we know not who, unexpended.—How the public can judge of accounts thus presented we see not. Pay of Superintendents, $67,131, is next; then $746,329 for provisions; $62,599 for clothing; Surgeons' necessaries $49,772; "increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy," $1,601,325; fuel for steam vessels, $12,955. Navy Yards $727,278, of which $325,000 were laid out in New-York. Contingent expenses of the Navy, $541,000 (no particulars); books and maps, $34,811; relief bills, $113,881; Mexican hostilities, expended $2,450,095; pay, provisions, subsistence, clothing, stores, "for the Marine corps," $294,052. Fuel, transportation, recruiting, barracks, and contingencies, marine corps, $44,572 In all $9,832,883 were paid out, and $3,409,052 remained on hand, to another year's credit.

In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, Secretary Mason adverts to the Act of 1846, increasing the navy to 10,000 men, and says its numbers in 1847 did not exceed 8,000. We nowhere find an official statement of the men on board each ship, but a clear account is given of the Marines and their pay.

Votes in Congress, August 3, 1848, for year 1848-9.—Improvements and repairs at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., $55,551; do. at Boston, $97,351; do. at New-York, $106,000; Brooklyn Dry Dock, $350,000; for land to be bought near the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Wallabout, $285,000; repairs, &c., Philadelphia, $14,500; do. at Norfolk, Va., $144,136; do. at Pensacola, $209,625; do. at Memphis, $174,038; at Sacket's Harbor, $2,000; $477,826 to uphold the Marine corps, on the peace establishment, which had it been 915, as in 1817, officers included, would make the cost $522 per man; improvements to naval school, Annapolis, $17,500; towards erecting floating dry docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery in Maine, $400,000.

NAVAL RANK AND SERVICE.

Secretary Upshur, in his report of Dec. 4, 1844, says:

"Additional ranks in the Navy would be eminently useful as an instrument of discipline. The post-captain of to-day is precisely equal in rank to the oldest post-captain in the service. He *feels* his equality from the first moment that he attains it, and at the same moment the disinclination to be commanded and controlled by his equal rises with him. He will not willingly submit to learn as a scholar, what his own position authorizes him to *teach*.—He looks to a separate command for himself; he begins to lay down systems of his own, and turns a deaf ear to the lessons of experience imparted by older heads, because they cannot claim any higher rank."

The New-York *Courier & Enquirer* proposed one Admiral, four Vice-Admirals, and eight Rear Admirals, in 1842, to begin with, at an average increase of pay, each, of $2,000, or $26,000 additional, yearly. Are $6,500 a-year, in addition to higher rank, essential as means of securing respect, or of supporting the incumbent and his family? Soon after Congress declared our independence of Europe they resolved (Nov. 15, 1776) that the higher grades of rank of the naval officers be Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, equal to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General, in the land service; but they never appointed an Admiral.

In 1842, Mr. Sprigg, in House of Rep. said, that

"The case, as he had learned from officers of experience, was this: A midshipman, after receiving his appointment, went to sea for two or three years, and then had to wait on shore five or six years before he was made a Lieutenant. The consequence was, that when he went to sea again, he had nearly forgotten what little he had learned. There were upward of 250 officers 'waiting orders' in 1841, and *at that very time*, when there was not enough to do for those already in commission, 140 more were appointed."

Mr. Elihu Burritt states, that from 1815 to 1823, EIGHT YEARS, there were 28 Captains whose average term of service was less than two years; 30 Commanders, a little over two; 172 Lieutenants less than three and a half. In 1845, three hundred and sixty-nine naval officers were on shore, unemployed, waiting orders.

On Dec. 22, 1835, Judge Vanderpoel, in the House of Representatives, said, that

"Commissions in the Army, in the time of peace, were, comparatively, sinecures. Barring the toilsome and honorable expedition against Black Hawk, and an occasional chase after a few retreating and predatory savages, what has your army done, or rather, what has it had to do, since the peace of 1815? It had done all that had been required of it, but it could, in the nature of things, have but little or nothing to do. Not so with the Navy—our vast and growing commerce must be protected, the pirate must be driven from the ocean"

Our commerce would be none the worse protected, were merit made the passport to naval promotion, and the sons and other relatives of persons in office allowed to take their chance as naval apprentices, instead of being nearly the only class allowed to rise in the service.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS—COURTS MARTIAL—FLOGGING.

The law allows a citizen-sailor to receive 100 lashes for an offence not capital, and any number more lashes for a capital offence, on the verdict of a Court composed of 5 to 13 officers, without a jury; and although the Court happen to be divided into 7 ayes and 6 noes. The Act of Aug. 1848, requires an annual Report of the number of sailors flogged in each ship, stating the offence and how many lashes were inflicted. There would be more equity in such sentences were MERIT the only passport to naval promotion; for, in that case, officers who had once been common sailors, suffered their privations, and felt as they feel, would be umpires. But the hardy sailor, to whom all hope of promotion is denied, is tried by a jury, not of his equals, but of his officers, who monopolize power, preferment, large incomes and high honors. This sort of trial, occasionally subjects seamen, the citizens of this Republic, to be publicly flogged like a disobedient hound, but no commissioned or warrant officer is ever flogged for any offence.

In the *N. Y. Evening Star* of July 16, 1840, we find part of a note, written on board the North Carolina, 74:

"Respecting that man who was flogged here yesterday, he was seized up in the gangway and took 120 lashes with the cats, used by three boatswain's mates, without a flinch, and afterwards vowed revenge upon the authors of it, clenching his fists at the time and laughing as if nothing had taken place, and I think he is a very likely person to fulfil his promise. He has had, altogether, since his six years in the service, 1020 lashes."

A few years since, a commander in the Navy, now a post-captain, and in the receipt of $3,500 a-year, was tried on charges of oppression and cruelty, for striking the men with his fists, knocking them down and stamping upon them, and inflicting illegal punishments with the cat and other instruments of torture. There were eight specifications, and ample proof, through the evidence of officers of undoubted reputation. His brother captains, of the Naval Court, sentenced him to three years' suspension without rank, *which the Executive reduced to a year*, through the influence of some members of the Court that found him guilty. Is this just and equitable?

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Congress caused some inquiry to be made relative to cases of wanton cruelty in the Army, and the publication of their Report produced for a time the best effects. Mr. C. greatly improved the practice in that Department. The case of the Somers is still fresh in the public mind, although the principal actors in that tragedy are no longer numbered with the living, and the floggings there proved, as well as in other trials of great interest, ought to have produced a change from a partial system to one that would duly check both officers and men.

From sentences by Courts Martial, or proceedings like these on board the Somers, even if unjust, the U. S. District Court at New-York decided, in 1843, that parties aggrieved had no remedy by an appeal to the Civil Tribunals, and refused to "arraign the parties accused on a matter touching their lives;" nor did Congress interfere. Our naval system copies British usages not in accordance with our Republican Institutions. Even in the division of prize money, the whole of the "seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys," get but $35,000 among them, while the officers divide $65,000 where the prize taken is $100,000.

The Act of April 21, 1806, reduced the Navy to a mere handful—13 captains, 9 commanders, 72 lieutenants, 150 midshipmen, with enough of surgeons, pursers, &c.; no officer to get more than half pay unless on actual service; also 925 seamen and boys. The Navy now bears a far larger proportion to the whole population, and requires the utmost attention from Congress.

Were rewards more plentiful and punishment less unequal in the Army and Navy, especially the latter, both services would be gainers in efficiency. Von Müller, in vol. 1 of his Universal History, tells us, that in ancient Rome—

"The soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, who had killed his enemy, or maintained his post as long as the contest continued, obtained as his reward the civic crown. It was intended *that each man should exert himself as much for his comrade as for the highest officer*, and therefore the same crown was the only reward for saving the life of the General. This badge was worn during life, and when a plebeian entered the theatre with it on his head, the sena-

tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army or the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

We are too sparing in this way. A brave seaman, who signalized himself on board the Ocean Monarch, has, it is true, obtained special marks of public approbation, but what gold could equal, to a true American, such lasting honors as the civic crown and crown of grass, or their equivalents?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, Ten., $6,000.

Assistant Postmasters-General, Selah R. Hobbie, N. Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Marrin, Ireland—$2,500 each.

Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., $2,000.

Clerks—3 at $1,600 each; 13 at $1,400; 19 at $1,200; 8 at $1,000; also 8 other persons.

Of $167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, &c. &c., (including P. O. Auditor's office,) $59,861 were for the above clerks, &c., and $3,058 for contingencies.

Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, $1,700; L. G. Alexander, $1,790; D. Toler, $1,821; W. Tanner, $1,511; S. R. Hobbie, $1,185, (besides his salary.)

Congress voted, July 10, 1848, for the Post Office service of 1848-9, $2,495,700; for transporting the mails within the Union to and from foreign ports, $455,000; compensation of Postmasters, $1,075,000; advertising, $35,000; mail bags, $25,000; blanks, $18,000; clerks in offices of Postmasters, $230,000, miscellaneous, $113,000. They also voted, Aug. 3, other $874,600, to defray the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New-York and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres; and between Panama and Astoria, via San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey.

The latest annual report from the Postmaster-General shows, that there were, in July, 1847, mail routes of 153,818 miles in extent, by land and water, and the statutes of last session have added many thousands of miles additional, in Texas, &c. There are 3,659 mail contractors employed, also 186 route and local agents and mail messengers, 15,146 Postmasters, and thousands of clerks in offices, mail carriers, and persons occasionally employed, in printing, advertising, &c. &c. The expense of carrying the mails in 1846-7 was nearly two and a-half millions of dollars. Of letters passing through the mails at 5 cents each, there were 36,152,556; at 10 cents, 12,851,532; at 6 cents, 427,800; at 2 cents, 850,980; dropped 865,308; free (supposed) 5,000,000; dead letters, say 1,300,000.—The revenue of the department, for 1846-7, was $3,945,893; the expenditure $3,979,571. If there is any detailed, *intelligible* statement of the revenue and charges, the compiler has not heard of it.—Of $311,299 charged to the United States for official postages, $195,234 are in the Post Office Department.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

In times past, when a state officer displeased the people, he was often placed in a non-elective office by the party he acted with, or transferred to a post office or other appointment in the gift of the Federal authorities; men whom well-informed public opinion had proscribed, were thus provided for, and enabled to act efficiently for years against the popular will. The evil is lessened in this State, because more offices are made elective. Why should Whigs not push forward and carry out their long talked-of reform of giving to the people the election of every Postmaster throughout the Union?

If the people in their localities are capable of choosing their Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Judges, and Registrars of property, why not also their Postmasters? Very often, indeed, persons are selected at Washington in whom a majority of their fellow-citizens have no confidence; the Post Office is not seldom made the rendezvous for the politicians of the party in power, and the suspicion is audibly expressed by all classes, from the President of the United States, downward, that in many instances public documents are injuriously withheld from their owners, and even private correspondence concealed, and personal confidence violated.

What better remedy could be found for such complaints than to enable the qualified electors of every city, village and hamlet in the Union, to choose as their Postmaster the man in whom, from thorough personal knowledge, they had the highest degree of confidence, at the same time empowering the Postmaster-General to take proper sureties for fulfilment of the duties, as at present, and to remove incumbents for cause?—Such a change would lessen the dangerous influence of the federal executive, and the corruption that may be practised through a cordon of interested, selfish officials, whose tenure of power is sometimes limited solely by the extent of their subservience to the electioneering schemes of unprincipled party chiefs. We would fain hope that some member will urge the adoption of the principle involved, upon Congress, and press the question to an early vote.

We intend no personal censure on any individual Postmaster by these remarks. The Postmaster-general's remarks relative to "an organized corps" of politicians, in our 16,000 post-offices, we will try to find room for.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The only reason known to us for giving the Federal Government the sole control of the mails, post offices, and newspaper and letter carrying, throughout the Union, is, to associate society for a common beneficial purpose, where its agents can perform the service required better, quicker, safer, and cheaper, than any individual, private company, or single State could. If the community guarantee to every public servant or agent employed in, or by, the Post Office Department, a fair and moderate recompense for his or her services, out of the proceeds of the postage rates collected, what more is wanted than that these rates should be equitably proportioned, and high enough to meet the cost of the establishment, when prudently administered? To exact higher rates is either to encourage a profligate expenditure, or to raise a revenue, or rather trying to raise it, by increasing the difficulties of communication between one place and another, restricting the vast INLAND really free trade of the Union, burdening the letters of friendship, affection, business, innocent pleasure, and often, very often, of the poorer classes in the Far West with their friends in the old settlements, by a tax, calculated, as far as its operation extends, to work as injuriously to the public as steamboats, the telegraph, and locomotives, have worked for its good. Cheap postage benefits commerce, agriculture, home manufactures; helps to uphold ancient friendships; brings the distant places of a vast empire like ours closer together; gives new power to opinion, additional wings to useful knowledge; cheers the new settler in his wilderness; aids powerfully in the education of the whole people. One of the surest props of Government by the million, in the best sense of the term, is a well organized and efficient, yet economical Post Office Department. The easier it is

to obtain tidings of what all public functionaries possessed of delegated powers are doing, the more promptly can public opinion act upon and influence their conduct, for the general welfare in an elective Government.

A reduction of the rates of postage, to 2 cents for *paid* and 4 cents for *unpaid* letters of half an ounce in weight, might not for several years meet the annual expenditure, but it would eventually do so; and in the meantime the advantages to the American people which cheap inland postage would secure, are incalculable. When the 5 and 10 cent postage rates were adopted, very audible fears were expressed that the revenue would be materially injured, and efforts made by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the party about to resign power, to raise the rates once more. They failed, and now admit that the revenue meets the expenditure.—So it would, probably, in a few years, at 2 cents unpaid or 4 cents paid.

POST OFFICE REVENUE—MAIL CARRIAGE.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost $256,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was $443,648; the expense of mail transportation in New-York and Pennsylvania, was only $334,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, $746,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, $770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only $311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under $50,000 revenue, while over $136,000 are paid to convey the mails through it, and the new State of Texas raises but $8,246 in part of $24,102 expended. Wisconsin pays $56,-703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but $15,043; Iowa, even, is within $500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

A letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, (avoirdupois,) sent not exceeding 300 miles, five cents—sent over 300 miles, ten cents, every ½ oz. and *any* excess over every ½ oz. the same rates of postage; and when advertised thrice in one newspaper, two cents per letter additional.

Each drop letter, not to be mailed, two cents.

All handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, three cents each, and to be pre-paid.

Each newspaper, not over 1,900 sq. in. when not mailed by the publishers, 3 cents, and to be pre-paid. [This regulation unjustly exacts THREE cents postage *in advance* on every newspaper bought from newsmen, or directed by individuals to their friends, if only sent from Albany to Troy, or Schenectady, while papers mailed at New-York by the editors pass 500 miles, to Buffalo or beyond, for ONE cent, and only payable when taken out. The great principle of our Government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enforcement of equity; therefore this proviso should be modified. It bears unequally on the poorer classes of our citizens, whom it is our true interest to cherish, raise up and instruct.]

Any pamphlet or magazine, periodical, or other printed matter, transmittable by mail, having no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 sq. in. of surface, 2½ cents—for each additional ounce, or more than half an ounce, 1 cent; newspapers of 1,900 square inches, when sent from the offices of publication, 1 cent per sheet, to any place not over 100 miles distant, or to any place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1½ cents. [Letter and newspaper postages need not be pre-paid, except in such cases as we have noted.] Circulars, pamphlets and newspapers should be so folded as that the Postmaster can see what they are. If enveloped, they should be left open at the end. Postmasters are allowed $50 out of every $100 of newspaper and pamphlet postage they collect. They are no longer allowed to frank money-letters to editors from subscribers; they give receipts for money—the subscriber mails the receipt in a letter, which the Postmaster, where the editor lives, pays him the money for.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than 2 pounds. Bound books are not mailable matter; private expresses, for the conveyance of letters on post-routes, are prohibited. Exchanges of newspapers between editors pass free.

Members of Congress may frank letters not weighing over 2 ounces.

The rates on ½ oz. letters conveyed between places in Oregon and California and places on the Atlantic, is 40 cents each; and between one Post-town and another in California, 12½ cents.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters, per half-ounce, to Bremen, paid or unpaid, mailed at N.Y., 24c.; within 300 miles of N.Y., 29c.; over 300 miles, 34c. per U.S. Mail Packets. If to Prussia, 12 cents additional; to Hamburg, 6c. do. If to Austria, 18; Bavaria, 22; Switzerland, 21; Egypt, 37; each additional, per ½ oz. letter. To Denmark, 22; Sweden, 39; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24; each additional, per ½ oz. The postages payable on ½ oz. letters by the British West India Mail Steamers, are, if for any British West India Island, 25 cents; for Martinique, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, or other island not British, 50 cents; for Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, or any port on the Pacific, 75 cents; all letters for Havana, per steamers, are 25 cents.

The *Washington Union* states that the postal difficulties with England and her Colonies are, in the main, adjusted—a uniform rate of sea and port postage, not to exceed 24 cents, is agreed upon—the inland rates—5 to 10 cents here, and 2 to 4 in Britain—are to be added. We regret that a quarter of a dollar was not adopted, as in full for any distance, between any place in the United States and every place in the United Kingdom. Beside the U. S. monthly steamboat line, between New-York, Southampton and Bremen, (3,800 miles.) a steamer runs twice a month between Charleston and Havana. On the 1st of Dec. 1848, the Falcon was to sail from New-York to Chagres, (via Havana,) whence the U. S. mail is to be regularly conveyed overland to Panama, where the California steam-packet will be in waiting to carry it to Astoria in Oregon, via San Francisco and other ports in California. The distance from New-York to Astoria, via Chagres, is 7,500 miles, and to be traversed in a month; Chagres to New-York, 2,860 miles.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The following statement will show the sums paid over, at the offices named, to the U.S. as net revenue, and the compensation retained by each Postmaster for his trouble, during the year ending June 30, 1847:

[EXPLANATION.—The name of each Post Office is placed first, as 'Augusta;' then the amount of the Postmaster's net compensation in Dollars, thus: '993;' and lastly, the net year's revenue, paid over to the U. S., thus: '1969.' Clerk-hire is allowed at the offices marked with a (*) star.]

Maine.—Augusta, 993—1,969; Bath, 1,001—2,061; Freeport, 251—252; Houlton, 405—300; Machias, 316—387; *†Portland, 2,000—3,001; Robbinston, 578—139.—*Vermont.*—Vergennes, 413—693.

New-Hampshire.—Charleston, 235—225; Concord, 1,088—2,442; Manchester, 1,270—3,520.

Massachusetts.—*†Boston, (Nath. Green,) 827—77,803.—(Blue-Book, 1847, p. 39;) Danvers, 406—579; Dedham, 431—657; Fall River, 1,278—2,793; Falmouth, 237—239; Fitchburg, 697—1,357; Greenfield, 562—813; *Lowell, 1,437—9,660; Lynn, 826—1,790; *New-Bedford, 1,787—6,279; Newburyport, 1,127—3,166; Pittsfield, 1,010—1,980; Salem, 1,160—4,128; Springfield, 1,785—4,821; Worcester, 1,393—5,393.

Rhode Island.—*†Providence, 1,772—14,311; Newport, 1,568—3,141.

Connecticut.—*†Hartford, 1,914—8,082; Litchfield, 432—528; N. London, 1,116—2,259; *New-Haven, 1,237—8396; Norwich, 1,184—3,461; Suffield, 298—310.

New-York.—*†Albany, 1,709—13,829; Auburn, 1,378—3,891; Bath, 599—818; Brooklyn, 1,834—6,690; Brownville, 306—287; Canandaigua, 1,034—2,079; Catskill, 638—970; Delhi, 421—461; Geneva, 1,460—3,259; Hudson, 1,086—1,895; Lewiston (frontier,) 1,097—160; Lockport, 1,246—2,937; Newburg, 1,087—2,068; *†Buffalo, 2,000—9,877; *†New-York, 2,000—207,590; Oswego, 1,491—3,930; Poughkeepsie, 1,411—2,959; *Rochester, 1,071—11,989; Saratoga Springs, 1,019—1,722; Syracuse, 1,720—5,017; *Troy, 913—9,304; *Utica, 1,035—6,127; Watertown, 1,031—2,002; Williamsburgh, 200—470.

Pennsylvania.—Bristol, 329—325; *Harrisburg, 1,243—7,767; Carlisle, 1,033—1,789; Easton, 1,141—2,400; *†Erie, 1,842—no revenue; Lancaster, 1,305—3,348; Montrose, 344—310; *†Philadelphia, 2,000—104,384; *†Pittsburg, 2,000—19,096; Reading, 1,215—3,041.

Maryland.—*†Baltimore, 2,000—51,817; Cumberland, 1,070—2,572.

District of Columbia.—Georgetown, 1,352—2,594; *†Washington, 2,000—176,788.

Virginia.—*†Wheeling, 2,000—28; Alexandria, 1,491—2,951; Boydtown, 276—229; Fredericksburgh, 1,156—1,983; Lynchburg, 1,531—2,801; *†Norfolk, 1,557—5,875; *†Petersburg, 1,349—4,021; *Richmond, 1,306—17,117; Winchester, 1,084—1,979.

North Carolina.—Fayetteville, 1,009—1,549; Mulberry, 1—1; *Poorford*, $\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{3}{8}$; *Prosperity*, 3—$3\frac{1}{2}$; †Raleigh, 1,493—1,065; Wilmington, 1,586—3,763.

S. Carolina.—Columbia, 1,736—3,640; *†Charleston, 1,550—25,405; New-Prospect, $1\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$; Rice's Mills, 3 qrs, 68 cts.—83 cts.; Saxby, 28 cts.—37 cts.

Georgia.—*†Savannah, 1,420—10,313; *†Columbus, 1,976—2,131; Macon, 1,899—4,375; †Augusta.

Alabama.—†Huntsville, 1,486—592; †Montgomery, 1,935—1,162; *Mobile, 1,248—15,726.

Louisiana.—Baton Rouge, 704—990; *†New-Orleans, 2,000—53,351.

Kentucky.—†Maysville, 1,883—121; *Lexington, 1,318—4782; *†Louisville, 1,995—10,895; Frankfort, 1,131—2,359.—*Michigan.*—*†Detroit, 2,000—3,417.

Ohio.—*†Cincinnati, 1,825—33,718; *†Columbus, 1,532—3,517; *Cleveland, 1,171—7,809; Dayton, 1,403—3,346; †Toledo, 1,930—176; Zanesville, 1,452—2,902; Chilicothe, 1,266—2,088.

Illinois.—*†Chicago, 1,723—1,760; Springfield, 1,170—1,994; Avoca, $1\frac{1}{4}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$.

Missouri.—Jefferson City, 443—463; *†St. Louis, 1,846—19,139.

POSTMASTERS AND CLERKS' COMPENSATION.

Beside the above compensations to Postmasters for their individual services, 600 to 700 clerks are paid to assist them, salaries of $120 to $2000 each, as follows: Albany office, to 17 clerks $8,093; Augusta $3,711; Baltimore, to 17 clerks $9,800; Boston, 41 clerks, at $400 to $1,200—$16,100; Buffalo, 17 clerks, at $200 to $1,243—$7,700; Charleston, 1 at $1,800—7, $3,390; Chicago $5,099; Cincinnati $6,778; Columbus, Ohio, $4,917; Detroit $4,430; Harrisburg $2,200; Louisville $5,000; Mobile $3,900; New-Orleans $11,000; New-York, M. Monson $2,000, J. Benedict $1,500, W. B. Taylor $1,700; 57 others, at $600, $1,200, and under, $25,000 nearly; Philadelphia, 30 clerks $17,500 nearly; Pittsburg $3,800; Portland $3,980; Richmond $3,630; St. Louis $5,606; Washington, 21 clerks, at $144 to $1,725 each—$19,300; Wheeling $3,700, and others which we have omitted.

The Blue-Book does not show the gross revenue at each office, nor the allowances, and for what objects. When it pretends to state the compensation it very often deceives. Who will believe that the P. M. of Boston, collects, perhaps, $100,000 of revenue for $827, while $1,563 are paid at Newport for remitting $3,141, and $3,678 at Springfield and Worcester for remitting $7,786? The gross revenue at New-York is understood to be nearly $300,000 a-year. What becomes of the difference between that sum, and the $240,000 placed in the Blue-Book? Who supposes that Mr. Morris's income is only $2,000, or Mr. Green's just $827? In Chicago, a large commercial city, $6,822 are retained for salaries. What is the amount actually collected there, including the dues for boxes, (charged at New-York $4 each?) We have heard the box-rent revenue calculated at $100,000 to $250,000. What part of the $15,000 thus paid in at New-York, finds its way into the public chest, and where does one cent of it appear on the public accounts? The incomes, in many cases, seem very inconsistent with each other, and often with the service performed. Give the people the election of their Postmasters, and that service will be done cheaper and better Why should a man who draws customers to his store, retain $1,000 out of $2,200 collected, or in proportion, while his neighbor transacts tenfold the business for the same money? Why should P. Ms. who collect $5 or $10 a-year for the public, receive free and frank their own letters?

Marselius, a clerk in the New-York office, receiving $58 per month, was convicted many months since, on the clearest evidence, of stealing letters. We have not heard that he was punished—perhaps legal quibbles stand in the way. Had he not been found out, honest, faithful clerks would have been blamed for his knavery. *In the rates paid to clerks, as wages, we can see no system—merely the caprice of some controlling functionary. Distributing offices require extra clerks. We have thus distinguished them (!)

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of post-offices, *family* concerns, yielding from 7 cents to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per quarter, and conferring the franking privilege. Why continue to incur the expense of delays, mail-openings, extended routes, circulars, reports, accounts, audits, &c., at places where there is no mail-business done? Better it were to give the Union that great boon, a *two* cents *paid* and four cents *unpaid* rate of postage, abolish what is useless, introduce a simple system with real accountability to the public, instead of the appearance of it, proportion the compensation equally to the *real* service done, *and forbid those who are entrusted with mail correspondence to busy themselves in electioneering contests.* The undue increase of post-office patronage, enjoyed by the Federal Executive, in 1840 and 1848, failed to strengthen the administrations of Van Buren and Polk. One man has an office with too much emolument; ten office-seekers join the opposition in the hope of getting that office. If patronage without principle would have elected Cass, or kept Van Buren in favor, they had the full benefit of it, especially the former. Universal education, the union of example and precept, in sight of the rising generation, this is the cornerstone of elective institutions. What Whig Congressman is ready to introduce a bill to give the choice of our Postmasters to the people in their towns, cities and other localities? Our opponents *talked* of reform; may Whigs in office prove to be *the true democrats.*

* We desire to direct public attention to the embezzlement case of Richard Keys, Baltimore.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events Concluded from Whig Almanac for 1847, *p.* 38.

Our Narrative of Events, last year, left Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, and his gallant Army, in possession of the City of Mexico; Santa Anna retiring toward Puebla with the remains of his forces; Peña-y-Peña, whom he had left in possession of the supreme power, vainly endeavoring to assemble the Mexican Congress; Gen. Taylor encamped at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, a portion of his troops having been withdrawn by order of the President; and California in possession of our Military authorities, among whom a dispute had arisen whether Gen. Kearney or Col. Frémont was the rightful Governor. The Mexican ports in the Gulf, and also on the Ocean, with few exceptions, were in our possession. Gen. Wool had joined Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Scott, whose prudence, military experience and bravery, at the head of the army, had achieved many brilliant victories, was rewarded by a letter of recall from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Butler took his place.

On the 22d of Feb. 1848, the President laid before the Senate of the United States a Treaty of Peace, which had been negotiated by Mr. Nicholas P. Trist of Va. with Commissioners appointed by Mexico, whose Government was fully aware, on the 2d of that month, when the Treaty was signed, that Mr. Trist had been previously recalled. Mr. Polk spoke of "the magnanimous forbearance exhibited toward Mexico," advised the ratification of the compact, with some modifications, and communicated a copy of his instructions to Mr. Slidell of the 10th of Nov. 1845. Mr. Polk was then of the opinion, that "it would be difficult to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and distracted a power as Mexico;" and expressed a desire that Mr. Slidell would endeavor to obtain the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its mouth to its source, and thence North to 42° North latitude—and authorized him to offer the Mexicans twenty-five millions of dollars, if they would also consent to cede Upper California.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist was modified and agreed to by the Senate; and, as thus amended, passed the Senate of Mexico, at Queretaro, on the 25th of May thereafter. Messrs. A. H. Sevier, a Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, the Attorney-General, were accredited as Commissioners to exchange ratifications of the successful negotiation, and the latter was ordered to remain in Mexico as the resident Minister from this Republic.

On the 29th of May, Gen. Butler announced to the Army that Mexico was to be immediately evacuated; next day Gen. Herrera was elected President, by the vote of eleven States to five.

Santa Anna's troops gradually dispersed; and he escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, where, on the 5th of May, he fixed his residence. Gen. Paredes opposed the peace, and the cession of Texas, California and New-Mexico; and on the 20th of June raised the standard of revolt, aided by the celebrated Padre Jaranta. On the 18th of July, he was defeated at Guanajuato, by Bustamente, and totally routed. The Padre was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Paredes escaped.

In his Message of Jan. 12, 1848, Mr. Polk mentioned that "Paredes had evaded the vigilance of our combined forces by land and sea, and made his way back to Mexico from the exile into which he had been driven." On the 15th of May, 1846, the President thus provided for the return of Santa Anna:

"The Commander of our Naval Forces in the Gulf, is directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

In Yucatan, the Indians, under a chief of the name of Jacinto Pat, had obtained signal successes over the whites, but were effectually repulsed in July, 1848; the Mexican authorities, in the previous month, having advanced $30,000 and 2,000 muskets, with munitions of war, in aid of the Yucatanese.

Tranquillity being established throughout Mexico, the United States forces evacuated Vera Cruz on the 1st of August.

Texas is estimated as containing 325,520 square miles of 640 acres each; California, 448,691 sq. miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 sq. miles. The Commissioner of the Land Office computes the extent of country added to the Union West of the Rio Grande, at 526,078 sq. ms. making the area of our Republic, 3,311,110 square miles. The area of the Federal States in 1840, was 1,337,000 square miles.

On the *justice* of our quarrel with Mexico, we gave to our readers last year the reasonings of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. Mr. C. M. Clay thus describes the condition of the Mexicans:

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most parts of the country, and the scarcity of water and the habits of the people

collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are serfs, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings Slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American Army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the first occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and of mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a single white man at work. Wherever there is Slavery, there is labor dishonorable—it is more creditable to rob than to work. Yet Mexico surpasses the Slave States of America in manufactures. As Rome was overrun by the Barbarians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the Slaves will not fight, the masters are too few to defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has debased the mind—the corruptions of the Church have destroyed the morals of the people; the oppressions of the masters have exhausted the lands Mexico is decreasing in population and resources. Since her independence, her revenues are falling off, her villages are decaying, her Public Works falling to ruin."

Among the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of Public Lands placed at the mercy of speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the State are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III. and their successors. It will not be asserted that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful: she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

Finally, we annexed of her territories to ours a country equal, in extent, to the South of Europe. What was the dismemberment of Poland by despotic Monarchs, when compared with the spoliation of Mexico, by a free Republic? Our brave warriors got glory or a grave, and the struggle for the mastery has already begun between those among us who would extend African bondage over regions yet untrodden by Man, and the friends of principles which the wise and good of every land revere and cherish. Good may come out of evil if the influences of Negro Slavery and Land Monopoly can be kept far removed from our recent acquisitions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Gaudalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reëstablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then

have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition,) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due. Moreover a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

Art. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

Art. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*,) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised Edition. Published at New-York in* 1847, *by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the

date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations: and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ART. VI. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable andadvantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ART. VII. The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the Territorial rights of either Republic within its established limits.

ART. VIII. Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, may either retain the title and rights of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ART. IX. Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding articles, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ART. X. [Stricken out.]

ART. XI. Considering that a great part of the Territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the Territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own Territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the Territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican Territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its Territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens through any other channel, of the existence of

Mexican captives within its Territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said Territories, or for its being settted by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ART. XII. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV. The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its Territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ART. XVII. The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may

have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importotion of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continnance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introdution into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re-ship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX. Through consideration for the interests of Commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapsed between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same; and to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ART. XXI. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the Political or Commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, agression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months for those dwelling at the seaports.) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the Territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable

price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the some articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance duo on them be withheld as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or of nations.

Art. XXIII. This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done in quintuplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
MIGL. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and [L. S.] of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: James Buchanan, Sec'y of State.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE XVTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the twentieth of November, 1843.

Art. I. All claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the Government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed; and all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided, by the Commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the Convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four Commissioners, who shall form a Board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said Commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the Treaties between the two Republics.

Art. V. All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to and decided by the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this Convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late Convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed that, if the respective Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is an old saying in Europe, that "There's room enough in America for everybody;" and, during 1848, 350,000 settlers, according to late estimates, will have left their homes in the Old World with the expectation of improving their circumstances and increasing their chances of happiness in the New. There are thousands of millions of acres of what are called the Public Lands; the Western Passage Company offer to convey passengers from New-York to Chicago, 1,525 miles, or to Milwaukie, 1,445 miles, by canals and steamboats, in ten days, for $8; and if the poor man with a large family could but get rid of the $100 tax on his 80 acre wild lot; if the speculation and land jobbing were effectually checked by the prohibition (as in Republican Rome 2,000 years since) of any larger estate in the hands of one man than 360 or 640 acres; and if the curse of negro Slavery were excluded from the yet unpeopled West, the progress of free institutions would be unimpeded from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard would get rid of an uneasy surplus population, which could well be spared in the East, and would soon find itself in a thriving and prosperous condition on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The Land Office Report of Dec., 1848, mentions that the public domain lies in 12 States, and in the Territories, and covers 1,534,243,000 acres, of which 142,026,003 have been sold. Of the unsold lands, there are, in Ohio 375,465 acres; in Illinois, 15,693,076 acres; in Indiana, 3,572,645; in Wisconsin, 28,868,763; in Iowa, 29,868,068; in Missouri, 29,766,740; in Arkansas, 27,669,220; in Louisiana, 23,677,775; in Mississippi, 11,815,040; in Alabama, 17,516,346; and in Florida, 36,137,137 acres. During 1847, the land sales were 2,521,305 acres, also 1,448,210 acres in first 9 months of 1848. Mexican land warrants have been located on 1,775,520 acres; Mexican war warrants have been issued for 6,505,960 acres.

Ohio was a wilderness 50 years since, having a few thousand souls scattered over its fertile plains; it is now a great and powerful community of nearly two millions of free, independent and happy citizens. Thirty-eight years since, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, contained but 42,564 inhabitants; they are now the home of 2,750,000 Americans. The railroad, steamboat and canal have been of infinite service to them, and the electric telegraph forms an additional bond of union. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena are already united by the telegraph, and every important event that happens in any one of these cities is communicated with more than lightning speed to the inhabitants of all the others.

Within the last twelvemonth, Henry O'Rielly and his associates have completed about 2,000 miles of electric telegraph, and Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, and their coadjutors, nearly 1,500 more, aside from lines previously constructed by both parties. On almost all these lines, the electro-magnetic system of telegraphing, of which Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Mr. Morse, Professor Steinhiel and others, claim to have been the inventors, is in use; although a company between New-York and Philadelphia employs successfully the instrument invented by Professor House, which prints messages in Roman characters of Pica size, quite distinctly. The latest, and it is a wonderful improvement upon all the others, is the instrument made by Alexander Bain.

Bain's Telegraph is patented in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Belgium; O'Rielly has secured it for all his lines; associations are also about to use it on lines between New-York and Buffalo, and between New-York and Washington, the dividends on the old companies being equal to 20 per cent. on the actual outlay, after paying all charges and O'Rielly, Marshall Lefferts, and others, with the support of the newspaper press in New-York and Boston, are to establish, immediately, a line from New-York to Halifax, through New-Haven, Boston, Portland, Calais, St. John, &c.—a route upon which competition is very much wanted. The trustees of the magnetic telegraph patents agreed with O'Rielly in 1845 that he should build certain lines, find the means, and give 25 per cent. in stock for the use of the patent. He performed his part of the agreement, and then they went to law with him to get 50 per cent., that they might be enabled to control all his lines. Vexatious litigation was the result, which Bain's system will probably terminate by superseding the other in many places.

So swift is Bain's Chemical Telegraph in its operation, that it will record accurately the whole of President Polk's Message of Dec. 7, 1848, at a number of places or stations, agreed upon, in a line of 1,000 miles, more or less, within an hour or an hour and a half, according to the state of the weather; the Magnetic system required 24 hours to send the same Message, by the O'Rielly and Rogers lines, from Baltimore to the editors in St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg, &c., and even at that it was a most surprising feat.

When the types are set, it requires but a few minutes to throw off many copies of a newspaper or pamphlet; when a message is prepared by punching a number of small holes through long strips of paper, united ribbon-like, it can be sent along the wires at the rate of a newspaper column of reading matter in three minutes! A short message can be quickly prepared by one person, and still more rapidly transcribed at the other end of the line by another. Long messages, and many of them, would need a corps of compositors and transcribers, if required to be delivered in great haste; but if not, one person, in Europe or on board a steamer to Halifax, &c., could prepare many columns for the tour of the wires, at his leisure; business men might write their letters, get them prepared in any town in France, England, the United States or Canada; order them to be telegraphed at Halifax, Boston, or New-York; and direct their correspondents at the proper terminus to choose a confidential person or persons to transcribe the despatches from the telegraph record. A swift compositor can set over 6,000 ems, or 18,000 letters per 10 hours; Bain's messages can be prepared still quicker by one person; and where haste is requisite, dispatches can be divided among a number, like the *takes* in setting up a President's Message, or Treasury Report, in a news office. Without interfering with the Post Office Department, an analogous system might be established throughout the Union, based on electricity; but the Government should have no more to do with it than to protect it in its fair and lawful operations. Bain's instrument will probably give occupation to many thousands of persons before long; and, aided by phonography, abbreviations, a cypher, &c., an incalculable amount of business will be transacted by its means, at rates far below present prices. About 9,000 miles of telegraph are now in operation or ready for use, on this Continent, and a line of telegraph to California

and Oregon is seriously talked of: it would cost less than 10 miles of Massachusetts railroad.

The steamer and the railroad, like the telegraph, continue to increase in speed and usefulness; the cars now pass between Buffalo and Albany in less than 30 hours, charging but $9 75 per passenger; many lines have been recently re-laid with a heavy T or H rail. Where human life is endangered on railways from carelessness, we rejoice to perceive that juries give exemplary damages. The investments in railroads make an immense sum; Massachusetts alone has over 40 millions invested in 940 miles of road; and throughout the Union about 160 millions are thus employed, yielding a fair average revenue. Among many railroads now in progress towards completion, are, the Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New-York and New-Haven, Lake Champlain and Ogdenburg, Portland and Montreal, Kennebec and Portland, and Vermont Central. The Constitution of New-York requires general laws for incorporations where possible, and that State has passed a general enactment for the formation of railroad companies. The line of steamers from Oregon to New-York being now in operation, and the Panamá Isthmus railroad in a fair way to be speedily built, it may at length be said that railroads, canals, coasting and ocean steamers, and the telegraph, unite together almost all the countries in the world.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, DEBT, POSTAGES.

THE imports, exports, revenue, &c., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, were as follow:

Imports into the United States, foreign produce, and merchandize, value $154,977,866, of which, to the value of $21,128,010 were exported, leaving for domestic use, articles value $133,849,866.—Exports from the U. S., domestic productions, value $132,904,121, besides the abovenamed amount of foreign goods.

Receipts into the U. S. Treasury, same year, exclusive of borrowed money, $35,436,750; being, from duties at the custom-houses, $31,757,071—land sales, $3,328,642—other sources, $351,037.—Expenditures, exclusive of payments of national debt and interest, in same period, $42,811,970.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's estimate of U. S. revenue and expenditure, during the year ending June 30, 1849, including money borrowed: Revenue, $57,048,970, of which $32,000,000 will be taken at the custom-houses, $3,000,000 at land offices, $1,200,000 from various other sources, and $21,695,435 borrowed by authority of Congress, being part of the national debt.—Probable expenditure, same year, including interest on the national debt, and $3,000,000 of payments due to Mexico, May 30, 1849, $54,195,275.—The expenditures during 1849–50 are estimated at $33,213,153, being, for ordinary expenses, $25,874,050—for interest on the national debt, $3,799,102, (to pay which the proceeds of land sales are mortgaged to our foreign and other creditors)—for Mexican compensation, $3,540,000. These arrangements are made apparently with a view to leave large sums of borrowed money on call in the hands of favored institutions, agents, officers, &c., as before the war, while the country is taxed to pay the interest. There was famine in Europe in 1847, which enabled the U. S. to sell grain and provisions there, at high prices, value $63,701,221; this drain of treasure from Europe made our money market easy. Mr. Polk affects to think differently, and ascribes our safety to the Sub-Treasury!

Mr. Polk states that the national debt, on July 6, 1848, amounted to $65,778,450, of which he says half a million has been since paid. Our debt is small, he adds, as compared to that of most other nations. Including the debts of the states, and some of the cities, it is 300 millions, paying a yearly interest of nearly 17 millions, much of it being due to persons residing abroad.

Mr. Marcy estimates the expenditures for "the army proper," during 1849–50, at $4,432,286: this is exclusive of pensions, a vast sum said to be paid to Indians in the wilderness, &c. &c. No dependence can be placed on such statements, judging by the past. Mr. Marcy's zeal for the paymasters extra is so overflowing that instead of keeping them a year idle, as has been done, he wants them added to the army lumber, with a batch of doctors, &c. to cure them, and the necessary quantity of idle clerks to profess to look over their accounts. Borrowing, to be paid out of the blood and sweat of the pioneer of the west, is very easy, in the estimation of this corrupt instrument of the slavocracy; paying the troops, he tells us, is very laborious work. In May last, Messrs. Polk and Marcy wanted to send an army to Oregon to fight the Indians. In December, the President explains the origin of the quarrel thus: "A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians and prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet." In other words, the whites had seized upon the Indian hunting grounds, dispossessed the owners, and paid them nothing. Such was the cause of Seminole and other wars with Indians, prior to 1848.

Mr. Cave Johnson's report of Dec. 2, 1848, shows, that during the year, up to July last, the gross revenue from postages amounted to $4,371,077, being more than was annually received under the old rates, and $425,184 above last year's income. The year's expenditures, including $100,500 paid for services of Bremen steamers, amounted to $4,198,845; thus leaving a surplus of profits on the conveyance of letters, &c. The mail routes were 163,208 miles in extent. Mr. Johnson recommends a five cents uniform postage rate on half ounce letters; 2 cents for paid and 4 for unpaid would be infinitely better, with postmasters elected by the people. The cost of transporting the mails, during 1847–8, was $584,192, paid to railroad companies; $262,019 to steamboat owners; $54,063 to "agencies connected therewith;" $796,992 for transportation in coaches; and $751,500 when by other modes; foreign mail service, $100,500. There were 4,017 mail contractors, 243 mail agents, 16,159 post-offices and postmasters, and of the latter 4,121 had been appointed within the year; 1,309 new offices had been opened, and 296 old ones stopped. The letter postage of 1847–8 amounted to $3,550,304—the newspaper do. to $767,334—a steady increase, caused by lowering the old absurd charges on letters. John L. Graham's charge, of $19,787, for fitting up the old Dutch Church, New York, on lease, for a post-office, has been paid to him. The estimated post-office resources of 1849–50 amount to $5,211,407. The 4 cents extra, charged for advertising in New York, and the two cents, in many places, for but one delivery of letters, daily, over and above the postage rates, might be reduced, and fair incomes allowed to faithful carriers in large cities, for more prompt service. Private post-offices, as in New York, ought not to be required, with a surplus cent levied on each letter.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. York	3466	4697	841	3216	5117	453
Oxford*	1531	3601	1201	1887	4395	397
4. Lincoln	5316	4670	967	4566	5354	461
2. Cumberland	4797	5989	1744	4483	6367	695
3. Franklin	886	1431	810	1132	1609	392
Kennebec	5056	2634	1656	5393	3535	561
5. Somerset	2445	2085	1008	2840	2530	435
Waldo	1768	3382	1107	1826	4661	316
6. Penobscot	3916	4591	1528	3376	4898	695
Piscataquis	937	1168	432	1047	1136	228
7. Aroostook	431	868	106	398	907	24
Hancock	2075	2318	247	1849	2608	105
Washington	2501	2446	449	2329	2605	77

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 35,125; Cass 39,880; Van Buren 12,096. Cass over Taylor 4,755.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 34,378; Polk 45,719; Birney 4,836. Polk over Clay 11,341.

*Congressional Districts.—York County, and 21 towns in Oxford, form District 1. Cumberland County is the 2d District. Kennebec and Franklin Counties, except the Town of Greene, compose District 3. Lincoln, the remainder of Oxford, and the town of Greene, form the 4th District. District 5 includes Waldo and Somerset Counties, except Vinalhaven. District 6, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. District 7, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties. T. of Greene, T. 62: C. 74; V. B. 65. Vinalhaven, T. 37; C. 99.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Barnstable	2015	802	516	2290	1415	251
Berkshire	3549	2387	1549	3656	3385	401
Bristol	4840	2170	2832	4872	4903	644
Dukes	290	133	81	302	255	24
Essex	8555	4678	5020	8518	5259	1887
Franklin	2133	1542	1645	2725	2047	423
Hampshire	3055	1070	1806	3725	1605	626
Hampden	3306	3061	1284	3416	3593	451
Middlesex	9854	6820	5964	9581	9124	1718
Nantucket	444	89	159	633	237	41
Norfolk	4739	2451	3538	5217	4287	888
Plymouth	3568	1847	3189	4449	3315	805
Suffolk	8395	3173	2132	8778	4659	509
Worcester	5827	5058	3343	9359	7562	2147
Total	61,070	35,281	33,058	67,418	52,846	10,360

Taylor over Cass 25,789; Van Buren over Cass 2,777; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 12,269. Clay over Polk [illegible]572; over all 3,712.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
Bristol	590	131	18	589	109
Kent	690	318	52	786	381
Newport	1146	205	109	1229	473
N. Shoreham't'p.	61	27	4	—	—
Providence	3542	2515	398	3751	3192
Washington	750	450	149	967	712
Total	6779	3646	730	7322	4867

Taylor over Cass 3,133; over Cass and Van Buren 2,403. Clay over Polk 2,455.

VERMONT.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dists & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	VB'n.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'n'y.
1. Bennington	1559	1150	616	1656	1450	168
Rutland	2911	744	1377	3584	1578	333
Windham	2648	608	1443	2642	1703	385
2. Orange	1780	1414	1808	2076	1910	412
Windsor	3656	1103	1908	4669	1843	538
3. Addison	2558	319	1035	2527	772	312
Chittenden	1763	571	1516	1924	1444	386
Franklin	1456	691	1204	1872	1438	261
Grand Isle	311	130	104	339	165	—
4. Caledonia	1367	1158	838	1762	1730	184
Essex	370	331	42	392	331	18
Lamoille	289	474	754	485	759	411
Orleans	1056	562	536	1192	833	245
Washington	1393	1693	1106	1650	2035	301

Total vote, 1848.—Taylor, 23,122; Cass, 10,948; Van Buren, 13,837. Taylor over Van Buren, 9,285; over Cass, 12,174.

Total vote, 1844.—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954. Clay over Polk, 8,729; over Polk and Birney, 4,775.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Rocking'm.	2710	3972	982	2830	4007	584
Strafford	1664	1912	495	1702	1808	330
2. Belknap	610	1769	334	864	1701	248
Carroll	539	1835	625	732	1816	233
Merrimack	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821	628
3. Cheshire	1881	2076	945	2358	2070	374
Hillsboro'	2799	4773	1257	3124	4583	675
4. Coos	230	1282	219	348	1364	108
Grafton	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046	631
Sullivan	1176	1866	523	1553	1944	350
Total	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161

Cass over Taylor 12,982; over V. Buren 20,203; over all (1,112 scattering) 4,310.

Polk over Clay 9,294; over Clay & Birney 5,095.

CONNECTICUT.

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Hartford	6000	5345	810	6259	5624	287
Tolland	1665	1612	191	1964	1950	120
2. Middlesex	2136	2152	361	2324	2345	130
New-Haven	5273	4516	806	5546	4726	229
3. N.-London	4020	3421	776	4081	3709	304
Windham	2266	2262	799	2620	2544	363
4. Fairfield	5036	4064	462	5368	4599	142
Litchfield	3918	3674	800	4668	4335	363
Total	30,314	27,046	5005	32,832	29,841	1943

Taylor over Cass 3,268; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 1,737.

Clay over Polk 2,991; over Polk & Birney 1,048.

Vote for Governor, April, 1848: Bissell, Whig, 30,851; Catlin, Loco, 28,699; Scattering 1,773. Bissell over all 379.

NEW-YORK.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dists. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van.B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Queens	2444	1310	800	2547	2751	—
Suffolk	2180	1051	1400	2487	3375	14
2. Kings	7511	4882	817	5107	4648	77
Richmond	1099	860	123	1049	1063	1
Wards. NEW-YORK CITY.						
3. I	1077	742	117	1274	1037	
II	626	384	85	944	610	
III	1713	587	184	1682	980	
IV	775	1158	205	1092	1566	
V	1595	848	280	1653	1382	
4. VI	727	1126	139	963	1613	
VII	2205	1387	313	2154	2156	
X	1606	1123	350	1697	1963	
XIII	1403	1059	226	1355	1838	117
5. VIII	2386	1386	491	2441	2407	
IX	2843	1423	572	2383	2383	
XIV	1035	1284	325	1194	1792	
6. XI	1912	1625	269	1146	2224	
XII	984	782	92	519	842	
XV	2303	479	309	2047	1021	
XVI	2130	1195	493	2135	2196	
XVII	2296	1445	401	1846	2115	
XVIII	1436	846	255	New Ward.		
7. Rockland	918	1064	255	794	1679	1
Westchester	4112	2146	1312	4258	4412	19
8. Dutchess	5376	3227	1295	5767	5627	37
Putnam	816	996	415	979	1731	—
9. Orange	4172	3170	1434	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1672	1363	534	1739	1964	30
10. Delaware	2832	790	2908	3071	4230	205
Ulster	4659	1970	2277	4304	4783	12
11. Columbia	3943	2121	2100	4322	4691	11
Greene	2707	1551	1425	2968	3488	30
12. Rensselaer	6241	2685	2930	6360	5618	181
13. Albany	7068	4002	2407	7109	6916	124
14. Essex	2629	1002	1119	2612	1998	143
Washington	4486	1225	2024	5024	3270	338
15. Clinton	1941	1472	1221	1919	2218	410
Franklin	1353	974	911	1524	1591	93
Warren	1270	1019	618	1330	1791	118
16. Herkimer	2430	699	3898	2868	4346	603
*Hamilton, Fulton	1976	380	1602	2107	2192	100
Saratoga	4438	2515	1405	4550	4200	119
Schenectady	1716	1069	444	1814	1679	31
17. Montgomery	2924	1285	1602	2849	3278	85
18. Lewis	1223	789	1258	1640	2073	154
St. Lawrence	3667	613	6023	4672	6008	468
19. Jefferson	4841	2445	4342	5576	6291	712
20. Oneida	6032	3585	4816	6993	7717	1144
21. Otsego	3929	3674	1941	4743	6050	413
Schoharie	2724	2671	654	2996	3523	111
22. Chenango	3587	2616	1481	4215	4495	243
Broome	2490	1959	777	2681	2508	106
Tioga	1782	1683	789	1999	2545	90
23. Madison	2898	1565	2739	3683	3848	1311
Oswego	3655	1134	4254	3771	4382	851
24. Onondaga	5442	2229	4942	6495	6878	732
25. Cayuga	4318	1034	3979	4908	5202	376
Cortland	1879	946	1803	2378	2858	543
26. Chemung	1943	728	2166	1791	2592	106
Tompkins	3003	1270	2648	3845	4013	322
Yates	1651	862	1483	2056	2110	207
27. Seneca	1767	1360	1523	2327	2569	124
Wayne	3567	797	3690	3953	4046	563
28. Monroe	6539	1443	4671	6873	5611	430
29. Livingston	3730	889	2100	3773	2709	210
Ontario	3848	1272	2627	4568	3659	435

* Long Lake t'p is in District 15.

NEW-YORK.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
30. Allegany	2789	1283	2040	3913	3640	435
Steuben	4357	1975	3623	4385	5512	243
31. Cattaraugus	2604	1677	1236	2743	2634	487
Chautauque	4207	1911	1628	5612	3407	314
32. Erie	7647	3360	2357	6905	5050	415
33. Genesee	2890	1180	1111	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2381	1337	1630	2754	2102	442
34. Niagara	2828	1313	2080	3100	2539	310
Orleans	2402	918	1722	2600	2311	276

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 218,603; Cass 114,318 Van Buren 120,510; Smith 2,545. Taylor over Cass 104,285; over Van Buren 98,093; Van Buren over Cass 6,192; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 16,225.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 232,482; Polk 237,588; Birney 15,812. Polk over Clay 5,106; Clay and Birney over Polk 10,706.

LAND REFORM ELECTORS, 1848, for Gerrit Smith: Greene 648; Madison 219; New-York 159; Oswego 122; Oneida 103; Ontario 82; Saratoga 61; Warren 50; Orleans 51; Kings 50; Cortland 77. Cayuga 58; Genesee 53; Wayne 48; Monroe 47; Cattaraugus 45; Jefferson 43; other Counties, various. Total 2,545.

NEW-JERSEY.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Counties.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk
1. Atlantic	472	780	—	493	848
Camden	1967	1236	23	1448	1208
Cape May	657	226	—	780	314
Cumberland	1666	1319	—	1549	1371
Gloucester	1297	882	83	1411	902
Salem	1702	1536	28	1775	1493
2. Burlington	3893	3014	30	3730	3017
Monmouth	3119	3450	4	3221	3434
Mercer	2631	2058	26	1883	1577
3. Hunterdon	2191	3220	9	2544	3386
Sussex	1211	3443	46	1295	3490
Warren	1634	2689	13	1645	2399
4. Middlesex	2469	1807	129	2321	2023
Morris	2889	2424	91	2903	2466
Somerset	2028	1617		2139	1978
5. Bergen	1004	1262	15	979	1440
Essex	5997	3824	127	5471	3655
Hudson	1434	760	80	1129	703
Passaic	1749	1304	120	1602	1291
Total	40,015	36,901	819	38,318	37,495

Taylor over Cass, 3,114; Clay over Polk, 823.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dists. & Cos.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Co. in part*	4695	3358	48	3437	2832	11
City, 4 Wds*	2181	885	41	1695	843	14
2. City, in part*	3384	4381	278	3618	4520	96
3. Spring G'n *	4785	3003	229	2860	2341	34
N. Liberties*	3086	3095	[illegible]	2802	3168	46
4. Germant'n.*	701	[illegible]	37	578	444	8
Kensington*	3305	2190	46	1784	1854	7
15 Districts *	3534	4128	100	2506	2620	12
5. Delaware	2194	1547	84	2090	1466	15
Montgom'ry	5040	5627	251	4491	5596	49
6. Bucks	5140	5364	163	4862	5251	27
Lehigh	2978	3199	3	2553	2811	—
7. Chester	5949	5360	507	6070	5550	106
8. Lancaster	11390	6080	163	10295	5943	21
9. Berks	5082	9484	51	4000	8674	3

* Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
10. Carbon	389	1181	4	531	905	—
Monroe	518	1830	3	414	1806	1
Northam'ton	3191	4203	38	2776	3870	—
Pike	216	799	3	151	769	—
Wayne	997	1642	202	899	1657	15
11. Columbia	2263	3396	29	1738	3370	1
Luzerne	3516	3991	176	2699	3950	29
Wyoming	861	892	37	814	899	1
12. Bradford	3272	1389	1780	3235	3568	63
Susquehana	1853	2563	301	1802	2697	93
Tioga	1264	1344	1039	1159	2193	23
13. Clinton	911	967	1	788	875	—
Elk	134	242	16	101	128	9
Lycoming	1992	2244	9	2012	2629	19
Northumb'ld	1765	2258	8	1547	2446	7
Sullivan	129	303	19	New Co.		
Union	3129	1656	25	2788	1765	18
14. Dauphin	3705	2254	34	3285	2401	16
Lebanon	2996	1862	2	2636	1791	—
Schuylkill	4308	3490	35	2571	3404	3
15. Adams	2576	1762	25	2609	1891	6
York	4838	5151	4	4237	5071	1
16. Cumberland	3242	3178	25	3092	3155	5
Franklin	4006	3199	4	3901	3298	—
Perry	1562	2295	5	1370	2321	—
17. Centre	1856	2611	4	1860	2425	7
Blair	2476	1435	4 }	4086	2575	—
Huntingdon	2590	1922	25 }			
Juniata	850	856	1	1089	1262	—
Mifflin	1543	1536	26	1518	1519	9
18. Fayette	3045	3441	73	2304	3429	35
Greene	1476	2379	52	1418	2354	18
Somerset	3013	1127	21	2660	1035	6
19. Bedford	2336	2816	1	3147	2989	5
Cambria	1233	1386	12	996	1123	2
Westm'land	3124	5197	122	2672	4978	71
20. Beaver	2655	2303	530	2792	2172	270
Washington	3898	3820	468	3872	3973	296
21. Allegheny	10112	6591	779	8063	5743	435
22. Crawford	2204	2748	621	2636	3334	139
Mercer	2977	3094	1030	2840	2369	604
Venango	1061	1538	164	966	1377	65
23. Clarion	1372	2306	37	814	1833	7
Erie	3418	2022	357	3621	2226	74
Jefferson	837	992	19	591	731	5
McKean	367	413	22	340	419	—
Potter	226	463	243	240	554	50
Warren	943	1083	136	899	1149	17
24. Armstrong	2030	2126	141	1453	1983	38
Butler	2505	2247	173	2247	2112	135
Clearfield	761	1168	23	544	874	—
Indiana	2410	1544	204	2200	1448	80

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 185,513, Cass 171,176; Van Buren 11,263. Taylor over Cass 13,537; over Cass and Van Buren 2,274.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 161,203; Polk 167,535; Birney 3,133. Polk over Clay 6,332.

MARYLAND.—*By Congress Districts.*

1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Anne Arundel	1693	1486	5	1777	1503
Calvert	431	335	0	451	344
Charles	769	398	0	785	519
Montgomery	1057	771	1	1124	852
Prince George's	1051	733	1	1054	666
St. Mary's	783	422	0	783	468
2. Alleghany	1579	1620	3	1424	1491
Frederick	3158	2983	20	3190	2994
Washington	2688	2434	1	2633	2565

MARYLAND.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
3. & 4. Balt. City	10474	10995	72	8413	8836
Baltimore Co.	2527	2669	7	2301	2716
Carroll	1763	1672	7	1784	1694
5. Caroline	492	580	0	680	552
Cecil	1504	1444	4	1527	1504
Harford	1521	1253	3	1517	1247
Kent	645	447	3	728	527
Queen Anne's	725	612	0	749	722
6. Dorchester	1367	820	0	1377	903
Somerset	1413	1005	1	1449	902
Talbot	706	719	1	795	712
Worcester	1351	1130	0	1453	909
Total	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676

Taylor over Cass 3,174; Clay over Polk 3,308.

DELAWARE.

1848. 1844.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	VBuren.	Clay.	Polk.
Kent	1497	1336	1	1583	1416
Newcastle	3090	2717	79	2826	2673
Sussex	1834	1845	—	1869	1877
Total	6421	5898	80	6278	5996

Taylor over Cass, 523; over Cass and V.B. 443.

VIRGINIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Isle of Wight	105	393	93	470
Nansemond	311	280	361	244
Norfolk County	629	650	627	591
Norfolk Borough	652	448	634	403
Princess Anne	373	299	329	251
Southampton	338	307	325	390
Surry	94	158	118	163
Sussex	82	273	124	325
2. Amelia	163	198	159	274
Brunswick	213	337	194	403
Dinwiddie	232	228	270	313
Greensville	79	130	83	146
Mecklenburg	342	497	276	613
Nottoway	117	143	187	182
Petersburg	392	333	376	336
Prince George	127	215	139	226
3. Franklin	608	606	619	674
Halifax	395	843	344	1041
Henry	315	251	306	258
Patrick	387	272	369	386
Pittsylvania	834	589	338	635
4. Appomattox	190	322	New Co.	
Buckingham	344	361	543	596
Campbell	794	554	833	656
Charlotte	290	303	337	346
Cumberland	235	162	274	207
Fluvanna	271	190	305	244
Lunenburgh	169	272	196	333
Prince Edward	211	253	264	377
5. Albemarle	833	619	917	702
Amherst	416	413	451	461
Bedford	836	534	941	639
Greene	63	270	66	300
Madison	69	486	65	512
Nelson	394	229	443	291
Orange	296	281	239	283
6. Chesterfield	296	505	338	604
Goochland	168	254	165	319
Hanover	410	427	558	482
Henrico	592	393	578	405
Louisa	307	441	364	525
Powhatan	154	202	215	210
Richmond City	1064	345	847	282

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Cos.	PRESIDENT—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
7. Accomack	544	295	566	472
Charles' City	142	58	202	43
Elizabeth City	133	120	133	123
James' City	99	37	103	39
Gloucester	185	197	233	220
Lancaster	137	107	139	99
Mathews	136	189	172	222
New Kent	167	101	193	177
Northampton	170	95	240	116
Northumberland	161	234	185	276
Williamsburgh	47	34	66	50
Warwick	62	15	67	24
York	113	86	113	109
8. Caroline	367	425	476	463
Essex	186	135	229	186
King George	149	112	165	117
King William	93	234	109	337
King & Queen	224	258	250	328
Middlesex	116	125	131	118
Richmond	182	148	202	154
Spottsylvania	413	405	438	442
Westmoreland	249	60	305	67
9. Alexandria	539	225	Part of D.C.	
Culpepper	354	318	396	298
Fauquier	685	503	761	607
Fairfax	489	320	410	391
London	1453	420	1505	474
Prince William	207	412	159	457
Rappahannock	304	239	359	314
Stafford	230	255	233	346
10. Berkeley	608	544	663	539
Clarke	209	201	199	220
Frederick	795	884	805	887
Hampshire	581	657	675	694
Jefferson	733	594	725	624
Morgan	188	201	183	216
Page	69	595	50	628
Warren	122	285	126	321
11. Augusta	1354	723	1398	665
Highland..[part.]	101	242	New Co.	
Hardy	525	271	533	272
Pendleton	235	309	409	552
Rockingham	395	1655	290	1716
Rockbridge	665	501	697	543
Shenandoah	176	1404	170	1372
12. Alleghany	104	149	114	180
Bath	152	124	196	250
Boone	68	128	New Co.	
Botetourt	462	683	394	695
Floyd	271	225	216	297
Giles	274	342	267	350
Greenbrier	653	303	709	351
Logan	99	117	123	177
Mercer	191	184	173	177
Monroe	433	469	425	460
Montgomery	340	306	364	345
Pulaski	131	141	166	174
Pocahontas	106	212	81	227
Roanoke	183	249	177	279
13. Carroll	179	267	121	268
Grayson	193	200	150	331
Lee	324	521	237	578
Russell	482	316	414	416
Scott	296	452	276	531
Smyth	326	309	275	371
Tazewell	215	543	100	627
Washington	485	679	371	723
Wythe	347	336	309	553
14. Braxton	73	—	186	156
Cabell	287	233	237	346
Fayette	257	134	249	163
Gilmer	77	178	New Co.	
Harrison	443	611	479	760
Highland [part.]	—	46	—	—

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Cos.	PRESIDENT—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
Jackson	239	233	247	304
Kanawha	742	272	933	442
Lewis	331	522	329	684
Mason	349	274	415	363
Nicholas	213	90	170	127
Putnam	192	133	New Co.	
Ritchie	124	339	104	251
Wayne	105	110	190	134
Wood	430	325	533	350
15. Barbour	237	434	221	463
Brooke	227	276	427	543
Doddridge	—	109	New Co.	
Hancock	161	216	"	"
Marion	324	669	236	677
Marshall	558	527	524	554
Monongalia	434	809	393	780
Ohio	977	478	897	402
Preston	460	527	332	504
Randolph	201	213	207	199
Tyler	324	290	441	511
Wetzel	39	318	New Co.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 45,121; Cass, 46,586; maj. for Cass, 1462.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 43,677; Polk, 49,570; Polk's maj., 5,893.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cong'l Dist's.	Cos.	1848. PRESIDENT. Taylor.	Cass.	GOVERNOR Whig. Manly.	Loco. Reid.	1844. PRESIDENT. Clay.	Polk.
1.	Buncombe	996	434	921	644	961	412
	Cherokee	549	175	532	217	390	225
	Cleaveland	314	421	421	727	366	624
	Caldwell	503	96	589	133	593	219
	Burke	1210	286	1299	396	1234	228
	McDowell	559	161	New Co.			
	Haywood	413	213	412	430	342	367
	Henderson	541	116	656	227	555	141
	Macon	427	207	451	352	374	224
	Rutherford	958	126	1037	311	1310	296
	Yancy	[See next p.]		357	634	333	427
2.	Ashe	660	353	551	782	522	477
	Catawba	New County.					
	Davie	443	251	542	391	529	282
	Iredell	1137	211	1042	257	1532	330
	Rowan	859	560	827	696	833	586
	Surry	1132	852	1090	1226	996	880
	Wilkes	1060	121	1299	309	1203	181
3.	Anson	1034	359	1049	400	1012	431
	Cabarrus	756	377	743	377	718	874
	Gaston	New County.					
	Lincoln	823	1593	832	1877	790	1736
	Mecklenburg	775	945	668	1063	909	1201
	Montgomery	583	32	609	36	658	139
	Moore	533	406	544	556	540	500
	Richmond	699	71	545	63	802	117
	Stanley	725	14	746	26	530	43
	Union	775	945	New County.			
4.	Davidson	1037	520	1096	669	1091	610
	Guilford	1714	373	1567	442	2134	515
	Randolph	1196	225	1199	313	1171	312
	Rockingham	830	766	840	963	430	1022
	Stokes	1014	912	1003	1223	1084	1153
5.	Caswell	293	1037	263	1031	283	1132
	Chatham	1033	519	935	781	1136	729
	Granville	959	831	1016	946	936	942
	Orange	1667	1525	1714	1726	1636	1589
	Person	346	513	360	573	275	649
6.	Edgecomb	143	1335	104	1406	126	1503
	Franklin	341	658	319	673	336	760
	Halifax	582	446	601	507	592	456
	Johnston	646	746	720	814	595	650
	Nash	113	793	106	837	74	894

NORTH CAROLINA.—(Continued.)

Dist's & Cos.	1848. PRESIDENT. Taylor.	Cass.	GOVERNOR. Manly.	Reid.	1844. PRES'T. Clay.	Polk.
			Whig.	*Loco.*		
Wake	1023	1247	991	1298	1044	1374
Warren	156	667	172	630	128	810
7. Bladen	230	341	231	516	280	486
Brunswick	319	237	301	194	351	283
Columbus	169	274	174	440	135	363
Cumberland	812	1191	578	1023	703	1101
Duplin	318	939	218	921	223	936
N. Hanover	464	1255	275	1015	382	1122
Onslow	211	686	176	663	194	717
Robeson	633	545	581	623	559	599
Sampson	612	741	530	692	533	878
8. Beaufort	923	463	857	512	932	527
Craven	696	616	742	730	682	222
Carteret	474	317	407	365	434	315
Greene	318	237	207	315	302	276
Hyde	495	236	469	298	318	164
Jones	242	136	215	181	203	142
Lenoir	282	334	M.	259	225	356
Pitt	636	479	589	571	634	476
Tyrrell	300	96	336	106	283	92
Wayne	258	903	264	1097	254	911
Washington	373	149	358	182	329	124
9. Bertie	524	302	524	370	475	439
Camden	493	70	489	80	556	101
Currituck	193	466	177	583	157	551
Chowan	295	171	293	228	305	166
Gates	379	289	371	390	355	355
Hertford	316	144	330	173	309	253
Martin	361	545	339	557	310	530
Northampton	493	488	512	500	519	364
Perquimons	434	253	366	265	441	223
Pasquotank	570	244	471	176	663	232

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 43,519; Cass 34,869; Manly 42,360; Reid 41,486. Taylor over Cass 8,650; Manly over Reid 874. Yancy gave 31 majority for Taylor, but the return was informal.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 43,232; Polk 39,287. Clay over Polk, 3,945.

ALABAMA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	PRESIDENT. 1848 Taylor.	Cass.	1844 Clay.	Polk.	1840 Van B.
1. Baldwin	100	133	149	120	118
Butler	772	277	666	405	374
Clarke	120	327	232	631	596
Conecuh	426	221	441	277	204
Marengo	739	553	726	634	595
Mobile	1319	1073	1403	1347	1121
Monroe	479	216	567	359	361
Washington	72	85	273	279	276
Wilcox	630	479	525	629	437
2. Barbour	1205	614	1113	860	642
Coffee	192	174	142	314	—
Covington	248	92	148	139	66
Dale	368	555	209	616	672
Henry	504	496	367	546	391
Macon	1464	532	1087	626	238
Montgomery	1176	669	1016	836	811
Pike	935	663	862	768	653
Russell	970	577	736	624	404
Autauga	553	471	475	633	574
Bibb	474	416	450	596	478
Coosa	626	883	400	796	539
Dallas	860	618	864	722	689
Jefferson	288	385	264	585	582
Lowndes	761	434	710	678	522
Perry	826	631	169	849	825
Shelby	557	368	511	472	407
4. Fayette	272	841	153	796	819
Greene	1088	712	1090	819	788
Pickens	1044	931	892	967	779
Sumter	820	771	927	1061	1130
Tuscaloosa	976	694	902	961	938

ALABAMA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Cos.	PRESIDENT—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk	Van B.
5. Franklin	510	795	498	1079	903
Lauderdale	695	772	474	919	987
Lawrence	663	656	469	783	782
Limestone	374	833	325	965	897
Marion	193	514	120	638	535
Morgan	361	535	271	682	804
Walker	231	383	170	442	367
6. Blount	134	526	84	774	920
DeKalb	257	650	207	760	771
Jackson	136	1589	87	1751	2147
Madison	465	1385	357	1720	1985
Marshall	246	708	162	875	924
St. Clair	150	456	46	644	679
7. Benton	566	1272	373	1382	1248
Chambers	1323	689	1158	936	678
Cherokee	630	921	356	955	759
Randolph	461	770	288	747	524
Talladega	869	820	633	851	788
Tallapoosa	972	920	728	705	436

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 30,482; Cass 31,363. Cass over Taylor 881.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 26,084; Polk 37,740. Polk over Clay 11,056. Van Buren (1840) 33,391. Van Buren over Harrison 5,520.

GEORGIA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. PRESIDENT. Taylor.	Cass.	CONGRSSS. King.	Jackson.	1844. Clay.	PRES'T. Polk.
			Whig.	*Loco.*		
*1. Appling	144	108	131	139	152	142
Bryan	123	60	87	49	103	72
Bulloch	43	377	15	341	17	410
Camden	106	220	61	165	104	218
Chatham	843	741	642	176	817	335
Effingham	183	99	156	106	193	86
Emanuel	155	207	58	53	107	241
Glynn	132	22	104	24	92	23
Laurens	567	25	452	23	686	15
Liberty	171	132	171	143	179	190
Lowndes	507	397	419	363	427	362
McIntosh	117	98	71	94	127	114
Montgomery	231	24	168	28	238	34
Telfair	160	150	135	107	177	198
Tattnall	361	44	306	58	338	64
Thomas	526	250	436	274	348	267
Ware	193	161	90	98	187	125
Wayne	58	69	47	39	138	95
			Calhoun.	Welborn.		
2. Baker	341	634	291	551	223	506
Decatur	493	350	430	346	383	346
Dooly	349	571	284	447	269	507
Early	200	505	198	460	211	419
Houston	697	674	626	638	659	723
Irwin	86	355	60	276	21	223
Lee	323	181	340	154	335	121
Macon	388	271	359	261	331	245
Marion	510	477	436	430	417	256
Muscogee	1330	856	1141	846	1190	930
Pulaski	320	423	234	376	247	457
Randolph	780	724	627	652	606	735
Stewart	926	686	873	653	892	313
Sumter	733	587	639	535	650	444
			Owen.	Carey.		
3. Bibb	705	805	599	692	706	362
Crawford	402	434	361	396	377	454
Harris	870	403	759	368	845	463
Monroe	791	664	721	538	798	708
Pike	828	892	677	758	659	877
Talbot	819	738	765	707	855	912
Upson	657	344	603	423	643	384
Twiggs	331	414	269	328	389	467
			Williamson.	Haralson.		
4. Campbell	281	582	230	562	205	543
Carroll	475	834	347	791	355	768

GEORGIA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. President. Taylor.	Cass.	Congress. Whig. Calh'n.	Loco. Hac'tt.	1844. Pres't. Clay.	Polk.
Coweta	822	662	725	634	777	644
Fayette	521	717	419	660	412	765
Heard	415	473	380	474	293	436
Henry	939	824	859	792	858	819
Meriwether	717	768	570	776	688	926
Newton	1045	502	893	494	1025	553
Troup	1122	384	918	349	1055	487
5. Cass	988	1513	663	1213	655	1139
Chattooga	402	398	286	363	284	324
Cherokee	660	983	404	738	517	813
Cobb	862	1261	637	1003	658	943
Dade*	102	258	59	203	46	247
DeKalb	799	1097	754	948	580	967
Floyd	680	673	569	654	350	425
Forsyth	629	747	464	653	451	735
Gwinnett	745	635	535	551	779	763
Murray	799	1072	445	748	303	669
Paulding	352	420	289	342	218	394
Walker	784	965	584	756	447	686
Gilmer	402	855	175	596	219	511
			Harris.	Cobb.		
6. Clark	624	495	532	450	596	420
Elbert	991	161	803	123	999	186
Franklin	363	965	261	849	376	1058
Hall	521	664	437	659	489	696
Habersham	425	778	266	681	322	964
Lumpkin	652	1097	418	824	665	1254
Jackson	561	688	493	650	492	664
Madison	336	326	234	295	347	327
Rabun	55	207	39	200	34	253
Union	412	641	300	525	237	554
Walton	544	741	481	635	555	763
			Stephens.	Day.		
7. Baldwin	382	322	282	238	324	307
Butts,	269	420	244	348	244	435
Green	827	139	629	98	780	132
Jasper	409	512	385	403	438	536
Morgan	467	300	392	239	442	348
Oglethorpe	636	193	526	154	626	241
Putnam	399	294	363	289	430	351
Wilkinson	473	498	390	412	387	560
Jones	404	415	372	389	397	455
Taliaferro	388	55	436	32	394	67
			Toombs.	Lawson.		
8. Burke	598	215	456	321	556	411
Columbia	519	250	405	196	492	307
Hancock	473	283	403	216	515	330
Jefferson	607	111	495	91	579	108
Lincoln	238	120	206	133	286	179
Richmond	903	595	586	464	903	647
Scriven	265	223	190	203	256	273
Warren	614	360	531	305	641	368
Washington	692	626	525	408	629	595
Wilkes	452	293	435	214	430	389

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 47,544; Cass, 44,802; 8 Whig Congressmen 38,651; 8 Loco Congressmen 38,908. Taylor's majority, 2,742.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 42,100; Polk 44,177.—Majority for Polk 2,077.

* Not official.

LOUISIANA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Parishes.	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	1840. Har'n.	V.B.
1. & 2. Ascension	288	236	239	264	218	218
Assumption	469	286	285	279	289	340
Jefferson	717	660	434	403	252	86
Orleans	5551	4579	3026	2612	2681	1748
Lafourche Int.	739	161	471	137	538	44
Plaquemines	187	350	37	1007	40	250
St. Bernard	124	39	185	84	173	91
St Charles	135	35	96	42	69	33
St. James	431	117	351	181	379	37
St. John	228	128	142	113	183	45
Terrebonne	353	129	265	164	313	20

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
3. Avoyelles	299	359	189	364	250	225
Carroll	268	235	190	221	96	114
Catahoula	320	386	243	304	259	231
Concordia	188	96	188	95	269	113
E. Baton Rouge	400	406	325	399	324	308
E. Feliciana	349	394	329	419	360	430
Franklin	124	162	134	158	new par.	
Iberville	429	295	253	235	204	182
Livingston	144	243	100	229	127	207
Madison	283	192	206	198	147	111
Point Coupeé	288	370	174	175	147	139
St. Helena	169	188	154	222	172	238
St. Tammany	275	183	169	199	204	80
Tensas	177	111	157	108	new par.	
Washington	158	190	127	230	150	134
W. Bat'n Rouge	255	109	209	104	183	84
W. Feliciana	232	261	243	308	253	286
4. Bienville	114	189	new parish.			
Bossier (unoffi.)	17m	—	59	103	new par.	
Caddo	281	300	210	155	with Nat.	
Caldwell	90	149	69	194	no return.	
Calcassieu	41	181	42	128	wi. St. Lan.	
Claiborne	221	323	196	375	no return.	
De Soto	149	217	52	150	new par.	
Jackson	127	193	new parish.			
Lafayette	108	220	193	399	no return.	
Morehouse	178	101	107	31	new par.	
Natchitoches	384	495	452	650	667	610
Ouachita	168	176	106	206	243	130
Rapides	383	543	419	586	475	382
Sabine	246	271	255	383	new par.	
St. Landry	754	376	789	406	836	434
St. Martin	456	240	479	303	463	103
St. Mary	470	166	352	142	303	87
Union	307	237	206	213	74	76
Vermillion	430	52	176	104	new par.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 18,217; Cass 15,370.—*Vote of* 1844: Clay 13,083; Polk 13,782.—*Vote of* 1840: Harrison, 11,296; Van Buren, 7,616. Taylor over Cass, 2,847; Harrison, over Van Buren, 3,680. Notwithstanding Taylor's popularity and the increase of population, it will be seen that the vote of Plaquemines is 507 less than it was in 1844, when Polk *seemed* to carry the State by 699 of a majority, and that it was 757 less in 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1840 this State contained 267,360 free persons, white and colored, and 327,360 slaves. The white people elect a Senate and Assembly—the Senate and Assembly elect Electors—and the Electors assist in electing a President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1840 the State voted for Van Buren, in 1844 for Polk, and in 1848 for Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.—*By Congress Districts.*

Cos. [Northern.]	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	1840. Har.	V.B.
1. De Soto	336	723	671	709	571	349
Itawamba	567	830	368	825	170	394
La Fayette	730	760	542	632	382	366
Marshall	1306	1344	1035	1184	1006	814
Panola	578	344	439	408	332	206
Pontotoc	757	999	384	709	237	329
Tishamingo	840	1190	480	1004	321	583
Tippah	981	1236	692	1170	681	534
Tunica	51	25	36	24	76	53
2. Bolivar	89	49	55	61	62	41
Carroll	885	921	678	742	711	527
Chickasaw	346	948	336	632	142	204
Coahoma	189	130	143	162	131	109
Chocktaw	642	743	426	624	388	430
Lowndes	801	780	644	850	620	620
Monroe	921	1062	549	911	452	487
Noxubee	617	667	519	577	514	372
Oktibbeha	388	424	241	336	195	219
Sunflower	33	22	7	14	—	—
Tallahatchie	206	219	179	218	186	124

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
Yalobusha	843	846	719	893	739	643
3. Attala	480	653	276	305	272	306
Hinds	1206	822	1199	915	1207	658
Holmes	643	520	578	498	556	318
Issaquena	85	58	new county.			
Kemper	416	450	291	515	326	400
Lauderdale	474	667	256	631	239	444
Leake	328	289	190	235	145	132
Madison	614	497	612	486	691	312
Neshoba	241	254	156	236	113	164
Newton	184	197	143	270	109	194
Rankin	356	370	311	406	331	262
Scott	152	273	112	259	41	108
Warren	890	478	922	507	1006	422
Washington	179	71	209	108	162	64
Winston	307	425	201	475	262	288
Yazoo	641	497	578	530	561	360
[Southern.]						
4. Adams	643	365	755	452	862	438
Amitê	426	309	429	351	500	294
Clarke	211	282	115	353	124	238
Claiborne	464	358	434	429	538	390
Copiah	491	587	447	649	571	545
Covington	135	346	93	308	116	233
Franklin	226	249	172	220	186	133
Greene	184	79	62	175	91	125
Hancock	157	116	57	127	281	107
Harrison	165	172	103	169	—	—
Jackson	32	166	17	216	25	172
Jasper	343	308	210	403	239	268
Jefferson	382	290	364	383	412	229
Jones	95	135	72	117	56	103
Lawrence	145	438	94	545	123	453
Marion	99	162	68	254	136	175
Perry	143	69	125	71	110	94
Pike	277	398	232	444	314	376
Simpson	236	264	178	300	201	219
Smith	210	287	94	249	89	179
Wayne	97	52	102	95	94	87
Wilkinson	455	291	441	355	663	148

Total vote, 1848: Taylor, 25,922: Cass, 26,537 —*Total vote*, 1844: Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126.—*Total vote*, 1840: Harrison, 19,518; Van Buren, 16,995. Majorities: Cass, 615; Polk, 5,920; Harrison, 2,523.

TENNESSEE.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. President. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. President. Clay.	Polk.	1847. Gov'r. Whig. Brown.	Loco. Brown.
EAST TENNESSEE.						
1. Carter	745	129	739	177	744	186
Cocke	815	189	844	187	826	244
Greene	963	1483	1031	1701	1023	1522
Hawkins	1252	1243	1173	1388	1178	1314
Johnson	382	66	370	79	368	99
Sullivan	436	1375	350	1533	392	1343
Washington	862	1016	881	1225	843	1098
2. Anderson	602	250	620	325	656	330
Blount	965	663	1046	735	1082	734
Claiborne	700	744	578	857	634	826
Campbell	473	279	337	318	408	401
Grainger	1094	489	993	548	1067	658
Jefferson	1468	215	1563	247	1582	341
Monroe	962	960	859	1086	905	1057
Morgan	229	187	211	232	197	230
Sevier	787	57	733	78	830	104
3. Bledsoe	508	229	529	259	527	355
Bradley	760	927	572	953	641	978
Hamilton	635	634	614	624	628	721
Knox	2140	439	2015	507	2126	573
Marion	562	336	503	381	526	391
Meigs	150	534	120	620	134	635
McMinn	960	1024	873	1061	911	1040
Polk	367	517	260	488	318	546
Roane	998	671	900	735	942	806
Rhea	298	324	232	368	260	379
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
4. Coffee	332	943	280	1000	323	1002
DeKalb	571	573	438	491	601	623
Fentress	113	432	60	456	97	450
Jackson	1269	801	1211	807	1219	846
Overton	467	1112	336	1145	413	1183
Warren	407	1161	335	1190	376	1393
White	1064	503	857	468	1050	603
Van Buren	130	193	116	190	113	239
5. Bedford	1497	1381	1455	1526	1497	1515
Franklin	390	1207	358	1123	378	221
Lincoln	680	2584	658	2494	677	2400
Marshall	730	1403	635	1398	702	1431
6. Giles	1389	1511	1301	1387	1398	1521
Hardin	621	770	505	732	566	798
Hickman	301	988	255	1034	270	992
Lawrence	596	544	489	547	631	662
Maury	1516	1970	1292	1988	1500	1963
Wayne	673	336	665	446	691	421
7. Cannon	469	827	318	761	360	842
Rutherford	1754	1439	1730	1500	1708	1593
Wilson	2517	998	2607	1042	2441	1070
Williamson	1883	793	1936	859	1893	927
8. Davidson	2698	1976	2266	1683	23497	172
Smith	2380	719	2328	788	2389	823
Sumner	922	1994	881	2017	833	1902
9. Dickson	386	674	339	706	336	689
Humphreys	309	482	305	523	278	525
Montgomery	1288	969	1271	1029	118	9834
Robertson	1236	839	1193	871	1126	808
Stewart	574	705	519	704	529	679
WEST TENNESSEE.						
Benton	392	459	292	481	331	466
Henry	860	1349	835	1312	720	1249
10. Dyer	383	271	356	272	378	261
Fayette	1217	1060	1205	1151	1021	963
Hardeman	723	1016	689	1077	616	943
Haywood	800	672	756	668	726	631
Lauderdale	279	274	286	211	263	248
McNairy	939	786	773	741	892	853
Shelby	1828	1607	1625	1352	1409	1207
Tipton	352	482	360	502	308	447
11. Carroll	1493	560	1356	524	1351	619
Gibson	1423	688	1320	611	1339	634
Henderson	1286	460	1209	492	1141	525
Madison	1562	737	1357	768	1451	779
Obion	357	487	282	536	308	463
Perry	433	287	744	513	824	615
Weakley	669	1680	560	1084	640	1035

Total: Taylor, 64,705; Cass, 58,419; Clay, 60,030; Polk, 59,917; N. S. Brown, 61,469; A. V. Brown, 60,454. Majorities: Taylor, 6,286; Clay, 113; N.S. Brown, 1,015.

KENTUCKY.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	1848. President. Taylor.	Cass.	1844. President. Clay.	Polk.	1848. Gov'r. Crit.	Pow.
1. Ballard	277	281	282	400	328	348
Calloway	227	664	204	772	239	788
Caldwell	826	841	780	966	778	857
Crittenden	342	399	284	399	374	501
Graves	468	772	386	884	499	981
Hickman	169	353	304	740	143	422
Hopkins	796	766	701	814	835	900
Livingston	403	265	424	327	424	261
Marshall	120	496	94	600	112	254
McCracken	407	303	256	195	363	315
Trigg	588	632	557	651	585	604
Union	501	458	507	534	509	604
2. Breckenridge	1006	422	924	464	990	500
Butler	349	204	351	290	373	338
Christian	1132	786	1122	825	1109	792
Daviess	986	605	808	622	992	750
Edmonson	249	209	174	251	223	262
Grayson	507	345	432	386	513	488

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
Hancock	304	166..	277	213..	296	200
Henderson	731	559 .	719	638..	698	746
Meade	713	225..	650	223..	671	224
Muhlenburg	746	437..	657	439..	770	518
Ohio	718	542..	601	513..	754	629
3.Allen	423	553..	401	635..	416	572
Barren	1462	1048..	1306	1108..	1458	1207
Hart	586	528..	579	553..	606	648
Logan	1402	358..	1407	374..	1433	374
Monroe	536	379..	451	473..	576	520
Simpson	448	423..	455	418..	473	352
Todd	808	409..	784	406..	790	414
Warren	1226	603..	1132	687..	1207	578
4.Adair	568	549..	548	639..	575	713
Boyle	773	347..	617	352..	725	397
Casey	529	196..	468	214..	600	255
Clinton	286	294..	262	315..	254	356
Cumberland	642	153..	590	167..	603	143
Greene	517	512..	827	1042..	576	585
Lincoln	832	325..	769	335..	805	330
Pulaski	947	734..	727	708..	1054	1069
Russell	519	180..	431	178..	497	204
Wayne	689	405..	535	342..	627	461
5.Anderson	334	547..	281	552..	355	652
Bullitt	499	399..	528	436..	482	438
Hardin	1239	631..	1095	702..	1136	688
Larne	478	349..	382	333..	495	400
Marion	765	629..	715	737..	852	807
Mercer	734	1083..	557	985..	690	1076
Nelson	1149	464..	1326	608..	1136	573
Spencer	490	351..	469	508..	457	461
Washington	721	678..	660	709..	667	331
6 Clay	377	125..	335	92..	416	229
Estill	485	238..	392	216..	490	331
Floyd	260	225..	190	340..	237	495
Garrard	1187	191..	1128	229..	1085	243
Harlan	350	56..	334	75..	436	79
Johnson	106	214..	85	252..	88	323
Knox	643	159..	539	164..	580	295
Laurel	483	145 .	384	124..	431	203
Letcher	No return		29	161..	71	187
Madison	1313	564..	1202	633..	1324	767
Owsley	330	213..	165	129..	268	270
Perry	No return		113	84..	192	177
Pike	225	140..	251	238..	272	235
Rockcastle	497	95..	451	73..	539	125
Whitley	534	93..	431	99..	559	200
7.Carroll	433	423..	382	370..	462	483
Henry	827	1022..	708	1044..	855	976
Jefferson	1161	970..	1092	1042..	1203	1099
Louisville City	2836	2020..	2435	1662..	2499	2030
Oldham	476	493..	426	625..	477	539
Shelby	1434	716..	1441	796..	1374	745
Trimble	361	436..	263	507..	320	535
8.Bourbon	1172	436..	1208	521..	1116	500
Fayette	1541	781..	1695	821..	1420	771
Franklin	926	664..	816	634..	892	641
Jessamine	632	439..	616	469..	658	541
Owen	533	310..	435	957..	579	987
Scott	797	734..	803	933..	633	727
Woodford	773	337..	750	473..	317	378
9.Bath	724	782..	611	783..	725	896
Breathitt	143	151..	120	231..	120	278
Carter	243	510..	148	508..	228	661
Clark	1016	319..	996	314..	1020	381
Fleming	1159	700..	1143	771..	1108	839
Greenup	610	516..	593	385..	693	591
Lawrence	414	313..	347	345..	440	351
Lewis	521	566..	506	513..	565	688
Morgan	413	490..	247	512..	362	438
Montgomery	633	513..	673	597..	724	664
10.Boone	935	769..	933	712..	1003	904
Bracken	795	472..	753	443..	770	554
Campbell	511	814..	358	613..	436	733
Gallatin	360	363..	343	351..	379	421
Grant	435	529..	396	493..	470	575
Harrison	891	896..	859	975..	832	985
Kenton	985	1223..	687	920..	855	1263
Mason	1631	953..	1603	799..	571	1018
Nicholas	673	704..	673	703..	786	866
Pendleton	375	599..	287	530..	314	672

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 67,141; Cass, 49,720; majority for Taylor, 17,421. Crittenden, 66,466; Powell, 57,945; majority for Crittenden, 8,521.—*Total Vote*, 1844: Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,938; majority for Clay, 9,267.

OHIO.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1.Hamilton	9018	10,834	1936	7201	8983	298
2.Butler	1959	3536	331	2158	3546	61
Clinton	1233	1122	735	1756	1137	172
Warren	2526	1861	402	2822	1795	85
3.Darke	1503	1554	81	1408	1409	25
Greene	2035	1256	644	2422	1380	126
Montgomery	3561	3330	304	3338	3191	33
Preble	2106	1519	314	2262	1526	70
4.Champaign	1878	1508	330	2069	1409	32
Clark	2506	1375	203	2477	1155	43
Logan	1652	1147	276	1625	1015	93
Miami	2542	1822	272	2572	1657	113
Union	1030	797	173	1009	710	32
5.Allen	723	1070	2	779	1062	9
Hardin	596	605	51	510	495	6
Henry	217	297	17	229	245	—
Lucas	1293	1197	327	1167	881	12
Mercer	360	641	16	423	312	4
Paulding	70	198	—	63	192	—
Putnam	402	634	3	451	697	2
Shelby	1021	1129	49	1026	1014	26
Van Wert	223	381	—	158	270	—
Williams	323	510	151	583	673	—
6.Crawford	952	1673	90	1197	1731	3
Hancock	1016	1501	22	907	1247	2
Marion	1001	1193	55	1425	1480	33
Ottawa	150	231	45	241	233	9
Sandusky	928	1143	124	997	1214	12
Seneca	1536	2326	433	1727	2316	41
Wood	647	636	29	576	570	1
Wyandott	951	1059	46	New Co.		
7.Brown	1771	2557	403	1798	2342	130
Clermont	2204	2333	404	2189	2627	105
Highland	2114	2224	342	2143	2164	114
8.Adams	1259	1690	196	1252	1611	87
Jackson	987	1103	50	903	1046	13
Pike	843	909	33	800	836	16
Ross	3394	2306	174	3321	2330	90
Scioto	1838	1268	13	1519	1095	—
9.Fairfield	2438	3515	42	2542	3637	15
Fayette	1157	946	123	1229	873	67
Madison	1329	712	30	1269	643	3
Pickaway	2115	1960	21	2219	2012	10
10.Delaware	1866	1574	263	2548	2017	113
Franklin	3199	3029	234	2965	2493	72
Licking	3030	3463	561	3500	3340	233
11.Knox	1910	2390	539	2746	3324	134
Richland	2087	3177	133	3443	3571	111
12.Athens	1846	1509	320	2050	1425	220
Gallia	1630	1031	95	1434	957	31
Hocking	856	1319	23	719	1289	2
Lawrence	1164	745	53	1140	658	3
Meigs	1327	1014	305	1341	880	41
13.Morgan	2320	2443	314	2051	2077	64
Perry	1488	2192	19	1527	2273	3
Washington	2079	1930	462	2194	1686	151
14.Guernsey	2375	2504	489	2746	2623	213
Muskingum	4427	3380	228	4489	3196	86
15.Belmont	2723	2892	543	3140	2321	184
Harrison	1564	1658	543	2039	1750	195
Monroe	999	2574	330	1210	2548	114

Dists. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van.B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
16. Coshocton	1814	2422	137	1885	2231	60
Holmes	1118	2224	45	1142	2317	5
Tuscarawas	2662	2553	164	2696	2358	35
17. Carroll	1453	1395	345	1701	1584	140
Columbiana	1850	2732	865	3416	3743	217
Jefferson	2147	2231	455	2385	2354	95
18. Stark	2382	3495	570	2952	3575	76
Wayne	2284	3380	190	2759	3765	75
19. Portage	1270	2149	1127	2510	2247	244
Summit	1892	1815	1053	2341	2056	184
Trumbull	1364	1951	2075	3337	3544	738
20. Ashtabula	1124	878	2467	3388	1123	537
Cuyahoga	1776	2368	2594	3331	2388	312
Geauga	872	922	1373	2274	1101	233
Lake	777	716	904	1818	901	109
21. Erie	1409	999	681	1453	1261	65
Huron	1950	1769	876	2564	2136	138
Lorain	647	1473	1616	1956	1793	473
Medina	1440	1836	1098	2045	1920	220

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 138,360; Cass 154,775; Van Buren 35,354; Smith 111. Cass over Taylor 16,415; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass 18,939.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 155,057; Polk 149,117; Birney 2,050. Clay over Polk 5,940; Polk and Birney over Clay 2,110.

INDIANA.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dists & Cos.	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	V B'n.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'n'y.
1. Crawford	520	397	....	462	397	
Dubois	258	579	1	229	501	
Gibson	860	802	15	796	810	8
Harrison	1277	1047	1	1252	1144	
Orange	760	961	6	707	1036	3
Perry	599	335	8	564	334	
Pike	519	510	1	459	491	
Posey	763	1226	19	673	1154	
Spencer	681	471	....	586	496	
Vanderburgh	534	667	22	675	556	1
Warrick	457	862	21	394	850	
2. Clarke	1200	1510	28	1132	1417	
Floyd	1018	1154	17	956	981	
Jackson	632	1071	7	662	1048	1
Jefferson	2075	1609	167	1835	1427	50
Jennings	926	784	96	872	669	14
Scott	488	447	16	481	441	1
Washington	1126	1643	22	1149	1660	5
3. Dearborn	1378	1801	176	1616	1971	50
Decatur	1245	1096	143	1275	1091	68
Franklin	1411	1695	51	1325	1533	8
Ohio	439	459	6	193	168	
Ripley	1114	938	173	1060	903	89
Rush	1142	1392	87	1580	1362	42
Switzerland	1093	1106	44	961	1006	8
4. Fayette	1040	765	36	1051	908	17
Henry	1215	1005	455	1458	1005	138
Union	526	637	208	682	672	60
Wayne	2085	1432	839	2321	1436	318
5. Bartholomew	1011	1167	28	1035	1068	13
Brown	70	503	....	59	432	
Hamilton	309	805	317	859	766	139
Hancock	665	806	40	719	736	2
Johnson	676	1114	46	659	1150	15
Madison	824	993	55	813	854	20
Marion	1877	1789	109	1715	1634	25
Shelby	1121	1414	18	1107	1342	7
6. Daviess	735	701	2	807	764	
Greene	918	921	6	762	909	
Knox	1044	741	3	1079	821	1
Lawrence	1070	1031	18	1019	1085	3
Martin	342	497	7	76	516	
Monroe	780	1084	59	721	1118	12
Morgan	936	1029	121	1023	1078	24
Owen	882	953	13	754	838	1
Sullivan	465	1142	5	464	1221	1
7. Clay	500	734	29	429	662	
Hendricks	1158	775	173	1262	844	26
Parke	1398	1319	9	1377	1329	12
Putnam	1647	1300	10	1540	1367	9
Vermillion	830	763	....	787	762	
Vigo	1585	852	57	1515	856	
8. Boone	773	916	66	816	871	8
Carroll	822	1008	76	712	965	8
Clinton	726	964	87	645	944	12
Fountain	900	1343	138	997	1387	
Montgomery	1501	1547	109	1450	1521	8
Richardsville			....	129	138	14
Tippecanoe	1269	1523	405	1550	1551	37
Warren	708	460	68	779	470	10
9. Benton	60	78	3	40	69	1
Cass	881	829	55	768	671	18
Elkhart	756	1050	142	758	964	1
Fulton	423	404	39	344	308	6
Jasper	86	190	123	123	175	3
Koscinsko	797	676	64	623	553	5
Lake	138	203	139	114	206	5
Laporte	1027	877	226	1009	831	53
Marshall	305	428	91	199	256	54
Miami	731	770	70	569	517	
Porter	343	401	7	311	305	14
Pulaski	135	224	1	123	124	1
St. Joseph	817	667	332	363	683	33
Wabash	847	739	140	601	575	19
White	206	305	34	259	218	
10. Adams	261	398	1	198	296	
Allen	991	1059	13	861	849	
Blackford	61	231	28	81	205	3
De Kalb	347	577	45	269	327	6
Delaware	822	694	58	940	732	3
Grant	325	623	359	353	423	197
Huntington	457	463	46	277	316	8
Jay	276	392	142	331	352	32
Lagrange	629	636	114	590	457	38
Noble	497	613	53	390	433	
Randolph	631	787	523	818	809	266
Steuben	315	352	194	328	303	42
Tipton	183	235	3	100	119	
Wells	252	416	18	185	306	3
Whitley	318	373	21	222	237	2

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor. 69,907; Cass. 74,745; Van Buren, 8,100. *Total Vote*, 1844: Clay, 67,367; Polk, 70,181; Birney, 2,106. Cass over Taylor, 4,838; Polk over Clay, 2,314; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass, 3,262.

ILLINOIS.—*By Congress Districts.*

Dist's. & Cos.	President—1848. Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Alexander	101	212	2	81	138	24
Bond	391	371	43	564	622	27
Clinton	351	431	3	334	327	7
Jackson	177	243	5	182	347	
Madison	1820	1503	162	1657	1496	12
Monroe	355	546	....	304	740	
Perry	239	344	44	219	477	22
Pulaski	84	141	....	90	203	
Randolph	530	639	300	713	771	114
St. Clair	1109	2023	63	1042	1945	7
Union	108	503	6	94	617	
Washington	204	577	27	254	565	8
2. Edwards	288	113	19	385	135	49
Franklin	139	459	....	102	634	
Gallatin	235	537	6	406	1115	
Hamilton	125	473	....	125	573	
Hardin	234	237	....	136	165	
Jefferson	230	605	2	227	863	1
Johnson	67	290	....	32	382	
Marion	227	639	15	182	722	6
Massac	204	303	....	165	398	
Pope	224	234	....	201	343	
Saline	122	312	....	new county.		
Wabash	456	303	14	479	315	2
Wayne	318	479	1	265	637	
White	674	513	13	736	748	

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Williamson	211	575	....	179	766	179
3.Christian	183	254	....	182	216	
Clark	743	759	27....	625	756	6
Clay	207	405	....	186	443	
Coles	877	633	6....	776	582	
Crawford	493	507	....	425	496	
Cumberland	103	102	....	191	189	
De Witt	373	363	20....	317	361	3
Edgar	829	816	42....	701	884	24
Effingham	99	330	....	82	364	
Fayette	407	452	....	414	653	
Jasper	154	228	....	143	276	
Lawrence	464	532	....	427	611	
Macon	253	323	5....	221	328	
Moultrie	243	191	....	196	204	
Mongomery	332	533	13....	355	661	
Piatt	132	138	....	81	120	
Richland	321	281	....	289	322	
Shelby	337	658	1....	315	683	
4.Boone	414	395	415....	375	393	58
Bureau	376	306	566....	362	378	160
Champaign	213	187	....	178	191	
Cook	1708	1622	2120....	1117	2027	317
De Kalb	223	374	427....	142	242	131
Du Page	313	623	528....	372	551	173
Grundy	123	207	63....	49	91	7
Iroquis	268	322	28....	204	281	
Kane	855	783	1220....	743	1046	299
Kendall	392	378	547....	357	479	142
Lake	321	446	1088....	386	620	131
La Salle	862	1233	873....	427	611	126
Livingston	82	130	4....	66	109	
McHenry	618	523	1016....	493	668	74
McLean	758	626	94....	586	477	22
Vermillion	942	758	68....	869	768	28
Will	713	897	540....	509	810	209
5.Adams	1992	2205	251....	1280	1495	149
Brown	408	666	20....	329	551	
Calhoun	215	257	3....	247	268	
Fulton	1635	1684	371....	1434	1537	8
Greene	853	1123	36....	800	1246	
Jersey	530	454	93....	555	458	48
Macoupin	710	898	96....	641	974	6
Peoria	1237	1161	368....	846	1169	55
Pike	1609	1636	159....	1411	1456	11
Schuyler	807	804	34....	610	743	
6.Carroll	426	222	116....	221	178	10
Hancock	1037	1074	67....	747	1399	1
Henderson	408	291	65....	428	294	
Henry	138	80	228....	147	166	
Jo. Daviess	1772	1392	134....	1514	1585	14
Knox	830	727	392....	746	689	162
Lee	300	367	135....	244	315	43
Macdonough	439	416	25....	458	493	41
Mercer	436	315	90....	410	321	12
Ogle	682	480	413....	505	383	95
Rock Island	583	431	96....	466	397	
Stark	214	174	84....	187	206	33
Stephenson	730	763	111....	483	465	24
Warren	537	529	140....	500	503	35
Whiteside	391	235	279....	384	289	47
Winnebago	866	240	307....	546	368	152
7.Cass	761	724	11....	176	92	
Logan	465	369	4....	310	251	
Marshall	304	322	41....	237	263	
Mason	391	403	7....	255	254	
Menard	605	488	1....	397	378	
Morgan	1372	1309	139....	1443	1421	39
Putnam	266	185	299....	237	228	140
Sangamon	1943	1336	47....	1387	1371	
Scott	798	649	15....	670	610	7
Tazewell	1097	593	96....	1011	628	33
Woodford	186	309	52....	159	322	8

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 53,047; Cass, 56,300; Van Buren, 15,774; Cass over Taylor, 3,253; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 12,521. *Total Vote*, 1844: Clay 45,528; Polk 57,920; Birney, 3,570. Polk over Clay 12,392.

MISSOURI.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.
1.Cape Girard.	485	709
Dunklin	42	42
Jefferson	246	311
Madison	231	377
Mississippi	138	181
New Madrid.	323	163
Perry	322	389
Ripley	14	154
Reynolds	21	148
St. François	235	274
St. Genevieve	142	163
St. Louis	4827	4778
Scott	147	217
Shannon	35	54
Stoddard	97	196
Wayne	91	245
2.Audrain	185	166
Calloway	849	631
Crawford	263	275
Franklin	339	680
Gasconade	87	349
Lincoln	566	696
Marion	1046	797
Montgomery.	379	186
Osage	92	312
Pike	793	784
Pulaski	124	241
Ralls	397	299
St. Charles	477	569
Texas	82	185
Warren	351	336
Washington	473	423
3.Boone	1102	588
Camden	155	282
Chariton	414	577
Clark	284	242
Cole	277	531
Cooper	813	633
Howard	801	888
Knox	196	197
Lewis	479	479
Macon	360	470
Miller	76	373
Monroe	307	561
Morgan	167	342
Moniteau	161	466
Randolph	607	508
Schuyler	204	192
Scotland	131	240
Shelby	175	263
4.Adair	110	200
Andrew	384	689
Atcheson	77	136
Buchanan	704	1055
Caldwell	123	168
Carroll	266	293
Clinton	290	296
Clay	626	413
Daviess	269	353
De Kalb	37	146
Gentry	152	396
Grundy	225	187
Harrison	63	144
Holt	143	243
Linn	230	297
Livingston	195	373
Mercer	144	183
Nodoway	43	143
Platte	1102	1494
Putnam	74	120
Ray	509	626
Sullivan	154	250
5.Barry	55	217
Bates	146	186
Benton	203	332
Cedar	116	271
Dade	166	306
Dallas	105	283
Green	401	825
Henry	274	239
Hickory	98	224
Jackson	695	954
Jasper	161	294
Johnson	334	451
Lafayette	915	585
Lawrence	170	374
Newton	161	461
Ozark	69	113
Pettis	230	265
Polk	231	516
St. Clair	143	263
Saline	536	433
Taney	54	325
Van Buren	270	410
Wright	72	181

Total Vote: Taylor, 32,671; Cass, 40,077; Rolins, 33,956; King, 48,921; Clay, 31,250; Polk, 1,4324. Majorities: Cass, 7,406; King, 14,965; Polk, 10,074.

MICHIGAN.—*By Congress Districts.*

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Br'y.
1.Hillsdale	1027	1290	432....	953	1084	212
Lenawee	1886	2171	795....	2177	2272	223
Monroe	800	1155	398....	870	1283	48
Washtenaw	2029	2081	917....	2347	2549	386
Wayne	2544	3308	420....	2345	2737	192
2.Allegan	274	304	174....	323	299	11
Berry	243	381	93....	228	249	16
Branch	665	1084	400....	644	883	89
Berrien	953	1147	108....	713	828	35
Calhoun	1254	1487	745....	1357	1528	226
Cass	783	902	191....	760	715	59
Eaton	356	546	218....	410	376	61
Ionia	379	608	477....	418	398	59
Jackson	969	1547	1072....	1302	1389	475
Kent	652	768	337....	476	564	33
Ottawa	142	269	53....	42	6	17
St. Joseph	963	1011	418....	935	978	84
Kalamazoo	1010	880	493....	932	828	276
Van Buren	353	509	117....	273	350	46
3.Chippewa	51	43	—....	54	40	—

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Clinton	213	340	131....	255	283	19
Genesee.....	376	823	315....	733..	676	133
Houghton ...				new county		
Ingham.....	473	692	332....	432	441	45
Lapeer	369	542	205....	399	502	88
Livingston...	764	1123	280....	637	1030	103
Mackinac....	51	127	—....	43	100	—
Macomb.....	355	1340	204....	963	1359	140
Oakland.....	1942	2781	693....	2225	2833	377
Ontonagon...				new county.		
St. Clair.....	665	814	82....	569	617	27
Saginaw	113	183	47....	107	104	2
Shiawassee..	281	426	192....	300	269	96

Total Vote: Taylor, 23,940; Cass, 30,687; Van Buren, 10,389; Clay, 24,337; Polk, 27,759; Birney, 3,632. Cass over Taylor, 6,747; Polk, 3,422; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 3,642. Harrison over Van Buren (1840), 1,802.

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	VanB.
1.Milwaukie	1189	2151	626
Racine	907	635	1931
Walworth.....	804	550	1493
Waukesha.....	806	961	1001
2 Crawford&Chipa	109	215	12
Dane	724	757	443
Greene	479	391	297
Grant.....	1649	1148	144
Iowa & Richland.	384	348	118
La Fayette.....	921	1001	31
La Pointe.....			
Portage.....	216	225	—
Rock	1300	491	1338
St. Croix			
Sauk	149	158	159
3.Brown	223	309	10
Calumet.....	55	79	—
Columbia.....	302	145	166
Dodge.....	527	797	637
Fond du Lac.....	446	483	497
Jefferson	713	840	562
Manitowoc	77	150	70
Marquette	214	174	174
Sheboygan	372	442	175
Washington.....	355	1720	324
Winnebago.....	300	222	220

Total Vote: Taylor, 13,747; Cass, 15,001; Van Buren, 10,418.

IOWA.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
1.Appanoose..	44	113	—
Dallas	30	26	—
Davis	364	375	1
Henry.	655	459	190
Jefferson	637	739	23
Jasper	66	69	—
Keokuk	231	355	21
Lee	1189	1614	202
Mahaska	402	400	21
Marion.....	277	306	9
Monroe	111	195	10
Polk.....	185	234	—
Van Buren ..	926	978	104
Wapello.....	570	584	2
2 Benton.....	22	43	—
Buchanan ...	21	37	5
Clayton.....	134	188	26
Cedar	205	276	38
Clinton	168	207	—
Dubuque	365	764	4
Delaware ...	107	104	6
Desmoines ..	955	1070	95
Iowa.....	25	59	1
Jackson	397	559	8
Johnson	286	359	30
Jones	154	207	41
Louisa	428	286	56
Linn	293	383	41
Muscatine...	395	377	13
Poweshiek.....	20	20	—
Scott	335	366	30
Washington...	340	295	147
Official Vote...	10557	12051	1126
Pottawatamie..	527	42	—
Entire Vote....	11084	12093	1126

There were 990 scattering votes; and Pottawatamie, where the Mormons reside, was not counted. The declared vote was: Cass over Taylor, 1,494; over Taylor and Van Buren, 368.

WISCONSIN: *Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1 Finch	3621	Lynde	4436 Durkee 5033
2 Cole..	6281	Smith.	5690 Crabb 1916
3 Howe	3338	Doty .	5746 Judd. 2330

IOWA: *Aggregate Congress Vote*

Taylor.	Cass.	Taylor.	Cass.
Miller.....	4869	Thompson.	5433
Davis.....	5398	Leffler.....	5789

DELAWARE: *Congress.*

Houston, *Whig*, 6,443; Whiteley, *Loco*, 5,952; total, 12,395.

ARKANSAS: *Congress.*

Taylor.	Cass.
Newton...9,234	Johnson..14,466

MAINE: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1.Jameson ...	3984	E. Gerry..	5897 D. Gerry... 840
2.Lincoln	4407	Littlefield.	3160 Fessenden. 1438
3.Otis	5274	Sherburne	4130 Holmes.... 2528
4.Goodenow .	6582	McCrate..	5607 Vinton..... 1100
5.Coburn...	3589	Sawtelle..	5875 } Fletcher.. 2063
		Veazie ...	849
6.Washburn..	4492	Stetson ...	5095 Curtis..... 2043
7.Downes...	4269	Fuller	5819 Redman ... 661

Total Vote: Taylor, 32,597; Cass, 38,434; Van Buren, 10,671.

NEW-JERSEY: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

1. Hay.....	7052	Pitney.....	6043 } Native.
2. Newell...	9877	Potts	8332 } Hollis.. 718
3. Robertson	2773	Wildrick	9215 } Free Soil.
4. Vandyke .	7282	Hilliard.....	6023 } Sewell. 64
5. King.....	9679	Hollingworth	6716 Opdyke 677

Taylor, 36,663; Cass, 36,379.

MASSACHUSETTS: *Vote for Congress.*

Dists.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1.Winthrop.*	7726	Sumner	2336 Hallett ... 1460
2.King	6312	Stetson	4075 Rantoul... 3547
3.Duncan *..	6685	Knapp.....	3038 Bontwell. 2868
4.Thompson.	5379	Palfrey	5419 Robinson. 3284
5.Hudson...	4300	Allen	6608 Davis..... 3035
6.Ashmun*..	7073	Alvord	2677 Griswold. 3766
7.Rockwell*	5865	Sedgwick..	2325 Plunkett.. 3220
3.Mann* ...	11087	Mann †.....	Wales.... 2027
9.Fowler....	5170	Morton	3477 Hooper... 2413
10.Grinnell*...	4719	Howl'nd&c	2476 Fessend'n 1199

Total Vote: Taylor, 64,316; Van Buren, 32,451; Cass, 26,819; Scattering, 273. Whig majority over all, 4,773; Free Soilers over Cass men, 5,632.

* Elected. † Mr. Mann received the Free Soil vote.

PENNSYLVANIA: *Aggregate Congress Vote.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Cass.
1.Lewis C. Levin.	4895	T. B. Florence.... 4225
2.J. R. Chandler..	6656	J. C. Vandyke.... 3874
3.H. D. Moore...	6862	—— Hallowell.... 6097
4.John S. Littell..	6251	John Robbins, Jr.. 6661
5.John Freedley.	6655	—— McKeever.... 6477
6.—— Taylor...	7722	Thomas Ross..... 3043
7.Jesse C. Dickey	5786	J. Hemphill..... 5160
8.Thad. Stevens..	9565	E. Shaeffer..... 5464
9.P. Addams.....	4014	William Strong.... 3452
10.E. Wheeler.....	4444	M. M. Dimmick... 7764
11.Chester Butler.	5032	{ H. B. Wright ... 4899
		{ Sam P. Collings. 1933
12.H. W. Tracy†..	4795	Jonah Brewster ‡. 922
13.Joseph Casey..	7341	W. A. Petriken ... 7113
14 C. W. Pitman..	10203	William Dock..... 7363
15.Henry Nes.....	6599	J. C. Danner..... 5989
16.J. E. Brady....	8015	J. X. McLanahan.. 8132
17.Samuel Calvin..	8702	Andrew Parker... 8662
18 A. J. Ogle.....	6902	J. L. Dawson..... 6649
19.P. Livergood...	6330	Job Mann..... 9143
20.R. R. Read.....	6417	W. Hopkins ‖..... 6359
21.Moses Hampton	7666	S. W. Black §..... 6613
22.J. W. Howe ¶.	7509	S. E. McFarland.. 7166
23.Jos. Campbell..	4931	James Thompson. 5410
24.Geo. W. Smith.	6959	Alfred Gilmore.... 7260
	161,251	155,895

† David Wilmot, free soil, Van Buren, 8597, and elected.
‡ John Clark, free soil, 179. ‖ Jackson, free soil, 549.
§ D. McLaughlin, free soil, 200. ¶ Free Soil Whig.

VERMONT: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1.Henry ...			
2.Hebard..	5603	Weston.... 296	Webber... 5223
3.Marsh ...	6372	Keyes.....	1176 Peck..... 4252
4.Buck	4267	Peck.....	5138 Rowell..... 2484

NEW-YORK: *Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

Dist's.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1.King	4397	Jones 2457	Brown 2332
2.Bokee	3168	Crooke 1087	Mersereau 5312
3.Phœnix	5601	Smith 793	Hart 3788
4.Underhill	5649	Hecker 1035	Maclay 3905; Foote 947
5.Briggs	5627	Spencer 1476	Hasb'ck 1592; Walsh 2765
6.Brooks	9709	Field 2042	Law 6976
7.Nelson	4948	J. Blauvelt 1754	N.Blauvelt 3133
8.Halloway	6301	Bailey 1681	Ga Nun 4333
9.McKissock	5876	Curtis 1874	Woodw'd 4667
10.Gould	6267	Edgerton 4443	Wheeler 1953
Fitch*	3013		
11.Sylvester	6621	Beekman 3453	Olney 3893
12.Warren	5362		
Reynolds*	6055		
13.Schoolcraft	7227	Wood 2315	Bouton* 3876
14.Andrews	7088	Culver 3166	Cutting 2186
15.Thurman	4670	Lawrence 2828	Hedding 3455
16.White	8133	Cowen 3392	Campbell 4059
17.Alexander	6109	Nellis 5564	Sammons 1264
18.Squire	5183	King 7309	Dodge 1325
19.Clarke	4686	Ives 4427	Dann 2624
20.Matteson	6094	Mann 5069	Williams 3214
21.Smith	6330	Hammond 2787	Walden 6636
22.Bennett	8014	Smith 2839	Mason 6394
23.Duer	8107	Nye 6834	Crouse 1640
24.Gott	5403	Sedgwick 4906	Baldwin 2493
25.Conger	6732	Ballard 5747	Hyde 1870
26.Jackson	6444	Wisner 6396	Hathaway 3117
27.Sackett †	5845	Bascomb 5260	Bigelow 1820
28.Scherm'h'rn	6611	Selden 4746	Smith 1367
29.Rose	7816	Garlingho. 4659	Parburt 2166
30.Rumsey	7292	Grover 5938	Angel 2932
31.Risley	6946	Colman 2832	Chaffee 3649
32.Spaulding	7622	Wadsw'th 2367	Clinton 3408
33.Putnam	5489	Smith 2780	Willett 2575
34.Burrows	5372	Davis 3846	Burroughs 2214
Taylor	226,697	VanB 118,152	Cass 110,435

The aggregate vote for Members of XXXth Congress was 398,274 — Whig, 199,736; Loco. 168,143; Liberty, 12,027; Native, 6,374; Land Reform, 793; Irregular Loco, 1,201.

* Anti-Rent. † For 30th Congress, Blackmar, *Whig*, 5,921; Smith, *FreeSoil*, 5,308; Foster, *Hunker*, 1,751.

The popular vote in U.S. 1844, was: Clay, 1,288,533; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,263; total, 2,678,121. The vote of 1848, was: Taylor, 1,360,752; Cass, 1,219,962; Van Buren, 291,342; total, 2,872,056.

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

The compiler of the foregoing Tables has spared no pains to insure their accuracy; but in several instances the official aggregate does not correspond with the details as given in the authorities quoted. In such cases he has assumed that the official or other additions were correct, and entered them accordingly. The aggregate below only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors, there were 1,111 scattering votes in New Hampshire, 990 in Iowa, and over 200 in other States.

States.—1848.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848. Taylor.	1848. Cass.	1844. Clay.	1844. Polk.	1840. Harr'n.	1840. V.Bur'n.
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101		9		9	10	
N.Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104		6		6		7
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	47,907	6		6		7	
Massachusetts	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12		12		14	
Rhode Island	6,779	3,646	730	11,155	4		4		4	
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6		6		8	
New-York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36			36	42	
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7		7		8	
Pennsylvania	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26			26	30	
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489		23	23		21	
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752		12		12	9	
Illinois	53,047	56,300	15,774	125,121		9		9		5
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016		5		5	3	
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166		4				
Iowa	11,084	12,093	1,126	24,303		4				
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,580	291,039	2,027,006	97	72	58	103	156	12
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3		3		3	
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8		8		10	
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9	91,719		17		17		23
North Carolina	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11		11		15	
S. Carolina	The Legislature elects the Electors of President, &c.					9		9		11
Georgia	47,544	44,802		92,346	10			10	11	
Florida	4,529	3,238		7,777	3					
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845		9		9		7
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		52,459		6		6	4	
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6			6	5	
Texas	3,770	8,695	3	12,468		4				
Arkansas	7,588	9,300		16,888		3		3		3
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		123,124	13		13		15	
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		116,861	12		12		15	
Missouri	32,671	40,077		72,748		7		7		4
Slave States, 15	435,345	409,402	303	845,050	66	55	47	67	78	48

NEW-YORK

CITY: *By Cong. Dists. & Wards.*

XXXIst CONGRESS.

III.	Phœnix.	Smith.	Hart.
1	1011	111	741
2	604	81	399
3	1704	169	589
4	741	198	1145
5	1541	234	914
Total	5601	793	3788

IV.	Und'hill.	Hecker.	Maclay.	Foote.
6	623	107	681	577
7	2127	314	1178	2?8
10	1544	369	1100	20
13	1355	245	945	79
Total	5649	1035	3904	944

V.	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.	Hasbr'ck.
8	2133	500	355	629
9	2599	659	649	350
14	895	317	1261	123
Total	5627	1476	2765	1592

VI.	Brooks.	Field.	Law.
11	1651	287	1731
12	890	91	806
15	2007	363	557
16	1925	542	1479
17	1996	451	1540
18	1240	308	863
Total	9709	2042	6976

XXXth CONGRESS.

VI.	Greeley.	Towns'd.	Bradh'st.	Total
11	1786	250	1671	3707
12	893	72	812	1777
15	1908	249	556	2713
16	1986	474	1463	3923
17	2098	379	1478	3955
18	1261	257	846	2364
	9932	1681	6826	18439

Aggregate Vote of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 1848, for Presidential Electors and Governor.—Taylor, 29,970; Van Buren, 5,106; Cass, 18,974 Smith, 159; Total, 53,309.—Fish, 28,113; Walworth, 19,479; Dix, 5,285; Goodell, 158.

THE WHIG ALMANAC

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY & NEW 1850 McELRATH YORK

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

States—1848.	Taylor	Cass.	Van Buren	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848. Tay.	1848. Cass	1844. Clay	1844. Polk	1840. Har.	1840. V.B.
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101		9		9	10	
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104		6		6		7
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	47,907	6		6		7	
Massachusetts	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12		12		14	
Rhode Island	6,779	3,646	730	11,155	4		4		4	
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6		6		3	
New-York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36			36	42	
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7		7		8	
Pennsylvania	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26			26	30	
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489		23	23		21	
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752		12		12	9	
Illinois	53,047	56,300	15,774	125,121		9		9		5
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016		5		5	3	
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166		4				
Iowa	11,084	12,093	1,126	24,303		4				
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,560	291,039	2,027,006	97	72	58	103	156	12
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3		3		3	
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8		8		10	
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9	91,719		17		17		23
North Carolina	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11		11		15	
South Carolina.	(Legislature elects Electors.)					9		9		11
Georgia	47,544	44,802		92,346	10			10	11	
Florida	4,539	3,238		7,777	3					
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845		9		9		7
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		52,459		6		6	4	
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6			6	5	
Texas	3,770	8,695	3	12,468		4				
Arkansas	7,588	9,300		16,888		3		3		3
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		123,124	13		13		15	
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		116,861	12		12		15	
Missouri	32,671	40,077		72,748		7		7		4
Slave States, 15.	435,345	409,402	303	845,050	66	55	47	67	78	48

The above aggregate only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors; besides 2,300 scattering votes in the several States.

State Capitals, Governors, and their Salaries.

States and Terr.—1850.	Governors* and Salaries.		Seat of Government.
1..Alabama	Henry W. Collier.	$3,500	Montgomery.
2..Arkansas	John S. Roane	2,000	Little Rock.
3..Connecticut	*Joseph Trumbull*	1,100	Hartf'd & N. Hav.
4..Delaware	William Tharp	1,333	Dover.
5..Florida	*Thomas S. Brown*	2,500	Tallahassee.
6..Georgia	Geo. W. Towns	3,500	Milledgeville.
7..Illinois	Augustus C.French	1,000	Springfield.
8..Indiana	Joseph A. Wright	1,500	Indianapolis.
9..Iowa	Ansel Briggs	1,000	Iowa City.
10..Kentucky	*John J. Crittenden*	2,500	Frankfort.
11..Louisiana	Joseph Walker	6,000	Baton Rouge.
12..Maine	John Hubbard	1,500	Augusta.
13..Maryland	Philip F. Thomas	2,000	Annapolis.
14..Massachusetts	*George N. Briggs*	2,500	Boston.
15..Michigan	John S. Barry	1,500	Lansing.
16..Mississippi	John A. Quitman	3,000	Jackson.
17..Missouri	Austin A. King	1,500	Jefferson.
18..New-Hampshire	Samuel Dinsmoor	1,000	Concord.
19..New-Jersey	Daniel Haines	2,000	Trenton.
20..New-York	*Hamilton Fish*	4,000	Albany.
21..North Carolina	*Charles Manly*	2,000	Raleigh.
22..Ohio	*Seabury Ford*	1,500	Columbus.
23..Pennsylvania	*Wm. F. Johnston*	3,000	Harrisburg.
24..Rhode Island	*Henry B. Anhonny.*	400	Providence.
25..South Carolina	W. B. Seabrook	3,500	Columbia.
26..Tennessee	William Trousdale	2,000	Nashville.
27..Texas	Peter H. Bell	2,000	Austin.
28..Vermont	*Carlos Coolidge*	750	Montpelier.
29..Virginia	John B. Floyd	3,333	Richmond.
30..Wisconsin	Nelson Dewey	1,250	Madison
31..California	Bennet Riley†	——	San José.
1..Terr. of Oregon	*John P. Gaines*	3,000	Oregon City.
2.. " New-Mexico	J. M. Washington†	——	Santa Fé.
3.. " Minnesota	*Alexander Ramsey.*	3,000	St. Paul.
4.. " Deseret	Brigham Young	——	Salt Lake City.

* Whigs in *Italics*, Locos in Roman. † Military Governors.

Ireland.—The following Table contains an abstract of a census of Ireland taken in 1835: of 7,943,940 people. 6,427,712 were catholics, 852,064 were protestants (churchmen), and 664,164 dissenters, &c. It is incomplete, as not giving the dissenters in detail, in a third column.

Counties.	Prot.	Cath.
Antrim	59,730	89,754
Armagh	70,634	112,395
Carlow	9,861	74,977
Cavan	34,908	193,017
Clare	4,971	251.066
Cork	55,187	751,682
Donegal	44,340	208,548
Down	58,133	120,186
Dublin	21,604	103,800
DUBLIN CITY	61,883	173,075
Fermanagh	61,624	94,837
Galway	4,702	253,155
Kerry	7;345	272,409
Kildare	9,115	100,159
Kilkenny	10,156	197,286
King's County	14,835	124,173
Leitrim	13,581	102,123
Limerick	11,873	305,675
Londonderry	33,506	102,448
Longford	10,229	109.045
Louth	7,252	104,821
Mayo	11,493	365,977
Meath	9,252	165,859
Monaghan	26,083	136,914
Queen's County	15,253	118,913
Roscommon	7,053	235,767
Sligo	17,162	157,301
Tipperary	17,545	339,282
Tyrone	74,558	183,679
Waterford	9,249	180,688
Westmeath	9,499	123,765
Wexford	21,385	163,347
Wicklow	24,247	90,937

Taking Votes in Congress.—When the Yeas and Nays are taken in the House of Representatives, the names are recorded and entered on the journal. If one fifth of the members present do not rise in their places and consent to the taking of the yeas and nays, the public will be kept in ignorance of the votes of the members on the question. The Ayes and Noes may be called for on any question, by one fifth of a quorum of the House, say 24 members. In this case there is a count by tellers, but no record is made of the votes of members.

The French Ministry—[appointed Oct. 31, 1849].—General d'Hautpool, *war;* M. de Rayneval, *foreign affairs;* Ferdinand Barrot, *interior;* M. Rouher, *justice;* M. Bineau, *public works;* M. Darieu, *public instruction and worship;* M. Dumas, *agriculture and commerce;* Achille Fould, *finance;* Admiral Romain Desfosses, *marine.*

U. S. Ministers Abroad.
Gt.Britain, Abbott Lawrence, Ms.
France, William C. Rives, Va.
Spain, D. M. Barringer, N. C.
Russia, A. P. Bagby, Ala.
Prussia, E. A. Hannegan, Ind.
Mexico, R. P. Letcher, Ky.
Brazil, David Tod, Ohio.
Turkey, G. P. Marsh, Vt.
China, J. W. Davis, Ind.

Moon's Phas.	D.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle'n	N.Orl'ns.
New Moon	3	0 35 ev.	0 32 ev.	0 20 ev.	0 16 ev.	0 8 ev.	0 1 ev.	11 56 mo	11 16 mo
First Quar.	11	3 55 ev.	3 52 ev.	3 40 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 28 ev.	3 21 ev.	3 16 ev.	2 55 ev.
Full Moon	19	0 22 mo	0 19 mo	0 7 mo	0 3 mo	11 55 ev*	11 48 ev*	11 43 ev*	11 3 ev*
Last Quar.	25	4 42 ev.	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 23 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 8 ev.	4 3 ev.	3 23 ev.

Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochest'r N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	High water at N. York. morn.	High water at N. York. even.	High water at Bost. even.	High water at Phil. even.	Sun meri. Ch'n. even.	Sun meri. before	Sun's Dec. south	Moon meri. morn	7 St's meri. even.	* Full Moon, 18th December. PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m. s.	d. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
											[1805. *Archbishop W. King b.* 1650.			
1	*Su*	6 50	7 16	9 35	0 9	5 35	10 42	21 51	10 12	10 56	Saturn in merid. 8 15 ev. *Bat. Austerlitz,*	7 16	4 23	4 39
2	M	7 41	8 3	10 22	1 0	6 22	10 19	22 0	11 1	10 52	*Congress meets. Treaty of Ghent,* 1814.	7 17	4 22	5 46
3	Tu	8 26	8 48	11 7	1 45	7 7	9 45	22 8	11 52	10 48	Saturn in Pisces. *Abp. Carroll died,* 1815.	7 18	4 22	*sets*
4	W	9 6	9 27	11 46	2 25	7 46	9 31	22 17	*ev.* 42	10 44	H. tides. *Insur. at Toronto,* 1837; *fight at*	7 19	4 22	5 32
5	Th	9 47	10 5	0 6	3 6	8 24	9 6	22 24	1 33	10 40	M'n low. *Macbeth k'd,*1056. [*Windsor,*'38.	7 20	4 22	6 19
6	Fr	10 23	10 41	0 42	3 42	9 0	8 40	22 32	2 23	10 36	*St. Nicholas. Whitefield born,* 1714. [1683.	7 21	4 22	7 10
7	Sa	10 59	11 17	1 18	4 18	9 36	8 15	22 39	3 11	10 32	Mars in Scorpio. *Algernon Sidney beh'd,*	7 22	4 22	8 6
8	*Su*	11 35	11 53	1 54	4 54	10 12	7 48	22 45	3 58	10 28	Saturn in merid. 7 47 ev. *Von Shultz ex'd,*	7 23	4 22	9 2
9	M	——	0 10	2 29	5 29	10 49	7 21	22 51	4 43	10 24	Moon in Apogee. *Milton b.* 1608. [1838.	7 24	4 21	10 1
10	Tu	0 30	0 50	3 9	6 9	11 31	6 54	22 57	5 27	10 21	Venus in Sagitta. *Gov. Jas. Sullivan d.*'08.	7 25	4 21	10 59
11	W	1 12	1 35	3 54	6 54	——	6 27	23 2	6 11	10 17	Venus in Scorpio. [*protector,* 1653.	7 26	4 21	11 59
12	Th	1 57	2 24	4 43	7 43	0 43	5 59	23 6	6 54	10 13	Mars east of Antares. *Cromwell declared*	7 27	4 22	*morn*
13	Fr	2 54	3 31	5 50	8 50	1 50	5 30	23 11	7 38	10 9	Saturn conj. moon. [*Bat. St. Eustache,*'37.	7 28	4 22	1 4
14	Sa	4 7	4 39	6 58	9 58	2 58	5 2	23 14	8 23	10 5	Uranus conj. moon. *Washington d.* 1799.	7 28	4 22	2 1
15	*Su*	5 12	5 43	8 2	11 2	4 2	4 32	23 18	9 11	10 1	*Abbott Lawrence b.* 1792. *Wayne d.* 1796.	7 29	4 22	3 5
16	M	6 14	6 43	9 2	——	5 2	4 3	23 20	10 3	9 57	Venus Inf. conj. Sun. *Linnæus,* 1778.	7 30	4 22	4 10
17	Tu	7 7	7 31	9 50	0 26	5 50	3 34	23 23	10 58	9 52	Jupiter Dec. 6 dg. 21 sec. S. *Bolivar d.*'30.	7 30	4 23	5 20
18	W	7 52	8 16	10 35	1 11	6 35	3 4	23 25	11 57	9 49	Saturn stationary. *Leviston burnt,* 1813.	7 31	4 23	*rises*
19	Th	8 37	8 59	11 18	1 56	7 18	2 34	23 26	*morn*	9 45	Moon high. Venus conj. Mars. [1848.	7 32	4 23	5 17
20	Fr	9 24	9 46	——	2 43	8 5	2 5	23 27	0 59	9 41	Moon in Perigee. *Louis Napoleon proc'd,*	7 32	4 24	6 20
21	Sa	10 8	10 31	0 27	3 27	8 50	1 35	23 27	2 0	9 37	Winter begins. *St. Thomas.*	7 33	4 24	7 30
22	*Su*	10 54	11 18	1 13	4 13	9 37	1 5	23 27	3 0	9 33	*Shortest day. Pilgrims land,* 1620. *Amer.*	7 33	4 25	8 41
23	M	11 41	——	2 0	5 0	10 24	0 35	23 27	3 57	9 29	[*embargo,*1807. *Abd-el-Kader surr.* '47.	7 33	4 25	9 55
24	Tu	0 5	0 31	2 50	5 50	11 17	0 5	23 26	4 52	9 26	Venus in Scorpio. *Christmas Eve.* [1642.	7 34	4 26	11 5
25	W	0 58	1 24	3 43	6 43	——	*after.*	23 24	5 43	9 22	*Christmas. Bat. Trenton,*'76. *Newton b.*	7 34	4 27	*morn*
26	Th	1 50	2 20	4 39	7 39	0 39	0 54	23 22	6 33	9 18	Jupiter conj. moon. L. tides. *St. Stephen.*	7 35	4 27	0 16
27	Fr	2 52	3 25	5 44	8 44	1 44	1 24	23 20	7 21	9 14	Saturn in Pisces. *St. John died,* 100.	7 35	4 28	1 24
28	Sa	4 1	4 34	6 54	9 54	2 54	1 54	23 17	8 9	9 10	Jupiter conj. Spica, 3 deg. N. *Innocents.*	7 35	4 29	2 30
29	*Su*	5 10	5 45	8 4	11 4	4 4	2 24	23 14	8 57	9 6	*Caroline steamer burnt,* 1837. [1813.	7 35	4 29	3 36
30	M	6 20	6 50	9 9	——	5 9	2 52	23 10	9 46	9 2	*Jesuits Soc. founded,* 1540. *Buffalo burnt*	7 36	4 30	4 39
31	Tu	7 18	7 41	10 0	0 37	6 0	3 21	23 6	10 36	8 58	Moon low. Sun in Perigee. *St. Sylvester.*	7 36	4 31	5 41

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Maryl'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. p't Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 10	4 29	4 37	7 5	4 34	4 35	7 2	4 36	4 34	7 0	4 39	4 33	6 52	4 46	4 30	6 45	4 54	4 27	6 38	5 0	4 23
2	7 11	4 29	5 44	7 6	4 33	5 41	7 3	4 36	5 39	7 1	4 39	5 37	6 53	4 46	5 32	6 45	4 54	5 28	6 39	5 0	5 23
3	7 12	4 28	*sets*	7 7	4 33	*sets*	7 4	4 36	*sets*	7 2	4 38	*sets*	6 54	4 46	*sets*	6 46	4 54	*sets*	6 40	5 0	*sets*
4	7 13	4 28	5 35	7 8	4 33	5 40	7 5	4 36	5 42	7 2	4 38	5 45	6 55	4 46	5 52	6 47	4 54	5 59	6 41	5 0	6 6
5	7 14	4 28	6 23	7 9	4 32	6 28	7 6	4 35	6 30	7 3	4 38	6 33	6 56	4 46	6 41	6 48	4 54	6 47	6 41	5 0	6 55
6	7 15	4 28	7 14	7 10	4 32	7 19	7 7	4 35	7 21	7 4	4 38	7 23	6 57	4 46	7 31	6 49	4 54	7 38	6 42	5 0	7 46
7	7 16	4 28	8 9	7 11	4 32	8 13	7 8	4 35	8 15	7 5	4 38	8 18	6 58	4 46	8 25	6 50	4 54	8 31	6 43	5 0	8 33
8	7 17	4 28	9 5	7 12	4 32	9 9	7 9	4 35	9 10	7 6	4 38	9 13	6 59	4 46	9 19	6 51	4 54	9 24	6 44	5 1	9 30
9	7 17	4 28	10 3	7 13	4 32	10 6	7 10	4 35	10 7	7 7	4 38	10 9	6 59	4 46	10 14	6 52	4 54	10 18	6 44	5 1	10 23
10	7 18	4 28	11 1	7 14	4 32	11 3	7 11	4 35	11 4	7 8	4 38	11 5	7 0	4 46	11 8	6 53	4 54	11 11	6 45	5 1	11 15
11	7 19	4 28	12 0	7 15	4 32	*morn*	7 11	4 35	*morn*	7 9	4 38	*morn*	7 1	4 46	*morn*	6 54	4 55	*morn*	6 46	5 1	*morn*
12	7 20	4 28	*morn*	7 15	4 32	0 1	7 12	4 35	0 2	7 9	4 39	0 3	7 2	4 46	0 5	6 54	4 55	0 7	6 46	5 2	0 9
13	7 21	4 28	1 4	7 16	4 32	1 4	7 13	4 36	1 4	7 10	4 39	1 3	7 3	4 46	1 3	6 55	4 55	1 2	6 47	5 2	1 2
14	7 22	4 28	2 0	7 16	4 33	2 0	7 14	4 36	1 59	7 11	4 39	1 59	7 4	4 46	1 58	6 56	4 55	1 57	6 48	5 2	1 56
15	7 23	4 29	3 4	7 17	4 33	3 2	7 14	4 36	3 1	7 12	4 39	3 1	7 5	4 47	2 58	6 56	4 56	2 56	6 48	5 2	2 53
16	7 23	4 29	4 8	7 18	4 33	4 6	7 15	4 36	4 5	7 12	4 40	4 3	7 5	4 47	3 59	6 57	4 56	3 55	6 49	5 3	3 51
17	7 24	4 29	5 18	7 18	4 33	5 14	7 16	4 37	5 12	7 13	4 40	5 10	7 6	4 48	5 5	6 58	4 56	4 59	6 50	5 3	4 54
18	7 24	4 29	*rises*	7 19	4 34	*rises*	7 16	4 37	*rises*	7 14	4 40	*rises*	7 6	4 48	*rises*	6 58	4 57	*rises*	6 50	5 4	*rises*
19	7 25	4 30	5 21	7 20	4 34	5 26	7 17	4 37	5 28	7 14	4 41	5 31	7 7	4 49	5 39	6 59	4 57	5 45	6 51	5 4	5 52
20	7 26	4 30	6 24	7 20	4 35	6 29	7 18	4 38	6 31	7 15	4 41	6 34	7 7	4 49	6 41	6 59	4 58	6 48	6 51	5 4	6 55
21	7 26	4 31	7 33	7 21	4 35	7 37	7 18	4 38	7 39	7 15	4 42	7 42	7 8	4 50	7 48	7 0	4 58	7 55	6 52	5 5	8 1
22	7 26	4 31	8 44	7 21	4 36	8 47	7 19	4 39	8 48	7 16	4 42	8 50	7 8	4 50	8 56	7 0	4 59	9 1	6 52	5 5	9 6
23	7 27	4 32	9 55	7 22	4 36	10 0	7 19	4 39	10 0	7 16	4 43	10 1	7 9	4 51	10 5	7 1	4 59	10 8	6 53	5 6	10 12
24	7 27	4 32	11 6	7 22	4 37	11 8	7 20	4 40	11 8	7 17	4 43	11 9	7 9	4 51	11 11	7 1	5 0	11 13	6 53	5 7	11 15
25	7 28	4 33	*morn*	7 23	4 37	*morn*	7 20	4 41	*morn*	7 17	4 44	*morn*	7 9	4 52	*morn*	7 1	5 0	*morn*	6 54	5 7	*morn*
26	7 28	4 34	0 17	7 23	4 38	0 17	7 20	4 41	0 17	7 17	4 44	0 17	7 9	4 52	0 17	7 2	5 1	0 18	6 54	5 8	0 18
27	7 28	4 34	1 24	7 23	4 39	1 23	7 21	4 42	1 22	7 18	4 45	1 22	7 9	4 53	1 20	7 2	5 2	1 19	6 55	5 8	1 18
28	7 29	4 35	2 28	7 23	4 39	2 26	7 21	4 42	2 26	7 18	4 45	2 23	7 10	4 53	2 22	7 2	5 2	2 19	6 55	5 9	2 16
29	7 29	4 36	3 34	7 24	4 40	3 31	7 21	4 43	3 30	7 18	4 46	3 28	7 10	4 54	3 23	7 2	5 3	3 19	6 55	5 10	3 15
30	7 29	4 37	4 36	7 24	4 41	4 32	7 21	4 44	4 31	7 19	4 46	4 29	7 10	4 55	4 23	7 3	5 4	4 18	6 56	5 10	4 12
31	7 30	4 37	5 38	7 24	4 42	5 33	7 22	4 45	5 31	7 19	4 47	5 29	7 11	4 56	5 22	7 3	5 4	5 16	6 56	5 11	5 9

Dec. 2, *Mariner's compass invented,* 1300. *Dec.* 4, *Hobbes d.* 1679. *Dec.* 6, *V. Buren b.* '82. *Dec.* 19, *Ft. Niagara tak.* '13. *Dec.* 22, *Cardinal and Duquette ex'd, Montreal,*'38. *Dec.* 25, *Meth. Epis. Ch. organized,* 1784. *Dec.* 31, *Montgomery k'd,*'75.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *Vice-President*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 6,000
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*.
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
JOHN McKINLEY, of Kentucky, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, *Associate Justice*.
SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, " "
LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp., " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylv'a, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500 each.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Freesoilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 24; Locos, 34; Freesoilers, 2. The election in Maryland will add one to the Whigs and take one from the Locos.]

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1855..William Rufus King.

ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.

CONNECTICUT.
1851....*Roger S. Baldwin*,
†1855....*Truman Smith*.

DELAWARE.
1851..*John Wales*,
1853..*Presley Spruance*.

FLORIDA.
1851..David Levy Yulee,
†1855..*Jackson Morton*.

GEORGIA.
1853..*Jno. Macpherson Berrien*,
†1855..*William C. Dawson*.

INDIANA.
1851..Jesse D. Bright,
†1855..James Whitcomb.

ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglass,
†1855..James Shields.

IOWA.
1853..Geo. Washington Jones,
1855..Augustus Cæsar Dodge.

KENTUCKY.
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*,
†1855..*Henry Clay*.

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
†1855..Pierre Soulé.

MAINE.
1851..Hannibal Hamlin,
1853..James W. Bradbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1851..*Daniel Webster*,
1853..*John Davis*.

MARYLAND.
*1851..David Stewart,
1855..*James A. Pearce*.

MISSISSIPPI.
1851..Jefferson Davis,
1853..Henry Stuart Foote.

MICHIGAN.
1851..Lewis Cass,
1853..Alpheus Felch.

MISSOURI.
1851..Thomas Hart Benton,
1855..David R. Atchison.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN PARKER HALE,
†1855..Moses Norris, jr.

NEW-YORK.
1851..Daniel S. Dickinson,
†1855..*William Henry Seward*.

NEW-JERSEY.
1851..*William L. Dayton*,
1853..*Jacob W. Miller*.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*,
1855..*George E. Badger*.

OHIO.
1851..*Thomas Corwin*,
†1855..SALMON P. CHASE.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1851..Daniel Sturgeon,
†1855..*James Cooper*.

RHODE ISLAND.
1851..*Albert C. Greene*,
1853..*John H. Clarke*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..John Caldwell Calhoun,
1855..Andrew P. Butler

TENNESSEE.
1851..Hopkins L. Turney,
1853..*John Bell*.

TEXAS.
1851..Thomas J. Rusk,
1853..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.
1851..*Samuel S. Phelps*,
1855..*William Upham*.

VIRGINIA.
1851..James M. Mason,
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
¶1851..Henry Dodge,
‡1855..Isaac P. Walker.

* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet. † Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.
‡ Was instructed to vacate his seat by the Legislature that elected him. ¶ Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

HOWELL COBB, GA., Speaker.

ALABAMA.
1 *William J. Alston,*
2 *Henry W. Hilliard,**
3 Samson W. Harris,*
4 Samuel W. Inge,*
5 David Hubbard,
6 W'mson R.W.Cobb,*
7 Frank. W. Bowdon.*

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson.*

CONNECTICUT.
1 Loren P. Waldo,
2 WALTER BOOTH,
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,
4 *Thomas B. Butler*

CALIFORNIA.

DELAWARE.
*John W. Houston.**

FLORIDA.
1 *Edward C. Cabell.**

GEORGIA.
1 Vacant,
2 Marshall J. Welborn,
3 *Allen F. Owen,*
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*
5 Thomas C. Hackett,
6 Howell Cobb,*
7 *Alex'r H. Stephens,**
8 *Robert Toombs.**

ILLINOIS.
1 William H. Bissell,
2 Jno. A. McClernand,*
3 Timothy R. Young,*
4 John Wentworth,*
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*
6 *Edward D. Baker,*
7 Thomas L. Harris.

INDIANA.
1 Nathaniel Albertson,
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,
3 John L. Robinson,*
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,
5 William J. Brown,
6 Willis A. Gorman,
7 *Edw. W. McGaughey,*
8 Joseph E. McDonald,
9 Graham N. Fitch,
10 Andrew J. Harlan.

IOWA.
1 Wm. Thompson,*†
2 Shepherd Leffler.*

KENTUCKY.
1 Linn Boyd,*
2 *James L. Johnson,*
3 *Finis E. McLean,*
4 George A. Caldwell,
5 *John B. Thompson,**
6 *Daniel Breck,*
7 *Humphrey Marshall,*
8 *Charles S. Morehead,**
9 John C. Mason,
10 Richard H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.
1 Emile La Sere,*
2 *Charles M. Conrad,*
3 John H. Harmanson,*
4 Isaac E. Morse.*

MAINE.
1 Elbridge Gerry,
2 Nathan'l S. Littlefield,
3 *John Otis,*
4 *Rufus K. Goodenow,*
5 Cullen Sawtelle,
6 Charles Stetson,
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.
1 *Richard J. Bowie,*
2 William T. Hamilton,
3 Edward Hammond,
4 Robert M. McLane,*
5 *Alexander Evans,**
6 *John B. Kerr.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Robert C. Winthrop,**
2 *Daniel P. King,**
3 *James H. Duncan,*
4 Vacant,
5 CHARLES ALLEN,
6 *George Ashmun,**
7 *Julius Rockwell,**
8 *Horace Mann,** [F.S.]
9 *Orin Fowler,*
10 *Joseph Grinnell.**

MICHIGAN.
1 Alexander W. Buel,
2 *Wm. Sprague,* [F. S.]
3 Kinsley S. Bingham,

MISSISSIPPI.
1 Jacob Thompson,*
2 Win. S. Featherston,*
3 William McWillie,
4 Albert G. Brown.*

MISSOURI.
1 James B. Bowlin,*
2 William V. N. Bay,
3 James S. Green,*
4 Willard P. Hall,*
5 John S. Phelps,*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1 AMOS TUCK,*
2 Charles H. Peaslee,*
3 *James Wilson,**
4 Harry Hibbard.

NEW-JERSEY.
1 *Andrew K. Hay,*
2 *William A. Newell,**
3 Isaac Wildrick,
4 *John Van Dyke,**
5 *James G. King.*

NEW-YORK.
1 *John A. King,*
2 *David A. Bokee,*
3 *J. Phillips Phœnix,*
4 *Walter Underhill,*
5 *George Briggs,*
6 *James Brooks,*
7 *William Nelson,**
8 *Ransom Halloway,*
9 *Thomas McKissock,*
10 *Herman D. Gould,*
11 *Peter H. Silvester,**
12 *Gideon O. Reynolds,**
13 *John L. Schoolcraft,*
14 *George R. Andrews,*
15 *John R. Thurman,*
16 *Hugh White,**
17 *Henry P. Alexander,*
18 PRESTON KING,
19 *Charles E. Clarke,*
20 *Orsamus B. Matteson,*
21 Hiram Walden,
22 *Henry Bennett,*
23 *William Duer,**
24 *Daniel Gott,**
25 *Harmon S. Conger,**
26 *William T. Jackson,*
27 *William A. Sackett,*
28 *A. M. Schermerhorn,*
29 *Robert L. Rose,**
30 *David Rumsey,**
31 *Elijah Risley,*
32 *Elbridge G.Spaulding,*
33 *Harvey Putnam,**
34 *Lorenzo Burrows.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *Thos. L. Clingman,**
2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,*
3 *Edmund Deberry,*
4 *August. H. Shepperd,**
5 Abra'm W. Venable,*
6 William S. Ashe,
7 John R. J. Daniel,*
8 *Edward Stanly,*
9 *David Outlaw.**

OHIO.
1 David T. Disney,
2 *L. D. Campbell,* [F.S.]
3 *Robert C. Schenck,**
4 *Moses B. Corwin,*
5 Emery D. Potter,
6 Amos E. Wood,
7 Jonathan D. Morris,*
8 *John L. Taylor,**
9 Edson B. Olds,
10 Charles Sweetzer,
11 John K. Miller,*
12 *Samuel F. Vinton,**
13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,
14 *Nathan Evans,**
15 *W. F. Hunter,* [F. S.]
16 Moses Hoagland,
17 Joseph Cable,
18 David K. Carter,
19 *John Crowell,** [F.S.]
20 JOSH. R. GIDDINGS,*
21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Lewis C. Levin,** [Nat.
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,*
3 *Henry D. Moore,*
4 John Robbins, jr.,†
5 *John Freedley,**
6 Thomas Ross,
7 *Jesse C. Dickey,*
8 *Thaddeus Stevens,*
9 William Strong,*
10 Milo M. Dimmick,
11 *Chester Butler,**
12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]
13 *Joseph Casey,*
14 *Charles W. Pitman,*
15 *Henry Nes,**
16 Jas. X. McLanahan,
17 *Samuel Calvin,*
18 *Andrew Jackson Ogle,*
19 Job Mann,*
20 *Robert R. Reed,*
21 *Moses Hampton,**
22 JOHN W. HOWE,
23 James Thompson,*
24 Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 *George G. King,*
2 *Nathan F. Dixon.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Daniel Wallace,*
2 James L. Orr,‡
3 Jos. A. Woodward,*
4 James McQueen,‡
5 Armistead Burt,*
6 Isaac E. Holmes,*‡
7 William F. Colcock.‡

TENNESSEE.
1 Andrew Johnson,*
2 *Albert G. Watkins,*
3 *Josiah M. Anderson,*
4 John H. Savage,
5 George W. Jones,*
6 James H. Thomas,*
7 *Meredith P. Gentry,**
8 Andrew Ewing,
9 Isham G. Harris,
10 Frederic P. Stanton,*
11 *Christop. H. Williams.*

TEXAS.
1 David S. Kaufman,*
2 Volney E. Howard.

VERMONT.
1 *William Henry,**
2 *William Hebard,*
3 *James Meacham,*
4 Lucius B. Peck.*

VIRGINIA.
1 John S. Milson,
2 Richard K. Meade,*
3 Thomas H. Averett,
4 Thomas S. Bocock,*
5 Paulus Powell,
6 James A. Seddon,
7 Thomas H. Bayly,*
8 Alex. R. Holladay,
9 *Jeremiah Morton,*
10 Richard Parker,
11 James McDowell,*
12 Henry A. Edmundson,
13 Fayette McMullin,
14 James M. H. Beale,
15 *Thomas S. Haymond.*

WISCONSIN.
1 CHARLES DURKEE,
2 *Orsamus Cole,*
3 James D. Doty.

DELEGATES.
Oregon—S. R. Thurston
New-Mexico—Hu. Smith.
Minnesota—H. H. Sibley.
Deseret—A. W. Babbitt.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Freesoilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. An asterisk (*) is added to the name of each Member who sat in the XXXth Congress. † Seat contested. ‡ *Taylorish* when elected, but not Whigs. Whigs 111. Locos 116. Vacancy 1. Not classed 3—Messrs. Allen, Giddings, and Root. * Re-elected 95.]

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W.	L.	States.	W.	L.	States.	W.	L.	States.	W.	L.	States.	W.	L.
Alabama	2	5	Illinois	1	6	Maryland	3	3	New-Jersey	4	1	S. Carolina	—	7
Arkansas	—	1	Indiana	1	9	Massachusetts	8	—	New-York	32	2	Tennessee	4	7
Connecticut	1	3	Iowa	—	2	Michigan	1	2	N. Carolina	6	3	Texas	—	2
Delaware	1	—	Kentucky	6	4	Mississippi	—	4	Ohio	8	11	Vermont	3	1
Florida	1	—	Louisiana	1	3	Missouri	—	5	Pennsylvania	15	9	Virginia	2	13
Georgia	4	4	Maine	2	5	N.-Hampshire	2	2	Rhode-Island	2	—	Wisconsin	1	2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Tuck, and Howe, among the Whigs.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General Zachary Taylor, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol, at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Sterbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to

Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banners, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX. the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reäffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned. A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guaranties necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mamiani, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 ayes to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election

resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,534,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odillon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrew Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strasburg, and, when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Faucher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposition were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognise it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened, and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the phlegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been

waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its reassembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c., were guarantied, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquility, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 22d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire, which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgrätz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Gallicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and facile submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime Louis Kossuth and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been

supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinski, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembinski. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Debrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repeated treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary, and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being for ever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation, violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President, and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whomsoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth, was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the national cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit

premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Paniutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sass, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Puchner, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotenhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose bloodthirsty ferocity in Italy had already assured him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellachich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against this heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, in and about the fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Aulich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vetter, in the central region on the Danube, 40,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Guyon, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximative; in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive shock, appealing to God and Humanity to attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipsic, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country.

Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives, holding their office, as they believed, by the

direct authority of the people, refused to disperse, and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfort, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfort advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, such of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Wirtemberg caused the members of the original Frankfort assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland, whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 12th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Chrzanowski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time: Marshal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of

war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own reëstablishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guaranties to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not accept Oudinot's doings, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was supposed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirs which guarantied the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretense that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members; at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed

their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution, if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, Avezzana came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers, and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskiewich. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peaceably to their homes, and the officers were guarantied a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrians Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islmaism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers

refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klapka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial tribe. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 22d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1848 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated mildly since. Manin, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideas. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be obviated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a desperate crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may save the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that they may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.

Banking, Population, Railroads, Elections, Produce, Area, Debt, Tonnage, &c., in the United States.

State or Country, 1849. * The thirteen states.	Area in square miles.	Estim'd Population 1848	STATISTICS OF BANKS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Date of statem't	No. in state.	Capital, in dollars	Specie, in Dolls.	Doposits in Dolls.	Bills in circula'n.	Rate of inter'st	State elect'n held. *g*	Bushels wheat, 1848. *h*	Bushels oats, 1848.	Bushels Ind. corn 1848.	Miles railro'd	State debts. *l*	Tonnage, 1848.
Alabama	52,200	716,000	Jan. '49	1	1,500,000	1,108,608	654,342	$2,133,210	8	Aug. 5	1,300,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	67	$10,385,936	22,110
Arkansas	52,200	200,000	Banks	gone	into liqui	dation.	.....	.....	6	Aug. 5	500,000	500,000	8,000,000	*i*	3,500,000	.....
Connecticut*	4,780	340,000	Apr. '48	33	8,985,916	575,676	2,100,272	4,511,571	6	April 1	130,000	2,000,000	3,400,000	254	None.	111,962
*Delaware**	2,100	85,000	Jan. '49	8	1,390,000	.....	.....	.....	6	Nov.12	450,000	700,000	3,850,000	....	None.	17,452
Florida	59,336	80,000	Banks	gone	into liqui	dation.	.....	.....	8	Oct. 7	.....	13,000	1,250,000	....	Uncertain.	15,164
*Georgia**	61,500	825,000	June '48	18	4,949,975	.....	.....	.....	8	Oct. 7	2,100,000	1,500,000	27,000,000	602	¶2,098,153	20,790
Illinois	55,500	800,000	Banks	gone	into liqui	dation.	.....	.....	6	Aug. 5	5,400,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	....	‡16,612,795	10,488
Indiana	33,828	1,000,000	Nov. '48	13	2,082,874	.....	.....	.....	6	Aug. 5	8,500,000	17,000,000	45,000,000	*k* 86	*12,161,092	.....
Iowa *a*	51,000	150,000	1848	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	7	Aug. 5	1,300,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	....	.....	.....
Kentucky	40,000	890,000	Jan. '48	*c* 16	7,071,000	2,920,151	6,434,814	1,983,513	6	Aug. 5	1,500,000	15,000,000	65,000,000	28	‡3,262,413	3,822
Louisiana	46,400	430,000	July '49	5	16,000,000	6,376,375	7,713,027	3,868,135	5	Nov. 4	.....	.....	10,600,000	....	16,000,000	227,010
Maine	32,400	615,000	Oct. '48	31	2,970,000	419,327	956,643	2,044,650	6	Sept. 9	900,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	227	¶1,271,914	452,328
*Maryland**	10,760	510,000	Jan. '49	*d* 23	8,030,742	1,781,607	2,827,892	1,848,168	6	Oct. 2	5,150,000	2,200,000	8,800,000	661	‡16,140,077	158,402
Massachusetts**b*..	7,800	875,000	Sept. '48	113	33,285,000	5,721,134	28,835,024	22,601,051	6	Nov.11	260,000	2,300,000	3,800,000	1043	6,000,000	622,574
Michigan	56,500	420,000	1848	3	660,600	.....	.....	.....	7	Nov. 4	10,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	241	‡2,609,939	27,250
Mississippi	47,400	670,000	Banks	gone	into liqui	dation.	.....	.....	8	Nov. 4	550,000	1,500,000	17,000,000	70	7,000,000	569
Missouri	67,500	530,000	Jan. '48	6	1,203,107	2,314,713	1,864,650	2,404,160	6	Aug. 5	2,000,000	7,000,000	23,000,000	....	¶956,261	86,312
New Hampshire*	9,500	303,000	June '48	20	1,890,000	155,300	590,535	1,746,165	6	Mar.12	620,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	99	None.	23,956
New Jersey	7,950	425,000	Jan. '49	25	3,600,700	604,789	1,599,855	2,728,085	6	Nov. 5	1,200,000	5,800,000	9,000,000	155	.....	78,455
New York	46,220	2,880,000	May '49	132	44,362,869	5,481,874	30,816,287	22,509,932	7	Nov. 5	15,500,000	28,000,000	17,500,000	1204	‡22,664,570	845,788
North Carolina	51,650	780,000	Apr. '48	18	3,525,000	1,596,269	717,798	3,512,448	6	Aug. 1	2,450,000	4,000,000	26,000,000	248	.....	41,404
Ohio	40,000	1,980,000	May '49	56	6,914,942	3,026,376	4,330,233	9,251,259	6	Oct. 8	20,000,000	30,000,000	70,000,000	367	‡19,173,223	62,678
Pennsylvania*	46,215	2,220,000	Nov. '48	*e* 51	17,712,870	.....	.....	.....	6	Oct. 8	15,200,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	355	‡40,424,737	211,552
Rhode Island*	1,250	135,000	Apr. '48	61	11,095,577	.....	.....	.....	6	April 3	4,600	220,000	900,000	91	250,000	43,873
*South Carolina**	28,000	620,000	Sept. '49	.....	5,992,783	1,082,683	1,639,438	2,008,848	7	Oct. 14	1,400,000	1,250,000	13,500,000	204	3,212,856	28,659
Tennessee	41,752	930,000	June '48	20	8,056,800	1,300,000	1,250,000	4,000,000	6	Aug. 5	9,000,000	10,500,000	76,600,000	....	¶3,212,857	2,446
Texas	325,520	150,000	Jan. '49	1	300,000	.....	.....	.....	–	Aug. 5	1,300,000	.....	1,800,000	....	¶6,000,000	1,352
Vermont	9,700	310,000	June '48	22	1,626,190	105,684	.....	2,353,651	6	Sept. 3	680,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	33	60,170	3,630
*Virginia**	65,700	1,295,000	Jan. '49	*f* 35	9,714,970	2,379,849	.....	3,854,199	6	Apr. 18	12,250,000	11,000,000	38,000,000	265	†6,903,891	68,183
Wisconsin	54,000	250,000	1848	1	225,000	.....	.....	.....	7	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	65	43,000	June '48	4	1,338,195	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20,000	17,000	50,000	....	.....	11,824
Lower Canada	200,000	789,000	Jan. '49	4	5,500,000	832,219	1,704,543	2,437,332	6	.....	6,500,000	8,000,000	750,000	.. }	¶23,834,562	.....
Upper Canada	250,000	723,332	Jan. '49	3	4,400,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9,000,000	7,500,000	2,000,000	.. }		.....
Oregon	341,463	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	100,000	Unkno'n.	1,000,000	....	None.	Unk'n
California	448,691	100,000	The	banks	are of	earth,	and issue	*gold dust.*	–	None.	.....	.....	.....	....	No govern	ment.

a) Iowa—aggregate value of assessed property, 1848, $15,000,000; land, 2,316,766 acres; improvements, $8,031,698; townlots, 2,000,000; horses, 1,000,000; neat-cattle, $723,326; 5,298 pleasure-carriages, $481,588, &c.

(*b*) The Boston banks divided, of profits in one year, Oct. '48 and April '49, on a capital of $19,280,000, among their stockholders, $1,462,350. Thirteen N. York (city) banks, capital $14,593,700, divided in 18 months (1848 and '49) $1,626,574.

(*c*) On June 30, 1849, the capital of the Bank of Kentucky and branches was $2,250,000; its specie, $918,537; notes in circulation, $2,432,761; due individual depositors, $755,954.

(*d*) The specie, deposites, and circulation, only include the eleven Baltimore banks.

(*e*) Eleven Philadelphia banks divided $303,750 of profits, May 1849, on a capital of $6,325,000.

(*f*) Virginia owns $3,808,220 of the stock of its banks.

(*g*) In several states the elections are only held biennially. In Canada, &c., the executive appoints the time.

(*h*) The estimates by the Patent-Office (more guesswork) of the aggregate products of the Union, during 1848, are 126,364,600 bushels wheat—6,220,050 bushels barley—185,500,000 bushels oats—32,952,500 bushels rye—12,538,000 bushels buckwheat—583,150,000 bushels Indian corn—114,475,000 bushels potatoes—533,000 tons cotton (of which 232,000 tons in Mississippi and Georgia)—15,735,000 tons hay—20,330 tons hemp—100,000 tons sugar (all in Louisiana)—60,000 tons rice (chiefly in S. C.)—218,909,000 rolls tobacco, more than half in Ky. and Va.

(*i*) Of Railroads, Jan. '49, in twenty states, 6,721 miles; in the ten states left blank in this column, none. The number of railroads is 117; average fare on them per mile, 3½ cents.

(*k*) Value of all taxables in 1848, in Indiana, $128,950,986.

(*l*) Amount of state debt: July, '48, marked *; do. Oct. '48, †; do. Jan. '49, ‡; do. June '49, ¶.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Darien—and Panamá—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limon Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panamá—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at $4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic-canal like the Caledonian (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panamá: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panamá, on her way to Canton, would save 162 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panamá; it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Asa Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the senate of Michigan; in eleven of the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons, his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept. 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptionable. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axe-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains, near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panamá, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that teas would take the land-route from China to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for $15 to $20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transhipments? Our an-

nual exports and imports to and from China are under 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate; but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that "a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means." He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Rielly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; thence to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the head-waters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Chien, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is 830 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 21½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But *is* the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with *Hunt's Magazine* as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. *Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory.* In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost $60,000,000, or $30,000 per mile—$20,000 for making the road, and $10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the $60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should

Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, and if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly ALL the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company, no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1848 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, *in time*, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the $60,000,000 or $100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall *nominally* make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 200 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs $40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 1200 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where bad officers might be placed as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public lands pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the *through-business* during the first three years did not exceed 2½ per cent. of the whole. On Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but *through*-business at first; and with free competition, as the rule at sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure, Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be $1,669,800 yearly.

In a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance at 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Breese, chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assume 3,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 180,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledges that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted; Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the South Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give *one man* the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say rather landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,608,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,608,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre!

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half so cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a $1¼ per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can; but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849–50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848–9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial causes. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it? In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible.* If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,572 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,029 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 15 or 20 debated cases could be got through in a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reasonable objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-

tice that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fail with one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte:* no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S. —the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the *permanent* organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants would be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at $3,500 each, *for life.* Mr. Ficklin thought one *competent* Commissioner as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where it originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had to suspend his powers within the twelvemonth; and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Cong'l Globe. O. B. Ficklin, of Ills., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, and creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass? (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Belcher, Birdsall, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Brown, Burt, Cabell, Canby, Cathcart, Chapman, Clapp, F. Clark, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Harris, Henley, Henry, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, Hunt, R. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIlvaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Palfrey, Petrie, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Slingerland, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bocock, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Donnell, Eckert, Edsall, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Goggin, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammons, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kaufman, Lahm, Leffler, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClernand, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Shepperd, Silvester, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, A. Stewart, C. E. Stuart, Strohm, Jas., John B., R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wick, Wiley, and Wilson—99.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

SWARTWOUT'S SURETIES.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good his default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass it.

Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day, J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure. Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and ominous, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1826; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ills., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."

The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE fit persons for the various trusts thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

Government of California and New Mexico--Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T.H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insolent in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th, C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c., embracing a territory 600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fourierite bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of *Texas* to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the *rights* of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ills., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, *Cass*,* Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, *Dickinson*, *Hannegan*, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soulé, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

* Those in italics were from free States.

Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appointed a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 24, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilmot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. Grinnell, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to $1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether [in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury] an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the accounts, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, than to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting," packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of $508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just $3,550.

Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848–9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $6,301,606; Military, $7,937,162; Naval, $9,601,823; Postoffice, $4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, $7,260,000. Total, $35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, $868,200; officers of Congress, $39,557; contingencies of the Senate, $75,000; contingencies of the House, $182,740; library of Congress, $13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] $1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, $384,296; salaries, War Department, $148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dep't, at $141 per room; Navy office, salaries, $79,450; Postoffice Dep't, salaries, $177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, $62,910; Mint and three branches, $124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, $41,000; 39 District Judges, $63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, $443,000; Florida survey, $30,000; Coast survey, continued, $186,000; Lake survey, $10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, $149,000; do. at Erie, $29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, $35,000; for building another at Charleston, $50,000; Congressional Globes, $8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, $12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, $150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, $10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., $300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, $137,585; Surveyors of Lands, $123,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, $100,000; MSS. of Monroe and Washington, $40,000; books bought for members of House of

Representatives, $76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote,) $123,000; ditto House of Representatives, $50,000; paid for six swords, $9,000; old and new fortresses, $671,000. Naval pay list, $2,462,500: provisions to ships-of-war, $686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, $1,436,000; ordnance and stores, $257,000; Naval School at Annapolis, $28,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, $874,600; Marine corps, $340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, $1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, $863,000; pay of the Army, $1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, $666,236; cost of recruiting, $38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, $36,200; Quartermaster's Dep't, many things in two items, $775,000; purchase of horses, $100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., $300,000; transportation of the Army, $750,000; armament of fortresses, $100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., $100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government, and improving the machinery, $505,220; arsenals, $74,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, $15,000; Topographical surveys, $50,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, $50,000; Military education at West Point, $171,295; War pensions, $467,490; about $660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, $1,006,989; Sea pensions, $93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, $6,000.

Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at $1,000; a treasury clerk at $1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at $6,000—his clerk, $2,000—a commissioner of customs, $3,000—his clerk, $1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, $3,000—said assistant's clerk, $1,700. (See Cong. Globe, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: Chief engineers, navy, 5 years on duty, $2,000 instead of $1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, $1,500 instead of $1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the Cong. Globe omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

Free Admission of Canadian Produce.—A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an office which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at $20,000 in fees, is stated at $6,352, average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at $3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at $2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for $9,963, while Glasgow returns $6,072 in 1847, and Leeds $3,081. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield $10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns $4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other $2,000 salary, with $2,800 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth $6,000; in 1846, $2,947 were returned: nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees $4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, $9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at $1,355. Pictou, N. S., $2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, $6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with $9,000 a year, $9,000 to fit them out, and other $4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelvemonth. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets $22,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., $63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and $76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About $520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly $160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of $4,500 or $9,000. (See Statutes, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of $15,000 to $20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. chargé now at Chili is paid $4,500 a year: there ought to be a minister sent there, with $9,000 salary and $9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote $18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 30 to 24. Senator King thought $12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburgh, $16,000 to $17,000 at Paris, and $20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received $12,000 a year: he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received $4,000 to $5,000. Senator

Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the chargé d'affaires, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The chargé d'affaires should be abolished, except in its original use. It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

Cost of War in Peace--Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of $38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay $15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the $38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, *generally* of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, $685,930,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, -	$366,713,299 44
For the navy and naval operations,	209,984,428 04
For pensions, - - - - - - - -	61,169,834 57
For the Indian department, - - -	48,053,241 22

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now? We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend $15,079,878 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's EIGHT years, checkered by formidable Indian wars, $19,392,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, $7,956,108 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times? Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American *private* is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant, at $3 per week, or of corporal at $2, (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at $84 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who learn the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, $38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, $75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost $100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the

following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. Journals, p. 310:

"*Provided*, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members $400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; $100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; $250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to $125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds $10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was $21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of $3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote $2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that $1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about $700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over $10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was $270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stopping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1842, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at $3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think it for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830; Dr. Barton, ditto—he has had 3½ years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 735 years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 13 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, *on the average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants, whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is $900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of $2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 16th Feb., 1849. Nine tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, $15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw $5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get $425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]

THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts *were* regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in *this* document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in *no* public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac. It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) *refused* to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as *no book of later date contained* a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the *last* Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according, not to any old book, but to the *present* official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most USUALLY *traveled* road.' That is about the slipperiest

measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man *can* travel that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in *the law*, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to peculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, unelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soon 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Such at least is the confident belief of

New York, Oct. 1st, 1849. H. GREELEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of *Constructive* Mileage as Members of the *new* Senate, which convened on Monday, March 5th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such Constructive Mileage was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 158 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

Mileage of Congress.

SENATE.

SESSION, 1848–'49.

Name of Senator.	*Official distance from Washington by shortest post route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	†Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	479	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1096	2120	1696.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.‡...	447	540	432.00	74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C...	288	288	230.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn....	300	300	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	634	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo....	808	1670	1336.00	689.60
John M. Berrien, Ga....	718	760	608.00	33.60
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1065	2260	1808.00	956.00
James W. Bradbury, Me.	595	675	540.00	64.00
Sidney Breese, Ill.....	771	1670	1336.00	530.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	560	1431	744.80	296.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	699	559.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	531	923	738.40	313.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John M. Clayton, Del....	117	120	96.00	2.40
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	763.00
John Davis, Mass.....	398	440	352.00	33.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss...	1060	1981	1584.80	736.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J....	166	206	164.80	32.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y....	296	576	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	370	400	320.00	24.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.‡.....	891	1930	1688.00	975.20
Augs. C. Dodge, Iowa...	871	1800	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	884	1834	1467.20	758.00
S. W. Downs, La.....	1190	2800	2240.00	1288.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me.	530	600	480.00	56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	896.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1281	1024.80	503.20
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala...	826	1081	864.80	204.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2580	2064.00	1256.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	495	567	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	657	738	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind....	645	1602	1281.60	765.60
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1285.60
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.00	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1200	2354	1883.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md...	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	752.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa.....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. R. King, Ala.....	818	1100	880.00	225.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C....	265	330	264.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	143	114.40	55.20
T. Metcalfe, Ky.....	493	697	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	282	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	336	400	320.00	51.20
J. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	23.80
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	481	530	424.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2934	2347.20	1227.20
W K. Sebastian, Ark....	1011	1900	1520.00	711.20
P. Spruance, Del.....	132	150	120.00	14.40
D. Sturgeon. Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	664	1207	965.60	434.40

* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles further, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to these Senators for *deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.*

(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	668	740	592.00	57.60
Wm. Upham, Vt.‡	516	650	720.00	307.20
John Wales, Del.	110	110	88.00	
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.‡	805	1930	1664.00	1020.00
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00
J. D. Westcott, jr. Fa.	1069	1200	960.00	104.80
D. L. Yulee, Fa.	897	1483	1190.40	472.80

Total Senate extra.....$21,146.20

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	487	$389.60	$26.40
Green Adams, Ky.	519	931	744.80	329.60
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	408	326.40	36.00
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	293	230	224.00	(1)
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	434	347.20	(2)
Wash. Barrow, Tenn.	684	1122	897.60	368.40
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40
Rich'd L. T. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00	
Henry Bedinger, Va.	65	149	119.20	67.20
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	636	508.80	52.00
K. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60
Ausburn Birdsall, N. Y.	296	590	472.00	235.20
Esbon Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	483.20	197.60
John Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	23.00
T. S. Bocock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40
John M. Botts, Va.	117	131	104.80	11.20
F. W. Bowdon, Ala.	757	1148	918.40	312.80
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	803	1523	1122.40	576.00
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	437.60
Nathan'l Boydon, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00
Jasper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00
Samuel A. Bridges, Pa.	180	189	151.20	7.20
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	199	190	152.00	(3)
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(4)
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2330	1864.00	1026.40
Aylett Buckner, Ky.	611	937	789.60	300.80
Armistead Burt, S. C.	548	740	592.00	153.60
Chester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40
E. C. Cabell, Fa.	1069	1180	944.00	88.80
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	842.40	477.60
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1806	1444.80	916.80
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00
Asa W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	600	480.00	44.00
Franklin Clark, Me.	538	651	520.80	9.60
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	688	1062	849.60	299.20
T. L. Clingman, N. C.	436	587	469.60	30.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.	610	805	644.00	156.00
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	667	1300	1040.00	506.40
Wm. M. Cocke, Tenn.	466	1104	883.20	510.40
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	488.00	2.40
William Collins, N. Y.	436	652	521.60	172.80
H. S. Conger, N. Y.	558	557	445.60	(5)
Robt. B. Cranston, R. I.	408	430	344.00	17.60
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	209	167.20	47.20
John Crowell, O.	303	885	708.00	465.60
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	856.80	458.40
J. D. Cummins, O.	313	500	400.00	149.60
John R. J. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	4.00
Mason C. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1460.00	704.00
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	288.00	4.00
R. Dickinson, O.	423	994	795.20	460.80
James Dixon, Ct.	326	375	300.00	31.20
Rich'd S. Donnell, N. C.	348	443	354.40	75.00
William Duer, N. Y.	373	554	443.20	144.80
Daniel Duncan, O.	366	996	796.80	504.00
Garnett Duncan, Ky.	596	922	737.60	260.80
George G. Dunn, Ind.	621	1000	800.00	303.20
Geo. N. Eckert, Pa.	172	230	184.00	46.40
Joseph E. Edsall, N. J.	254	317	253.60	50.40
Thos. O. Edwards, O.	375	771	616.80	316.80
Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	892.80	323.20
Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	73.60	1 60
Nathan Evans, Ohio.	316	482	385.60	132.80
James J. Faran, Ohio.	492	790	632.00	238.40
John W. Farelly, Pa.	420	430	344.00	8.00
W. S. Featherston, Miss.	910	1645	1316.00	528.00
Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill.	805	1290	1032.00	338 00
David Fisher, Ohio.	445	840	672.00	316 00
Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	88.80
John Freedley, Pa.	154	154	123.20	
Richard French, Ky.	514	785	628.00	216.80
George Fries, Ohio.	291	540	432.00	199.20
Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	329.60	76.80
John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	820	656.00	247.20
John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1243	993.40	188.00
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn	695	1142	913.60	357.60
Josh. R. Giddings, Ohio.	338	850	680.00	409.60
William L. Goggin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80
Daniel Gott, N. Y.	337	530	424.00	154.40
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00	
James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1392.00	662.40
Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	229	183.20	4.00
Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	434	461	368.80	21.60
Artemas Hale, Mass.	433	461	368.80	22.40
Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1122	2078	1662.40	764.80
Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	381	700	560.00	255.20
David Hammons, Me.	578	665	532.00	69.60
Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	178	142.40	(6)
Moses Hampton, Pa.	326	341	272.80	9.00
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	759	963	770.40	179.20
J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2524	2019.20	1064.00
Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.20	206.40
Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1603	1282.40	627.20
Thos. J. Henley, Ind.	578	910	728.00	265.60
William Henry, Vt.	445	558	446.40	90.40
H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1100	880.00	375.20
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1078	862.40	191.20
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20
Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	384	656	524.80	217.60
Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	783	1309	1040.00	453.60
John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	160.00	52.00
Saml. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	303.20	42.40
Charles Hudson, Mass.	429	513	410.40	74.40
Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	695	556.00	234.40
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	886	1600	1280.00	571.20
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	133	140	112.00	1.60
Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.80	(7)
Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	262	209.60	35.20
Alfred Iverson, Ga.	757	1000	800.00	194.40
John Jamieson, Mo.	917	1708	1366.40	632.80
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	366	500	400.00	107.20
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	437	590	472.00	122.40
Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	528	653	526.40	104.00
Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1065	2000	1600.00	748.00
George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	390.40
John W. Jones, Ga.	684	910	728.00	180.80
Dav. S. Kaufman, Texas.	1347	2800	2240.00	1162.40
Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20
William Kennon, jr. O.	277	462	369.60	148.00
Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	833.60	243.20
Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	484	387.20	22.40
Samuel Lahm, Ohio.	313	469	375.20	124.80
Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.60	948.00
Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	488.00	256.80
Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	630	504.00	89.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.	871	1830	1464.00	767.30
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(8)
Thos. W. Ligon, Md.	45	45	36.00	
Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	730	1626	1300.80	676.80
Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	326	326	260.80	
John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	738.40	200.80
Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1760	1408.00	764.00
Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(9)
Robt. McClelland, Mich.	486	1121	896.80	503.00
Jno. A. McClernand, Ill.	762	1227	981.60	372.00
James McDowell, Va.	188	267	213.60	63.20
A. R. McIlvane, Pa.	131	178	142.40	37.60
James J. McKay, N. C.	387	395	316.00	6.40

* *a*. Name of Member.—*b*. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—*c*. Mileage distance paid for.—*d*. Mileage received.—*e*. Extra Mileage.

‡ See Note ‡ to page 42.

(1) Undercharge $14.40.—(2) $6.40.—(3) $7.20.—(4) 80 cts.—(5) 80 cts.

(6) Undercharge 80 cts.—(7) $1.60.—(8) 80 cts.—(9) $1.60.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md...	40	40	32.00	
James McQueen, S. C...	432	633	510.40	160.00
Job Mann, Pa.....	129	228	182.40	79.20
Horace Mann, Mass.....	431	467	373.60	28.80
George P. Marsh, Vt....	513	680	544.00	133.60
Dudley Marvin, N. Y....	353	750	600.00	316.60
Richard K. Meade, Va..	140	150	120.00	8.00
John K. Miller, Ohio....	376	466	372.80	72.00
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky..	542	902	721.60	288.00
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio...	474	810	648.00	268.80
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	1281	2600	2080.00	1055.20
Joseph Mullins, N. Y....	416	557	445.60	112.80
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y.	233	230	184.00	(10)
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.....	269	278	222.40	7.20
Henry Nes, Pa.....	90	100	80.00	6.00
Wm A. Newell, N. J....	178	200	160.00	17.60
Henry Nicoll, N. Y.....	232	230	184.00	(11)
David Outlaw, N. C.....	260	348	278.40	70.40
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass...	437	461	368.80	19.20
Chrs. H. Peaslee, N. H..	481	545	436.00	51.20
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	516	650	520.00	107.20
John S. Pendleton, Va...	82	96	76.80	11.20
George Petrie, N. Y.....	390	453	362.40	52.40
John Pettit, Ind.....	628	1311	1048.80	546.40
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky...	696	1117	893.60	336.80
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1073	1865	1492.00	633.60
Tim. Pillsbury, Texas...	1686	2800	2240.00	891.20
James Pollock, Pa.....	181	282	225.60	80.80
Wm. B. Preston, Va.....	278	345	276.00	53.60
Harvey Putnam, N. Y...	375	675	540.00	240.00
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y..	400	417	333.60	13.60
R. B. Rhett, S. C.....	589	649	519.20	48.00
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill..	833	1668	1334.40	664.00
Thos. Richey, O.....	358	536	428.80	142.40
John L. Robinson, Ind...	538	865	692.00	260.60
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.....	544	1002	801.60	366.40
Julius Rockwell, Mass..	376	420	336.00	35.20
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.....	357	366	292.00	6.40
J. Dixon Roman, Md....	69	113	90.40	35.20
Robt. L. Rose, N. Y.....	354	606	484.80	201.60
Joseph M. Root, Ohio...	392	900	720.00	406.40
David Ramsey, jr. N. Y.	299	620	496.00	256.80
Danl. B. St. John, N. Y..	294	331	264.80	29.60
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.....	498	350	680.00	281.60
Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio..	461	780	624.00	255.20
Aug. H. Shepard, N. C..	320	400	320.00	64.00
Eliakim Sherrill, N. Y...	342	360	288.00	14.40
Henry H. Sibley.....	1225	2355	1884.00	904.00
P. H. Silvester, N. Y....	347	370	296.00	18.40
R. F. Simpson, S. C.....	531	803	642.40	217.60
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y...	370	389	311.20	15.20
Eph'm. K. Smart, Me....	662	701	560.80	55.20
Caleb B. Smith, Ind.....	587	855	684.00	214.40
Robert Smith, Ill.....	808	1548	1238.40	592.00
Truman Smith, Ct.....	326	360	288.00	27.20
Fred. P. Stanton, Tenn..	915	1507	1205.60	473.60
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y.	366	451	360.80	68.00
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga...	604	755	604.00	120.80
Andrew Stewart, Pa....	195	263	210.40	54.40
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich...	605	1230	984.00	500.00
John Strohm, Pa.....	121	130	104.00	7.20
Wm. Strong, Pa.....	145	195	156.00	40.00
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y...	232	230	184.00	(12)
John L. Taylor, Ohio....	400	644	515.20	195.20
B. G. Thibodeaux, La...	1243	2474	1979.20	984.80
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn...	719	1162	929.60	354.40
James Thompson, Pa....	456	786	628.80	264.00
Jacob Thompson, Miss..	911	1650	1320.00	591.20
R. W. Thompson, Ind...	644	1061	848.80	333.60
J. B. Thompson, Ky.....	553	934	747.20	304.80
R. A. Thompson, Va.....	350	672	537.60	257.60
W. Thompson, Iowa....	900	1868	1494.40	774.20
E. B. Thurston, R. I.....	374	480	384.00	84.80
P. W. Tompkins, Miss..	1051	1963	1570.40	729.60
Robert Toombs, Ga.....	570	765	612.00	156.00

(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Amos Tuck, N. H.....	480	508	406.40	12.80
Thos. J. Turner, Ill.....	832	2080	1664.00	998.40
John Van Dyke, N. J....	193	200	160.00	5.60
A. W. Venable, N. C....	267	295	236.00	22.40
Sam'l. F. Vinton, Ohio..	358	528	422.40	136.00
D. Wallace, S. C.....	464	759	607.20	236.00
Cornel's Warren, N. Y..	278	280	224.00	1.60
John Wentworth, Ill.....	717	1806	1444.80	871.20
Hugh White, N. Y.....	378	391	312.80	10.40
Wm. W. Wick, Ind.....	571	986	788.80	332.00
James S. Wiley, Me.....	680	795	636.00	92.00
Hezekiah Williams, Me.	671	759	607.20	70.40
David Wilmot, Pa.....	244	390	312.00	116.80
James Wilson, N. H.....	424	548	438.40	99.20
R. C. Winthrop, Mass...	448	458	364.40	8.00
J. A. Woodward, S. C...	480	700	560.00	176.00

Total House extra..... $52,326.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:—

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Senators at 40 cents.....	52,865
Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Representatives at 40 cents.....	130,216
Total Circuitous Miles.....	183,081
Circuitous Mileage of the House.....	$52,326.40
Circuitous Mileage of the Senate.....	21,146.20
Total Circuitous Mileage..	**$73,472.60**

* *a* Name of Member.—*b*. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.— *c* Mileage distance paid for.—*d*. Mileage received.—*e*. Extra Mileage.

(10) Undercharge $2.40.—(11) $1.80.—(12) $1.60.

Economy in the Public Expenditure.

Civil, Military and Naval Mileage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—M'Kay's Bill defeated.

Jan. 25, J. J. M'Kay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about $175,000 yearly, and once in four years $225,000, by stopping the payment of mileage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for books to be given to members as presents, and regulating the mileage. At this session $175,000 had been voted for mileage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road;" $75,000 for mileage of military officers, by the SHORTEST mail-route, at 10 cents; $60,000 for mileage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and $75,000 to $100,000 for mileage of other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; yeas 153, nays 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashmun, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynde, Maclay, Pettit, Rhett, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton.

It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington: from tables thus compiled the mileage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed mileage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: *in the latter case*, he was to receive $4 per day during such absence.

Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. No part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was thenceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous *mail*-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and *constructive* mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen $8 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some $40,000 of *mileage* to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed $17,500 out of moneys intrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, $1,500 or $1,000, down to $500, for his services or attendance; or had received $1½ to $3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of $250, being $83 per month extra beyond their pay: folders and laborers were presented with a *douceur* of $200 each; policemen had $100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of $100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of Ia., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—$75,000 for the Documentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at $2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to $20 or $28 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress $1,500 a year, and 30 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid $6 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A village in Ohio that was 430 miles from Washington in 1838, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 323 miles! He was paid accordingly.

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducting the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When $6 a day were first given, the attorney-general got $1,500 a year; now he has $4,000, and they have $8. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 18, 1816:

"The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation ($1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."]

Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which *is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world.*"

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, M'Clernand, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 62—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging, and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place, while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and got a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding $50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles: editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and $750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The nays, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Jeff. Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance,

Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say 1¼ ounces had been rated at 1½, it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Goggin's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On newspapers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. $750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses $1,300 to $3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 82 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbie, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbie shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails, "in thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbie states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the accountant-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to paymasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1848, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

Inland Letter Postage.—For three hundred miles, or under that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 300 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

Inland Newspaper, Pamphlet, Handbill, and Circular Postage.—Newspapers, when not over 1,900 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and 1½ cents for any greater distance: within the U. S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than ½ a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or 1½ cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of 2½ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than ½ an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

British and Irish Correspondence—Postage-Rates.—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between *any office in the United States* (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamers. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

Newspapers, &c.—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay-

ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country to that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected in the United States: they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and that only, must be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Gibraltar; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Malta; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburgh; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Wirtemburg, British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, BY THE U. S. BREMEN LINE OF MAIL-PACKETS.—Foreign letter-postage to be charged in *addition* to United States postage, to wit:

	Cents.		Cents.
Altona	6	Mecklenb'gh Strelitz	12
Bremen	nothing.	Nassau or Prussia	12
Brunswick	6	Oldenburgh	5
Gotha or Darmstadt	12	Saxe Meiningen	12
Frankfort-on-the-Main	12	Saxe Weimar	12
Hamburgh or Hanover	6	Saxony (kingdom)	12
Lubec	9	Wurtemburgh	12

Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. postage alone may be prepaid.

Denmark—Copenhagen, &c.	22 cents.
Norway—Bergen, Christiana, &c.	30 "
St. Petersburgh or Cronstadt	24 "
Sweden—Stockholm and farthest parts	39 "

Single letter, ½ oz.; U. S. postage to be prepaid.

The single letter to the following places is ¼ oz.; U. S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 37 cts.; Austria, Baden, or Eastern Italy, 13 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, 37 cts.

Naval Prize Money.

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting $100,000 (in addition to $50,000 paid Mrs. D. already), for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction off Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days of the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval rations of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead. J. Pollock, Pa., said 4. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-o'-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847; and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while in some other ships 903 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given time may be detained for a longer time when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No: by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you *now* do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't?—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case, appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the Marion, in 33 days, to 8th Jan., 1847, 23 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor *flogged for bad cooking!* The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the Germantown, one sailor got seven and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren? They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New-

England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the repeated efforts of the House for a defence of a detestable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of cooking beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual snpply-bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 37. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of minor offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty? I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even to death without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of convicts, thus degraded and humbled? In the army this detestable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most revolting to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers. —Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this check, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have conducted themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S. Few men of them require corporeal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"? Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of its struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Niles asked whether they would longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.—Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 23, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote. —Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment he believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:

YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcalfe, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff. Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greene, of R. I., said he was for abrogating the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 50 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1800 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-

cated and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the chain and ball, by suspension by the thumbs [torture], and by what is called the gag, with other punishments as degrading as any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o'-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct: in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprits withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk; drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; forgetful, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor; doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge, on board the Saratoga, adds, that "the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea where the men could not obtain it." Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions.

Beside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being *the strokes of the cat* on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filthiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarreling 9; do. 12; asleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; "sleeping" 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and SUSPICION of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 50; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 10; being out of his hammock after hours 12; stealing water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; throwing overboard top of a spittoon 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 12; below on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 12; skylarking on qr.-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 12; naked on spar-deck 9; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 248]; fifteen do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. M'Clernand moved a resolution, which was adopted, 104 to 60, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale."

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price "to actual settlers and cultivators" was to be $1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1856. The session was near its close, nothing was done: as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption thereto for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at $1¼, and interest. Anybody might buy at $1¼ any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be $5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is

costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimation; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactions could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every, landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,459,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil, of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,958 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 245,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed: 100,209,656 acres had been sold for $136,772,077, the average price per acre being $1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles; the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande [no part of Texas], 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north [Santa Fé country, New Mexico], 124,933: total 325,520 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter. Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

Branch Mints--Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New-York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposite: in four years, to March, 1849, $40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New York. Mr. Walker estimated the COIN brought into the U. S. by IMMIGRANTS from abroad at $8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New-York, in a year, $35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New-York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New-York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New-York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least two too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-

age of $650,000 per annum? The deposites of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1848, were of the value of $241,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was $5,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, received of U. S. gold, $5,649,873 as deposites for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches, during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, $151,017,714, or less than $2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of *four* mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soulé, and Smith, senators elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility; and they reported on the 13th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 13th of January, 1849; that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1840—and that his election was void, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810; came to the U. S. when a minor; had resided in them since he was 18 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat; no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it: the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois; been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. Mason said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1780; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1785; was elected to the Senate, from Pa., 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. Foote moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. Seward said that nine years' citizenship, at the commencement of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. Hale, on the contrary, respected that provision the most.—General Shields asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 34; and Mr. Foote said he feared that it was intended to fix a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grattan, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. Douglass. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor can not fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant; but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy: the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. Hale wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. Webster. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. Douglass. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. Berrien. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote; how then can he resign?—Mr. Douglass. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. Butler said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. Underwood. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. Dawson said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. Hale moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. Badger did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. Downs. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim

of General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. MASON said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglass was checked by Mr. Mangum when affirming that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign?—Mr. FOOTE said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress: he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American family on the battle-plains of Mexico, and his heroic deeds had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stood confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can be desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. BUTLER did not say but that the general might have resigned at first [although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat]; but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. DAWSON condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the election could therefore not qualify him—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General CASS said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 28 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. [see ex. doc. 11], during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounted to $90,071.755; the expenditures to $60,655,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, $29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but $1,314,967, for $23,-101,645 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 26 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise, and the money, therefore, is not in the treasury. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1848], he states the balance in treasury at $33,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at $1,-701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1848, was $153,535. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were $600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically *spread* over 538 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 100. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 116 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds $3,000,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, were $17,866,105, and the receipts $19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1849, were $66,431,844, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some $31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1848, at $65,778,-450, to which was to be added other $10,127,200 received from loans and treasury notes, and $26,-000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, $75,931,650. The funded debt had increased $43,036,151 between Mar. 4, 1845, and Oct. 1, 1848. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of $2,066,666,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly $124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of $450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over $200,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792, the taxation of the United Kingdom was only £16,000,000—now it is £60,-000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1838, the debt was 4,590,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,640,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 2d of May, 1828, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its labyrinths, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our ancestors, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes; a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge, the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do anything; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1848. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Witt Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and within the reach of those who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1813, which gives each district-attorney $250 a year and the "usual fees of office." What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made $28,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees to the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1799, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Worse still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1849, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force: what is law and what is not puzzles our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a board of fifty jurists; and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood; its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system.

The legislature of 1848 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A *complete* code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawsuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Brougham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—[*Complete.*]

GOVERNOR—**1849.** PRESIDENT—**1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	Hamlin, L. F.	Hub'd, &c.	Talbot, Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Aroostook....	400	868	30....	431	868	106
Cumberland..	3679	4927	1250....	4797	5989	1745
Franklin.....	864	1584	698....	895	1460	313
Hancock	1662	2040	130....	2102	2321	247
Kennebec	3817	3050	1009....	5056	2634	1657
Lincoln	4306	3804	505....	5316	4670	967
Oxford	1428	3908	831....	1529	3605	1206
Penobscot	2596	4302	898....	3973	4646	1560
Piscataquis...	793	1124	339....	937	1168	432
Somerset.....	2548	2211	687....	2453	2086	1021
Waldo	1388	3570	671....	1816	3596	1124
Washington ..	2024	2215	295....	2505	2466	456
York	2755	3931	632....	3466	4697	344
Total vote...	28260	37534	8025...	35276	40206	12178

Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249. Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,248. The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the Presidential election 13,341—the Whigs losing 7,016; Locos, 2,672; and Freesoilers, 4,153.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[*Official.*]

Counties.	Whig.	GOVERNOR. Chamberlain, W.	Dinsmoor.	1849. Berry, &c.	Tuck, F. S.	CONGRESS. G.W.Kittridge.	Scat.
Dist. I.							
Rockingham.	3329	4558		1152....	4440	4515	38
Strafford.....	2007	2126		589....	2531	2123	9
II.					Eastman.	Peaslee.	Stewart.
Belknap	1032	1965		376....	1038	1974	359
Carroll.....	811	2097		522....	792	2036	476
Merrimack ..	1833	4571		1114....	1843	4530	1079
III.					Wilson.	Vose.	Scat.
Hillsborough	3660	5086		1041....	4659	5062	4
Cheshire	2433	2328		654....	3107	2316	8
IV.					J. Kittredge.	Hibbard.	White, &c.
Sullivan.	1254	1952		522....	1256	1947	524
Grafton.....	2070	3397		981....	2069	3896	968
Coos..... ..	335	1527		211....	333	1520	220
Total	18764	30107		7162	29969	22068	3685

Dinsmoor over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310; Polk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Taylor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

VERMONT.—[*Official.*]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	Coolidge, F. D.	Needham, &c.	Clark, Taylor.	V. B.	Cass.
Bennington..	1832	1668	119....	1554	616	1150
Rutland	3152	1760	272....	2911	1377	744
Windham ...	2714	1507	619....	2643	1443	603
Orange	2207	3179	38....	1730	1803	1414
Windsor.....	4210	2339	54....	3656	1908	1103
Addison	2614	1501	112....	2558	1035	319
Chittenden ..	2161	1785	495....	1763	1516	571
Franklin.....	1811	1451	733....	1458	1204	691
Grand Isle ..	327	123	122....	311	104	130
Caledonia ...	1560	2203	67....	1367	888	1158
Essex	438	439	1....	370	42	331
Lamoille	456	955	528....	289	754	474
Orleans	1244	1163	131....	1056	536	562
Washington .	1667	2869	92....	1398	1106	1693
Total	26,443	23492	3383...	23122	13837	10948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 432. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

Vote for Congress in IIId District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh—Meacham, *W.*, 6,645; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Meacham over all, 1,094. Marsh over all, 944.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	Briggs, Boutwell.	Phillips.	Briggs, Whig.	Phillips.	Cush'g & scat.
Barnstable ..	1274	653	289....	1894	419	714
Berkshire ...	3318	2474	806....	3587	1215	2196
Bristol	3644	1898	1535....	5173	2418	1973
Dukes	186	78	40....	248	58	154
Essex	7117	3337	3083....	8457	5452	3458
Franklin.....	2323	1597	1164....	2323	1329	1431
Hampshire ..	3205	1123	1268....	3350	1472	928
Hampden ...	3121	3039	643....	3402	994	2267
Middlesex...	9079	6277	3863....	9587	6129	4447
Nantucket...	291	57	100....	530	159	77
Norfolk	4299	1981	2160....	4632	3265	1502
Plymouth...	3426	1639	2135....	6760	2597	1629
Suffolk	6535	1993	1245....	8247	2596	1446
Worcester...	6677	4825	6517....	6445	7903	4132
Total.....	54495	32266	24853...	61640	36011	26404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phillips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775. Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,269.

RHODE-ISLAND.—[*Official.*]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	Anthony, Sackett, Harris, L. F.	and scat.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Bristol.	332	50	3.....	590	131	18
Kent.....	583	238	34.....	690	318	52
Newport ...	878	143	53.....	1207	205	109
Providence.	2582	2006	359.....	3542	2515	398
Washington	701	522	112.....	750	450	149
Total	5081	2964	561	6779	3646	730

Anthony over all, 1,556. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,403.

Vote for Congress in Ist District—King, W., 2,005; Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering, 206. *IId District*—First trial (April)—Shearman, W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and scattering, 136. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W., 2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.

CONNECTICUT.—[*Official.*]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Whig.	Trumbull, Seymour, Niles, L. F.	F. S.	Taylor,	Cass,	V.B.
I.						
Hartford.....	5374	5424	454...	6000	5345	810
Tolland	1819	1703	178...	1665	1612	191
II.						
New-Haven ..	4674	3730	542...	5273	4516	306
Middlesex....	1461	2090	286...	2136	2152	361
III.						
New-London.	3623	3183	518...	4020	3421	776
Windham	2215	1945	780...	2266	2262	799
IV.						
Fairfield.....	4356	3512	201...	5036	4064	462
Litchfield.....	3778	3519	561...	3918	3674	800
Total.....	27800	25106	3520	30314	27046	5005

Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles, and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 866; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

Official Aggregate for State Officers.

Lt. Gov.—Thomas Backus, 28,036; Charles H. Pond, 25,235; J. Boyd, and scattering, 3,498. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,801.

Sec'y—Rog. H. Mills, 28,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210.

Treasurer—Stephen Taylor, 26,061; Hy. D. Smith, 25,319; Geo. Reed, 3,582; scattering, 331. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

Controller—Abijah Catlin, 28,045; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,540. Catlin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

Aggregate Vote for Congress.

1 Chapman, W., 7327..Waldo, L. F., 7444..Scat., 28
2 Babcock, " 6532..Booth, " 6672.. " 139
3 Rockwell, " 5992..Cleveland, " 6140.. " 27
4 Butler, " 8172..Wildman, " 7028.. " 676

PENNSYLVANIA.—[*Official.*]

1849—Canal Commiss'r—'48. Governor—1848.

Counties.	Fuller, W.	Gamble, L. F.	Middleswarth, W.	Painter, L. F.	Johnston, W.	Longstreth, L. F.
Adams	1645	1256	2314	1785	2331	1306
Allegheny	6263	5103	8244	6130	8856	6164
Armstrong	1643	1937	1864	2013	2094	2133
Beaver	2349	2022	2591	2329	2760	2384
Bedford	2523	2579	2610	2736	2613	2739
Berks	2867	6827	4113	8690	4207	8411
Blair	1730	1310	2285	1424	2293	1427
Bradford	2434	2587	2992	3700	3241	3741
Bucks	4432	4657	5063	5204	5084	5245
Butler	2106	1941	2303	2310	2410	2308
Cambria	1128	1375	1113	1440	1151	1421
Carbon	490	756	746	1000	768	996
Centre	1332	2093	1636	2540	1649	2544
Chester	5085	4233	5893	5101	5895	5140
Clarion	940	1851	1134	2209	1255	2238
Clearfield	526	891	603	1105	630	1111
Clinton	670	1001	792	997	803	1004
Columbia	1646	2443	1922	3134	1980	3157
Crawford	2204	2483	2398	2778	2580	2849
Cumberl'd	2553	2909	2968	3085	2989	3069
Dauphin	2788	2108	3203	2287	3249	2269
Delaware	1743	1311	1974	1480	1975	1500
Elk	131	258	116	277	145	283
Erie	2503	1369	3305	2096	3500	2087
Fayette	2113	2645	2710	3273	2776	3290
Franklin	3097	2665	3736	3004	3758	2988
Greene	1084	2047	1297	2350	1354	2362
Hunt'gdon	1787	1330	2277	1364	2289	1871
Indiana	1729	1230	2258	1568	2371	1568
Jefferson	463	870	642	926	788	992
Juniata	929	1099	1103	1190	1103	1201
Lancaster	7133	4224	9706	5519	9727	5514
Lebanon	2378	1788	2622	1807	2637	1800
Lehigh	2317	2594	2521	2966	2550	2996
Luzerne	2578	3149	2399	3683	2967	3785
Lycoming	1524	2130	1831	2267	425	1769
McKean	238	365	362	406	376	429
Mercer	2424	2618	3462	3103	3643	3109
Mifflin	1031	1305	1432	1585	1443	1591
Monroe	251	1303	372	1635	425	1769
Montg'm'y	3698	5031	4522	5337	4645	5218
Northam'n	2215	2982	2460	3407	2551	3476
Northum'd	1111	1374	1486	2038	1546	2124
Perry	927	1419	1343	2056	1339	2064
Phil'a city	7386	4602	8955	4972	8963	4972
" co.	11714	14680	16994	16005	16998	16028
Pike	119	654	119	598	126	612
Potter	282	546	277	600	278	627
Schuylkill	3478	3651	4181	3534	4264	3538
Somerset	2141	964	2703	1077	2755	1100
Sullivan	149	330			182	360
Susqueh'a.	1361	2073	1505	2375	1597	2416
Tioga	1183	1681	1124	1980	1219	2077
Union	2431	1820	2941	1580	2887	1686
Venango	517	1028	935	1523	988	1532
Warren	813	943	901	1136	947	1145
Wash'gton	3576	3610	3906	3952	4065	3944
Wayne	624	1297	745	1402	855	1457
Westm'l'd	2397	4097	2689	4983	2856	4955
Wyoming	763	706	750	930	780	948
York	3359	4035	4122	4319	4162	4345
Total	133151	144740	164294	166930	168523	168221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following vote:—Phila. city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkill, 215; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439.

Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 8,150; Painter, L. F., over Middleswarth, 2,636; Johnston's majority for Governor, 302. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,274; over Cass, 13,537. The vote for Taylor was 185,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 11,263.

MARYLAND.—[*Official.*]

Congress—1849. President—1848.

District and Counties.	Rich. I. Bowie, W.	No opposition.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
I.					
Anne Arundel (proper)	917		963	849	5
Calvert	414		431	335	
Charles	330		769	398	
Montgomery	1031		1057	771	1
Prince George's	835		1051	733	1
St. Mary's	756		788	422	
Total	4283		5059	3508	7
	T. J. McKaig, W.	W. T. Hamilton, L. F.			
II.					
Allegany	1682	1720	1579	1620	3
Frederick	2953	2934	3158	2983	20
Washington	2556	2653	2688	2434	1
Total	7191	7307	7425	7037	24
	George W. Gray, W.	Edw'd Hammond, L.F.			
III.					
Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Baltimore City	1426	2432	2234	2932	16
Baltimore County	1092	2185	2527	2669	7
Carroll County	1399	1516	1763	1672	7
Howard District	539	720	730	637	
Total	4456	6903	7254	7910	30
	John R. Kenly, W.	R. M. McLane, L. F.			
IV.					
Wards 1-15, Balt.	6326	7277	8240	8063	56
	A. Evans, W.	S. M. Magraw, L. F.			
V.					
Caroline	596	597	492	580	
Cecil	1541	1297	1504	1444	4
Harford	1461	1443	1521	1253	3
Kent	639	499	645	447	3
Queen Anne's	749	651	725	612	
Total	4986	4487	4387	4346	10
	John Bozman Kerr, W.	No opposition.			
VI.					
Dorchester	719		1367	820	
Somerset	1019		1413	1005	1
Talbot	712		706	719	1
Worcester	1007		1351	1130	
Total	3457		4837	3674	2

The vote for Taylor was 37,702; Cass, 34,523; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,370 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,368. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,040; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 318 maj. for Congress in the IId District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 684 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the VIth District in 1845, and in 1848 the Whigs carried every district.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[*Official.*]

COUNTIES.	Controller.		Secretary of State.		Attorney-General.		Treasurer.		Canal Commissioner.		State Engin. and Surv.		Inspector St. Prisons.		Judge Court of Appeals.	
	W. Hunt, Whig.	Lott, Loco.	Morgan, Whig.	Randall, Loco.	Stevens, Whig.	Chatfield, Loco.	A. Hunt, Whig.	Welch, Loco.	Beach, Whig.	Follett, Loco.	Seymour, Whig.	Campbell, Loco.	Squire, Whig.	Clark, Loco.	Spencer, Whig.	Jewett, Loco.
Albany	6934	5604	6861	5729	6246	6237	6874	5713	6446	6131	6662	5917	6371	6235	5916	6223
Allegany	2989	3220	2987	3248	2986	3240	2952	3247	2991	3241	2985	3250	2931	3246	2985	3209
Broome	2445	2300	2441	2296	2445	2299	2444	2288	2446	2304	2492	2254	2443	2304	2371	2220
Cattaraugus	3073	2864	3074	2860	3009	2756	3072	2864	3075	2857	3073	2860	3071	2859	3036	2795
Cayuga	4598	4481	4530	4528	4596	4501	4594	4509	4595	4496	4580	4525	4586	4498	4529	4467
Chautauque	4497	3517	4492	3534	4497	3512	4493	3534	4494	3525	4493	3534	4494	3527	4321	3501
Chemung	1779	2240	1771	2248	1775	2251	1768	2246	1781	2237	1782	2237	1767	2247	1691	2172
Chenango	3563	4079	3564	4081	3554	4083	3510	4075	3572	4077	3567	4081	3562	4082	3562	4009
Clinton	1855	2095	1846	2105	1844	2110	1846	2107	1847	2106	1843	2107	1844	2109	1837	2086
Columbia	3894	3499	3577	3744	3514	3809	3892	3445	3854	3471	3571	3457	3842	3481	3453	3830
Cortland	2207	1984	2133	1986	2203	2014	2207	2002	2205	1988	2205	1989	2206	1995	2184	1996
Delaware	3374	2611	3393	2621	1205	4800	3393	2618	1204	4802	3388	2609	1184	4833	1195	4616
Dutchess	4935	4880	4924	4887	4898	4919	4929	4872	4919	4911	4920	4904	4911	4925	4768	4843
Erie	6758	4976	6749	4994	6760	4991	6734	4999	6658	4995	6760	4995	6762	5000	6537	4781
Essex	2323	1917	2319	1925	2320	1926	2319	1926	2289	1864	2319	1926	2318	1924	2251	1929
Franklin	1438	1357	1436	1350	1435	1359	1437	1332	1437	1363	1436	1357	1437	1353	1402	1311
Fulton & Hamilton	1901	1941	1901	1921	1902	1922	1902	1921	1909	1917	1895	1930	1904	1918	1950	1879
Genesee	2687	1605	2681	1610	2684	1611	2681	1618	2622	1634	2683	1612	2683	1621	2657	1601
Greene	2614	2795	2595	2808	2574	2830	2601	2807	2579	2797	2631	2777	2577	2829	2643	2756
Herkimer	2373	3488	2365	3509	2370	3480	2367	3506	2354	3472	2354	3508	2368	3506	2412	3455
Jefferson	4840	5392	4830	5473	4831	5408	4832	5422	4875	5349	4832	5419	4834	5413	4989	5158
Kings	6005	4803	6073	4928	6085	4924	6056	4926	6016	4931	6025	4932	6062	4936	5779	4798
Lewis	1656	1936	1657	1939	1654	1943	1652	1943	1946	1598	1648	1947	1642	1937	1668	1808
Livingston	3603	2556	3584	2566	3588	2566	3585	2568	3591	2558	3585	2571	3588	2569	3549	2527
Madison	3258	3341	3251	3369	3251	3358	3252	3364	3258	3348	3254	3366	3253	3363	3311	3282
Monroe	6424	4963	6356	5073	6378	5055	6354	5070	6368	5056	6351	5056	6384	5068	6342	5039
Montgomery	2875	2975	2870	2980	2822	3026	2865	2981	2794	3027	2855	2995	2859	2992	2792	3046
New-York	20774	18203	20616	18611	20523	18728	20634	18689	20643	18811	20520	18781	20524	18943	19875	18260
Niagara	2782	2295	2721	2524	2717	2425	2719	2527	2755	2320	2716	2532	2720	2410	2689	2540
Oneida	6856	6937	6780	7045	6720	7095	6778	7007	7075	6725	6814	7010	6701	7080	6783	6904
Onondaga	5685	5710	5663	5747	5683	5735	5676	5751	5673	5740	5680	5750	5692	5747	5600	5719
Ontario	3897	3153	3893	3175	3893	3159	3893	3172	3892	3165	3891	3177	3890	3177	3816	3148
Orange	3639	4094	3627	4097	3635	4021	3629	4020	3643	4022	3632	3980	3631	4092	3658	4016
Orleans	2349	2302	2345	2311	2344	2312	2344	2307	2346	2315	2344	2298	2344	2313	2288	2298
Oswego	4036	4717	4034	4746	4032	4742	4033	4744	4061	4697	4035	4745	4041	4723	4077	4641
Otsego	3643	4710	3632	4715	3504	4814	3636	4715	3663	4697	3630	4726	3647	4717	3629	4607
Putnam	609	1213	609	1216	609	1218	609	1248	609	1217	609	1217	609	1217	601	1126
Queens	1758	2002	1749	2024	1752	2028	1753	2022	1753	2026	1752	2024	1751	2022	1758	1972
Rensselaer	5251	4903	5237	4958	4815	5274	5239	4956	4987	5173	5233	4959	4995	5196	4627	5300
Richmond	826	892	822	904	823	901	824	902	824	901	824	902	824	902	793	872
Rockland	696	1133	696	1130	693	1133	695	1129	696	1133	788	1030	695	1150	620	1032
St. Lawrence	3552	4466	3552	4472	3552	4465	3553	4474	3552	4455	3552	4474	3540	4417	3487	4388
Saratoga	4252	3633	4237	3624	4244	3656	4246	3630	4291	3604	4255	3669	4240	3667	4162	3571
Schenectady	1708	1477	1709	1473	1708	1470	1712	1474	1747	1431	1705	1475	1713	1471	1678	1431
Schoharie	2613	3312	2608	3320	2458	3442	2606	3322	2603	3318	2602	3325	2578	3349	2284	3477
Seneca	1783	2261	1778	2244	1784	2254	1782	2250	1779	2268	1783	2252	1783	2262	1783	2218
Suffolk	1347	2055	1346	2046	1347	2054	1346	2046	1343	2051	1349	2051	1352	2048	1319	2003
Steuben	4095	4767	4095	4773	4080	4775	4097	4774	4094	4775	4091	4781	4089	4777	4077	4679
Sullivan	1847	1815	1847	1814	1423	2237	1844	1815	1422	2240	1845	1813	1423	2240	1390	2237
Tioga	1814	1912	1806	1915	1813	1909	1812	258	1814	1915	1830	1895	1813	1916	1817	1773
Tompkins	2948	3114	2952	3132	2951	3120	2969	3131	2947	3125	2947	3129	2944	3130	3001	3094
Ulster	4167	4210	4092	4334	4063	4360	4094	4325	4088	4339	4107	4317	4064	4367	3976	4275
Warren	1052	1631	1051	1630	1046	1630	1049	1628	1053	1632	1050	1631	1056	1626	1032	1570
Washington	4502	2794	4497	2826	4497	2831	4495	2837	4504	2775	4493	2844	4497	2799	4397	2668
Wayne	3799	3777	3781	3797	3796	3791	3794	3796	3801	3782	3791	3800	3797	3786	3748	3793
Westchester	3328	3748	3324	3760	3326	3750	3326	3758	3324	3757	3298	3769	3317	3760	3207	3649
Wyoming	2677	2397	2666	2452	2670	2430	2668	2449	2673	2392	2672	2451	2670	2453	2613	2381
Yates	1851	2102	1850	2112	1851	2103	1850	2105	1853	2103	1848	2105	1849	2103	1813	2006

RECAPITULATION—*Aggregates.*

	WHIG.	LOCO.	MAJORITIES.
Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott 199,134	5,960
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,875	Henry S. Randall 201,189	2,686
Attorney-General—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chatfield* 204,795	5,016
Treasurer—Alvah Hunt*	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr. 199,134	5,183
Canal Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,633	Frederick Follett* 202,959	1,326
State Eng. and Surv.—Hezekiah C. Seym'r*	204,175	Alexander Campbell 201,027	3,148
Prison Inspector—Benjamin Squire	200,726	Darius Clark* 204,635	3,909
Judge of Appeals—Joshua A. Spencer	196,680	Freeborn G. Jewett* 200,988	4,308

Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average Loco do., 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,311; do. Workingmen's, 650. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1843 of 50,053, as follows:—Whig vote now less than Taylor's, 16,576; Loco vote now less than Cass and Van Buren's, 32,893; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's, 534.

The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 203,919; Loco, 198,784. Whig majority, 5,135.—THE LEGISLATURE stands—*Senate*, Whig, 17; Loco, 15—*Assembly*, Whig, 63; Loco, 65. Tie on Joint Ballot. * Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket.

Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Locofocos.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos. I.	Clingman, W.	Scattering.	Clingman.	Bynum, W.	Taylor.	Cass.
Buncombe	1134	133	775	236..	996	434
Cherokee	574	36	435	124..	549	175
Cleaveland	384	134	158	581..	314	421
Caldwell	542	12	362	305..	503	96
Burke	541	94	386	270..	1210	286
McDowell	724	23	345	293..	559	161
Haywood	599	64	395	221..	418	213
Henderson	625	63	447	144..	541	116
Macon	475	144	374	226..	427	207
Rutherford	903	332	570	787..	958	126
Yancy	730	111	293	269..	31 m.	
Total	7231	1146	4550	3426	6506	2285

II.	J. P. Caldwell, W.	Stokes, L.	Boyden, W.	Bogle, W.*		
Ashe	981	8	365	278..	660	358
Catawba	232	47	235	448..		
Davie	463	10	381	229..	448	251
Iredell and Alexander	1553	969	896	337..	1187	211
Rowan	737	74	656	193..	859	560
Surry	836	747	946	477..	1132	852
Wilkes	1549	14	405	745..	1060	121
Total	6351	1869	3882	3025	5296	2353

III.	Deberry, W.	G.W.Caldwell, L.F.	Barringer, W.	Leake, L.F.		
Anson	1020	538	536	16..	1084	359
Cabarrus	690	511	514	34..	756	377
Gaston and Lincoln	160 / 272	671 / 494	321	303..	828	1593
Mecklenburg and Union	617	1139	519	148..	775	945
Montgomery	418	176	345	15..	583	82
Moore	525	545	389	243..	588	406
Richmond	492	134	410	33..	699	71
Stanly	695	99	328	..	725	14
Total	4899	4299	3412	702..	6038	3847

IV.	Shepperd, Whig.	Keene, Loco.	Shepperd, Whig.	Clem's, Loco.		
Davidson	692	528	718	536..	1087	520
Guilford	1326	332	1354	321..	1714	373
Randolph	1145	339	953	228..	1196	225
Rockingham	293	623	234	646..	380	756
Stokes and Forsyth	604 / 345	305 / 511	713	373..	1014	912
Total	4405	3138	4022	2634..	5391	2196

V.	Nash, Whig.	Venable, Loco.	Kerr, Whig.	Venable, Loco.		
Caswell	262	1016	298	1081..	293	1087
Chatham	1200	324	1194	620..	1033	519
Granville	904	960	986	881..	959	831
Orange and Alamance	1635	1592	1621	1437..	1667	1585
Person	314	633	336	569..	346	518
Total	4315	5025	4435	4588	4293	4540

VI.	Daniel, Loco.	Clarke, Loco.†	Daniel, Loco.	Arrington, L.		
Edgecombe	792	467	632	787..	143	1335
Franklin	624	210	560	395..	341	658
Halifax	512	48	452	303..	582	446
Johnston	644	494	443	398..	646	746
Nash	450	375	272	723..	113	798
Wake	823	896	927	670..	1028	1247
Warren	568	30	610	134..	156	667
Total	4413	2430	3896	3410	3009	5397

* Vogler, Loco, in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given in Ashe and 175 in Rowan.

† At the late election in the VIth District, H. W. Miller (Whig) polled 169 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 286 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 56. Mr. Toole's vote in this district, in 1847, was 214.

VII.	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.‡	McKay, Loco.	Hall, Loco.	Taylor.	Cass.
Bladen	360	240	249	186..	280	341
Brunswick	185	13	123	196..	319	237
Columbus	436	76	228	73..	169	274
Cumberland	839	521	608	411..	812	1191
Duplin	686	493	672	148..	318	939
N. Hanover	1029	46	729	114..	464	1255
Onslow	568	182	436	61..	211	686
Robeson	486	501	235	343..	633	545
Sampson	539	741	524	295..	612	741
Total	5128	2313	3894	1827	3318	6209

VIII.	Stanly, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	Donnell, Whig.	Lane, Loco.		
Beaufort	888	618	846	466..	923	463
Craven	673	686	503	528..	696	616
Carteret	434	405	368	318..	474	317
Greene	296	318	253	314..	318	237
Hyde	476	333	416	267..	495	236
Jones	210	182	167	143..	242	136
Lenoir	270	437	258	361..	282	334
Pitt	702	606	547	414..	636	479
Tyrrell	361	89	332	101..	300	96
Wayne	291	1078	268	866..	258	903
Washington	336	188	330	146..	373	149
Total	4987	4940	4293	3924	4997	3966

IX.	Outlaw, Whig.	Person, Loco.	Outlaw, Whig.	Biggs, Loco.		
Bertie	517	348	504	363..	524	302
Camden	530	101	500	92..	493	70
Currituck	227	545	160	509..	193	466
Chowan	252	202	272	178..	295	171
Gates	417	382	354	328..	379	289
Hertford	278	223	330	222..	316	144
Martin	345	564	301	543..	361	545
Northampton	469	531	435	389..	493	488
Perquimans	450	314	421	203..	434	253
Pasquotank	563	267	518	244..	570	244
Total	4053	3477	3795	3071	4058	2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor, 1848, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,486. President, 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 39,287.

‡ Bryan had 199 votes, in the VIIth District, in 1847.

GEORGIA.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848. PRES'T—1848.

Counties.	Hill, W.	Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Cass.
Appling	133	191	106	160....	144	108
Baker	273	568	246	425....	341	634
Baldwin	357	309	317	315....	382	322
Bibb	634	734	602	665....	705	805
Bryan	117	76	112	69....	126	60
Bulloch	25	408	34	382....	43	377
Burke	464	343	590	370....	598	215
Butts	264	411	243	354....	269	420
Camden	62	176	89	181....	106	220
Campbell	311	653	251	569....	281	582
Carroll	428	391	362	705....	475	834
Cass	905	1461	731	1341....	988	1513
Chatham	666	786	776	582....	849	741
Chattooga	396	462	350	426....	402	393
Cherokee	681	1101	594	977....	660	933
Clark	584	454	616	437....	624	495
Cobb	888	1089	718	975....	862	1261
Columbia	361	220	489	282....	519	250
Coweta	770	724	758	645....	822	662
Crawford	377	464	364	454....	402	494
Dade	67	309	68	286....	102	258
Decatur	469	392	391	335....	493	350
DeKalb	832	1014	759	990....	799	1097
Dooly	311	505	317	517....	349	571
Early	144	457	152	303....	200	505
Effingham	202	124	175	110....	183	99
Elbert	995	195	986	174....	991	161
Emanuel	176	307	195	269....	155	207
Fayette	449	697	417	644....	521	717
Floyd	738	780	569	600....	680	673

Counties.	Hill, W.	Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Cass.
Forsyth	496	753	453	657	629	747
Franklin	389	974	354	1032	363	965
Gilmer	283	839	297	786	402	855
Glynn	94	38	121	33	132	22
Greene	761	123	796	131	827	139
Gwinnett	730	689	736	711	745	635
Hall	542	695	527	683	521	664
Habersham	322	771	446	784	425	778
Hancock	412	344	456	321	473	283
Harris	743	441	785	409	870	403
Heard	355	436	355	452	415	473
Henry	910	895	838	878	939	824
Houston	563	681	627	637	697	674
Irwin	41	337	66	313	36	355
Jackson	558	732	513	664	561	688
Jasper	410	540	429	471	409	512
Jefferson	430	107	519	93	607	111
Jones	396	434	406	443	404	415
Laurens	537	53	455	22	567	25
Lee	330	249	320	206	323	181
Liberty	153	146	185	142	171	132
Lincoln	232	172	267	175	238	120
Lowndes	419	430	422	355	507	397
Lumpkin	537	959	530	973	652	1097
Macon	389	340	383	321	381	271
Madison	324	375	336	365	336	326
Marion	517	581	450	470	510	477
McIntosh	79	133	125	117	117	93
Meriwether	743	834	739	792	717	768
Monroe	732	650	638	670	791	664
Montgomery	231	53	224	27	231	24
Morgan	376	272	393	281	467	300
Muscogee	1039	857	1039	853	1330	856
Murray	793	1177	502	949	799	1072
Newton	910	510	913	442	1045	502
Oglethorpe	600	206	470	152	636	193
Paulding	359	508	277	391	352	420
Pike	719	895	737	835	823	892
Pulaski	246	399	219	307	320	423
Putnam	374	320	338	312	399	294
Rabun	21	330	59	299	55	207
Randolph	777	769	673	683	780	724
Richmond	739	542	679	488	908	595
Scriven	226	251	195	222	265	236
Stewart	824	648	907	786	926	686
Sumter	662	577	571	466	733	587
Talbot	796	786	741	813	819	733
Taliaferro	328	69	363	68	388	55
Tattnall	307	96	291	76	361	44
Telfair	173	219	183	162	160	150
Thomas	416	311	441	330	526	250
Troup	1096	406	1023	433	1122	384
Twiggs	330	392	267	414	331	414
Union	285	673	300	743	412	641
Upson	620	423	611	356	657	344
Walton	536	741	526	721	544	741
Walker	731	918	635	779	784	965
Ware	268	217	205	205	193	161
Warren	595	417	575	325	614	360
Washington	572	592	612	558	692	626
Wayne	62	112	62	81	58	69
Wilkes	441	324	421	345	452	293
Wilkinson	331	512	338	513	473	493
Total	43322	46514	41931	43220	47544	44802

Towns over Hill, 3,192; Towns over Clinch, 1,289. Taylor's majority, 2,742. The vote for Clay was 42,100, to 44,177 for Polk—Polk's maj., 2,077.

ALABAMA.

1849—Congress—1847. Pres't—1848.

Dist. & Cos. I.	Alston, Whig.	Sellers, Loco.	Gayle, Whig.	Taylor, Loco.	Taylor.	Cass.
Baldwin	198	192	156	196	100	133
Butler	692	342	673	302	772	277
Clarke	216	610	358	586	120	327
Conecuh	416	343	358	383	426	221
Marengo	681	608	774	565	739	553
Mobile	1343	1195	1230	1117	1319	1073
Monroe	504	343	571	351	479	216
Washington	308	379	238	393	72	85
Wilcox	564	680	592	597	639	479
Total	4922	4691	5050	4490	4666	3364

II.	Hilliard, Whig.	Pugh, Whig.	Hilliard, Whig.	No opposition.		
Barbour	992	934			1205	614
Coffee	302	441			192	174
Covington	231	202			243	92
Dale	400	647			368	555
Henry	407	637			504	496
Macon	1393	672			1464	532
Montgomery	1068	867	1151		1176	669
Pike	1014	870			935	663
Russell	963	658	1234		970	577
Total	6770	5975			7062	4372

III	Hunter, Whig.	Harris, L. F.	No reg. opp.	Harris.		
Autauga	486	622			553	471
Bibb	477	589			474	416
Coosa	620	1020			626	383
Dallas	785	644			360	618
Jefferson	377	594			238	385
Lowndes	301	655			761	434
Perry	826	855			826	631
Shelby	587	532			557	368
Total	4969	5511			4944	4206

IV.	Baldwin, Whig.	Inge, L. F.	Murphy, Whig.	Inge, L. F.		
Fayette	300	1005	255	920	272	841
Greene	1047	783	1069	679	1038	712
Pickens	952	1020	1019	1072	1044	931
Sumter	932	983	1001	1011	820	771
Tuscaloosa	1014	869	1036	858	976	694
Total	4245	4665	4380	4540	4200	3949

V.	Wood, Whig.	Hub'd, L. F.*	Hous'n, L. F.	Hub'd, L. F.		
Franklin	531	999	913	662	510	795
Lauderdale	800	599	1125	332	695	772
Lawrence	552	872	397	971	663	656
Limestone	337	605	795	319	374	333
Marion	140	548	270	maj.	193	514
Morgan	442	557	696	400	361	535
Walker	232	395	550	294	231	333
Total	3085	4575	4746	2928	3027	4433

VI.	Cobb, L.	Clem's, L.	Cobb, L.	Acklen, L.†		
Blount	851	487	347	334	134	526
DeKalb	915	262	526	465	257	650
Jackson	1201	752	1072	625	136	1589
Madison	649	1443	552	762	465	1935
Marshall	851	484	449	431	246	768
St. Clair	915	262	375	180	150	456
Total	4551	3895	3330	2747	1388	5314

VII.	Bradford, Whig.	Bowdon, L.	Bowdon.	Rice, ‡		
Benton	556	1370	1279	739	566	1272
Chambers	1218	731	551	866	1323	689
Cherokee	747	1067	900	513	630	921
Randolph	537	938	838	450	461	770
Talladega	899	844	878	723	869	820
Tallapoosa	938	1032	973	734	972	920
Total	4895	6033	5419	4024	4821	5392

Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no opposition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 548.

* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.

† In Madison, Pope polled 570, and in St. Clair 202, beside 512 in the other counties.

‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 125; Bowdon's maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.

TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS. PRES'T—'48.

Dist. & Cos. I.	Bell.	Wood.	Kaufman.	Fitzpatrick, &c.	Taylor.	Cass.
Anderson	18	130..	320	3....	83	229
Angelina	7	61..	71	1....	29	52
Bowie	7	58..	122	9....		
Cass	92	185..	272	21....	107	223
Cherokee	118	386..	540	11....	110	302
Collin	112	32..	173	....	43	99
Cooke		..	30	....		
Dallas	126	133..	305	8....	57	209
Denton	39	33..	53	....	7	46
Fannin	134	76..	343	....	88	245
Grayson		..		....	47	134
Harrison	113	464..	506	154....	364	381
Henderson	24	125..	121	....	42	68
Hopkins	84	181..	323	....	70	227
Houston	106	207..	237	....	24	161
Hunt	58	55..	154	....	11	66
Jasper	70	65..	132	....	53	113
Jefferson		No returns.				
Kaufman	19	121..	134			
Lamar	264	117..	480	....	186	353
Liberty	40	249..	254	....	68	144
Nacogdoches	53	430..	501	4....	97	313
Newton	21	150..	171	....	20	56
Panola	79	173..	256	6....	43	194
Polk	27	214..	222	....	56	107
Red River	121	142..	440	11....	177	344
Rusk	310	301..	653	36....	202	455
Sabine	2	246..	251	4....	38	181
San Augustine	41	239..	304	12....	70	234
Shelby	89	435..	520	7....	99	336
Smith	76	255..	317	19....	57	144
Titus	136	242..	293	10....	123	296
Tyler	35	152..	168	1....		
Upshur	2	88..	143	5....		
Van Zandt		..	80	....	26	68
Total	2483	5795..	8944	374...	2397	5790

II.	Bell.	Wood.	Howard.	William-son.	Taylor.	Cass.
Austin	195	7..	6	72....	45	175
Bastrop	241	43..	50	135....	42	191
Bexar	690	19..	621	70....	139	332
Brazoria	301	18..	96	70....	83	172
Brazos	54	9..	2	50....		33
Burleson		..	43	85....	9	64
Caldwell	166	35..	86	31....	27	99
Calhoun	102	20..	18	4....	71	76
Cameron	531	262..	725	....		
Colorado	111	7..	32	46....	20	68
Comal	137	54..	131	1....	14	105
De Witt	100	25..	92	28....	16	31
Fayette	362	28..	105	196....	92	175
Fort Bend	201	2..	29	97....	39	135
Galveston	316	165..	214	18....	217	235
Gillespie	203	2..	136	2....		
Goliad	72	9..	31	....	27	34
Gonzales	170	17..	90	28....	58	92
Grimes	75	258..	94	178....	53	186
Guadalupe	142	9..	69	57....	31	72
Harris	316	236..	185	308....	289	443
Hays	44	10..	43	10....	12	43
Jackson	96	6..	10	61....	13	61
Lavaca	54	2..	2	5....	13	34
Leon	49	47..	13	65....	26	142
Limestone	181	47..	24	137....	40	154
Matagorda	73	50..	35	3....	69	79
Medina	45	..	42	8....		45
Milam	205	61..	37	149....	38	119
Montgomery	27	209..	93	126....	59	163
Navarro	239	111..	33	126....	44	124
Nueces	135	126..	134	....	66	56
Refugio	51	5..	36	4....		
Robertson	94	19..		41....	5	57
San Patricio	44	..	48	1....	5	26
Starr	166	61..	110	....		
Travis	324	93..	97	177....	29	249

II. (Continued.)	Bell.	Wood.	Howard.	William-son.	Taylor.	Cass.
Victoria	164	46..	75	34....	37	36
Walker	73	355..	240	66....	119	207
Washington	543	69..	126	434....	123	373
Webb	440	27..		....		
Wharton	76	6..	17	3....	26	51
Williamson	75	10..		....	16	41
Total	7122	2635..	4120	2976...	2112	4378

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 8,674; Mills, 2,632. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer (present incumbent), 10,599; Henderson, 6,913; Johnson, 1,280. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,346 and Ward 5,644 votes. In the IId Congressional District, Pillsbury (the late member, and the Calhoun candidate) received 2,135 and McLeod 721 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1844—Jones, 7,747; Burleson, 5,678; scattering, 47.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1848—PRES'T—1844.

Counties	Whig.	Wilson, Loco.	Roane, Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas		..	80	74..	80	93
Benton	41	116..	90	290..	96	351
Bradley	63	39..	227	124..	144	154
Carroll	47	100..	139	261.	no returns	
Chicot	34	16..	146	110..	210	158
Clark	53	45..	193	223..	174	217
Conway	57	105..	149	171..	167	288
Crawford	185	170..	345	457..	385	565
Crittenden	19	4..	104	63..	109	129
Dallas	81	74..	203	265..	new co.	
Desha	23	23..	203	149..	127	55
Drew	96	63..	198	249..	new co.	
Franklin	45	59..	returns rej.		146	261
Fulton	4	23..	52	93.	no returns	
Greene		..	13	46..	37	206
Hempstead	186	66..	375	330..	314	359
Hot Spring	54	26..	141	178..	120	237
Independence	181	207..	422	408..	278	335
Izard		..	no returns.			
Jackson	46	74..	194	235..	124	184
Jefferson	125	64..	195	177..	130	147
Johnson	93	82..	194	350..	141	431
Lafayette	30	13..	85	98..	31	70
Lawrence	126	141..	239	291..	112	267
Madison	62	130..	87	214..	63	366
Marion	18	18..	49	49.	no returns	
Mississippi		..	118	110.	no returns	
Monroe	40	39..	113	98..	92	73
Montgomery	26	27	ret. rej.	with H. Spring		
Newton	9	60..	2	54..	16	140
Ouachita	249	137..	571	423..	220	184
Perry	11	23..	29	30..	33	65
Phillips	113	56..	no returns.		230	276
Pike	15	61..	67	133.	no returns	
Poinsett		..	44	116..	29	171
Polk	21	62..	17	59.	no returns	
Pope	146	108..	240	292..	241	308
Prairie	31	10..	41	111..	new co.	
Pulaski	229	139..	438	455..	433	528
Randolph	8	85..	50	129..	59	341
Saline	64	85..	147	244..	130	219
Scott	26	55..	61	180..	35	167
Searcy	21	32..	no returns.			
Sevier	18	2..	103	195..	114	301
St. Francis	37	89..	203	260..	99	269
Union	199	233..	553	635..	214	409
Van Buren	48	42..	95	136..	46	121
Washington	167	146..	377	430..	373	729
White	19	37..	43	60..	95	123
Yell	54	94..	137	186..	80	249
Total	3223	3290..	7533	9300..	5504	9546

Roane's majority, 62. Cass's majority, 1,712; Polk's do., 4,042. Vote in 1840 for Harrison, 5,160; Van Buren, 6,766—1836, Harrison, 1,238; Van Buren, 2,400.

KENTUCKY.—[*Official.*]

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos. I.	No opposition.	Boyd, L.	Delany, W.	Boyd, L.	Taylor.	Cass.
Ballard		413	241	374	277	281
Calloway			135	732	227	664
Caldwell		695	662	981	826	841
Crittenden			243	441	342	399
Graves		817	364	999	468	772
Hickman and Fulton		422 / 302	75 / 117	381 / 387	169	353
Hopkins		397	682	877	796	766
Livingston			323	329	403	265
Marshall		498	65	499	120	496
McCracken			300	256	407	308
Trigg		589	493	63	588	632
Union		575	489	526	501	458
Total		5208	4194	7421	5125	6235

II.	Whig.	Johnson, Whig.	Fr. Peyton, W.	Waddill, W.	S. O. Peyton, L.
Breckenridge	697	738	861	587	1006	422
Butler	458	207	299	415	349	204
Christian	1002	501	924	800	1132	786
Daviess	1625	232	772	919	986	605
Edmonson	313	170	183	308	249	209
Grayson	542	367	391	532	507	345
Hancock	332	113	283	209	304	166
Henderson	661	429	551	528	731	559
Meade	659	339	636	265	713	225
Muhlenberg	905	332	570	700	746	437
Ohio	837	400	508	805	718	542
Total	8035	3878	5958	6068	7441	4500

III.	McLean, Whig.	No opposition.	Todd, Whig.	Clarke, Loco.		
Allen	375		304	604	423	553
Barren	1200		941	1185	1462	1048
Hart	471		484	744	586	528
Logan	1295		1190	451	1402	358
Monroe	537		414	589	586	379
Simpson	308		300	491	448	423
Todd	701		547	448	808	409
Warren	794		385	589	1226	603
Total	5681		5065	5291	6941	4306

IV.	Whig.	Buckner, Caldwell, L.	Buckner, W.	James, Loco.		
Adair	448	884	577	365	568	549
Boyle	577	473	674	433	773	347
Casey	585	429	539	338	529	196
Clinton	220	444	247	395	286	294
Cumberland	448	371	577	274	642	153
Greene	568	644	954	1069	517	512
Lincoln	621	557	749	465	832	325
Pulaski	841	1190	803	1174	947	734
Russell	468	339	482	283	519	180
Taylor	306	660		New County.		
Wayne	497	728	575	555	689	405
Total	5579	6719	6177	5791	6302	3605

V.	Thompson, W.	No opposition.	Thompson.	Wickliffe, L.		
Anderson	463		352	614	334	547
Bullitt	439		552	530	499	399
Hardin	1283		1279	861	1239	631
Larue	458		463	437	478	349
Marion	820		824	687	765	629
Mercer	879		855	939	734	1088
Nelson	1146		1184	659	1149	464
Spencer	406		479	508	460	351
Washington	642		791	784	721	678
Total	6586		6779	6019	6379	5136

VI.	Breck, Whig.	Martin, Loco.	Adams, Whig.	Price. Whig.		
Clay	351	321	336	282	377	125
Estill	377	391	422	427	485	238
Floyd	145	690	365	331	260	225
Garrard	942	348	382	1005	1187	191

VI. (Continued.)	Breck, Whig.	Martin, Loco.	Adams, Whig.	Price, Whig.	Taylor.	Cass.
Harlan	396	193	511	74	350	56
Johnson	87	410	104	355	106	214
Knox	510	475	784	210	648	159
Laurel	457	308	421	228	488	145
Letcher	94	222	110	163	No return.	
Madison	1185	555	913	1145	1313	564
Owsley	294	256	265	245	330	248
Perry	140	236	204	164	No return.	
Pike	392	291	360	312	225	140
Rockcastle	495	187	351	300	497	95
Whitley	488	388	745	66	534	93
Total	6353	5271	6303	5307	6850	2493

VII.	Marshall, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	Duncan, Whig.	Meriwether, Loco.		
Carroll	395	446	368	444	433	428
Henry	840	1024	756	1037	827	1022
Jefferson	922	962	1098	1166	1161	970
Louisv'le cy.	2172	1863	2355	1881	2836	2020
Oldham	438	552	464	550	476	488
Shelby	1221	792	1393	831	1434	716
Trimble	273	558	324	568	361	496
Total	6261	6197	6763	6487	7523	6130

VIII.	Morehead, W.	Trabue, N. A.	Morehead.	Trabue, N. A.*		
Bourbon	634	484	763	346	1172	486
Fayette	1009	907	948	676	1541	781
Franklin	967	445	937	182	926	664
Jessamine	496	587	419	321	682	439
Owen	556	977	353	416	533	810
Scott	781	839	291	922	797	734
Woodford	752	376	553	232	778	337
Total	5195	4665	4348	3143	6429	4251

IX.	Houston, Whig.	Mason, Loco.	Cox, Whig.	French, Loco.		
Bath	783	1004	771	987	724	782
Breathitt	126	401	158	382	143	151
Carter	262	715	227	643	243	510
Clark	1024	473	1043	432	1046	319
Fleming	1136	928	1246	968	1159	700
Greenup	605	778	533	594	640	516
Lawrence	474	390	414	400	414	318
Lewis	483	633	526	630	521	566
Morgan	500	825	367	757	413	490
Montgomery	771	680	766	678	688	548
Total	6164	6682	6166	6471	5991	4900

X.	Gaines, Whig.	Stanton, Loco.	Gaines, Whig.	Desha, Loco.		
Boone	968	808	984	818	935	769
Bracken	766	565	790	495	795	472
Campbell	584	794	478	722	511	814
Gallatin	371	415	372	398	360	368
Grant	458	560	434	564	485	529
Harrison	822	940	870	1075	891	896
Kenton	941	1195	912	1055	985	1223
Mason	1350	1001	1534	847	1631	953
Nicholas	767	789	771	782	673	704
Pendleton	373	697	351	616	375	599
Total	7400	7764	7496	7382	7641	7332

Taylor's maj. 17,421. Crittenden's do. for Gov. in '48, 3521.

* Marshall, Loco, 3,037 votes, in 1847, for Congress.

NEW-JERSEY.

1849—LEGISLATURE—1848.

Senate. Whig.	Senate. Loco.	Assembly. Whig.	Assembly. Loco.	Senate. Whig.	Senate. Loco.	Assembly. Whig.	Assembly. Loco.
10	9	33	25	12	7	39	19

Whig majority on joint ballot, 9; do. in 1843, 25.

The aggregate vote in all the counties is greatly reduced, and the contest in a great portion of the State was to a large extent involved in the question of Railroad Monopoly or Anti-Monopoly, and the new Legislature probably contains a majority in favor of the Anti-Monopoly party.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.

Counties and Districts.	Embree, W.	Albertson, L.	Matson, W.	Wright, L.	Cravens, F.S.
I.					
Crawford	600	467	551	497	
Dubois	230	597	191	604	4
Gibson	900	907	875	930	1
Harrison	1220	1047	1269	1059	2
Orange	804	1041	758	1053	2
Perry	619	371	547	331	
Pike	512	563	476	591	
Posey	377	1268	727	1341	
Spencer	655	491	591	534	
Vandenburgh	668	599	597	660	
Warrick	513	915	463	952	4
Total	7598	8271	6985	8602	13
II.	Dunn, W.	Dunham, L.			
Clark	1047	1338	1032	1357	3
Floyd	1052	1195	1056	1194	4
Jackson	556	1091	542	1109	
Jefferson	2130	1371	1958	1499	44
Jennings	970	723	875	739	73
Scott	523	508	525	509	5
Washington	1055	1592	1018	1646	6
Total	7333	7823	7006	8053	135
III.	Jo. Robinson, W.	J. L. Robinson, L.			
Dearborn	1115	1582	1145	1564	8
Decatur	1147	1241	1236	1170	49
Franklin	1209	1299	1217	1239	11
Ohio	414	459	414	458	
Ripley	923	897	963	791	122
Rush	1534	1469	1545	1464	63
Switzerland	1001	1173	988	1184	4
Total	7343	8120	7558	7920	257
IV.	Parker, W.	Julian, F. S.			
Fayette	938	892	1002	889	32
Henry	1441	1373	1437	1287	115
Union	506	738	520	650	124
Wayne	1698	1734	1741	1282	561
Total	4583	4737	4700	4108	832
V.	Herod, W.	Brown, L.			
Bartholomew	997	1075	942	1121	10
Brown	118	513	88	545	
Hamilton	894	834	810	833	215
Hancock	666	805	644	809	29
Johnson	631	1181	643	1243	4
Madison	882	997	821	1018	24
Marion	1920	1776	1848	1917	23
Shelby	934	1356	916	1397	7
Tipton	173	335	170	227	2
Total	7265	8762	7082	9106	319
VI.	Watts, W.	Gorman, L.			
Daviess	762	799	678	826	
Greene	885	1070	819	1142	
Knox	925	664	923	675	
Lawrence	998	997	935	1076	7
Martin	373	523	295	575	
Monroe	775	1047	723	1136	20
Morgan	1142	1234	1109	1262	27
Owen	853	897	798	988	3
Sullivan	483	1235	455	1279	
Total	7196	8166	6640	8959	57
VII.	McGaughey, W.	Cookerly, L.			
Clay	410	739	399	838	
Hendricks	1084	697	1006	774	58
Parke	1435	855	1293	1322	8
Putnam	1663	1109	1599	1558	8
Vermillion	800	714	740	792	4
Vigo	1390	795	1334	970	
Total	6782	4909	6236	6254	78

Counties and Districts.	Lane, Whig.	McDonald, L.	Matson.	Wright.	Cravens.
VIII.					
Boone	808	910	791	914	25
Carroll	719	861	679	868	28
Clinton	764	951	723	974	24
Fountain	876	1167	784	1218	65
Montgomery	1410	1525	1473	1541	43
Howard	493	397	340	425	
Tippecanoe	1323	1171	1234	1204	129
Warren	700	450	662	439	50
Total	7098	7432	6786	7583	364
IX.	Wright, W.	Fitch, L.			
Benton	75	88	75	88	1
Cass	957	911	921	923	39
Elkhart	883	1269	881	1266	6
Fulton	442	453	437	462	
Jasper	219	235	205	232	16
Kosciusko	890	707	874	700	29
Lake	184	270	185	269	
Laporte	1127	957	1102	959	21
Marshall	340	459	329	450	22
Miami	786	852	771	885	28
Porter	376	429	352	418	37
Pulaski	155	246	155	243	
St. Joseph	924	816	903	767	123
Wabash	886	790	833	773	40
White	275	313	265	303	26
Total	8519	8300	8343	8743	338
X.	Kilgore, W.	Harlan, L.			
Adams	332	445	325	455	
Allen	709	964	725	967	3
Blackford	103	308	91	321	3
De Kalb	302	565	298	568	9
Delaware	1105	484	797	754	31
Grant	584	751	631	716	15
Huntington	346	360	351	367	2
Jay	304	346	273	376	36
Lagrange	645	574	622	578	17
Noble	529	656	515	667	8
Randolph	797	752	523	753	318
Steuben	444	424	335	427	112
Wells	269	393	244	403	21
Whitley	308	344	307	346	
Total	6777	7366	6042	7600	575

The Whig vote on Congress is 70,504; Loco vote (including that cast for Julian, a Freesoiler), 74,686—Loco majority, 4,182. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 76,996 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,013 for Cravens, Freesoiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 6,760. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,067; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 66,385 votes for Lieut.-Gov., to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Freesoil, 2,795. In 1846, Dunning, Loco, 62,965; Stevenson, Whig, 59,266, and Harding, Ab., 2,281. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,895; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,521; against, 27,185.

IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District by 658 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 6,142; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,484; John H. Dayton, F. S., 409. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was—for Miller, Whig, 6,591; Thompson, Loco, 6,507—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kanesville, which now constitutes a part of Pottawatamie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Inspectors, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,284; Cass, 6,494; Van Buren, 555. In the IId District, the vote for McKean is 4,818; Patterson, 6,188; Dayton, 155. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,599; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Districts.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
I.	Lea.	Quitman.	Bradford.	Thompson.
Tippah	1001	1674	1051	1630
Tishemingo	734	1432	762	1288
Marshall	1261	1477	1300	1450
De Soto	918	956	929	944
Panola	583	535	580	527
Tunica	23	35	26	30
Lafayette	622	840	651	799
Pontotoc	785	1235	826	1195
Itawamba	593	1318	676	1246
Total	6520	9502	6801	9190
II.			Harris.	Featherston.
Monroe	756	1224	816	1174
Chickasaw	824	1134	826	1136
Yalobusha	749	1008	789	962
Tallahatchie	223	255	229	251
Coahoma	184	149	185	114
Bolivar	30	51	67	47
Sunflower	52	73	54	57
Carroll	791	949	810	859
Choctaw	713	937	743	896
Oktibbeha	370	472	383	450
Lowndes	631	773	736	722
Noxubee	518	589	532	569
Total	5761	7563	6179	7237
III.			Gray.	McWillie.
Attala			573	742
Winston	268	616	451	448
Holmes	578	583	591	577
Washington	92	80	97	71
Issaquena	102	99	108	79
Yazoo	508	531	529	514
Madison	557	509	554	498
Leake	294	396	318	364
Neshoba	237	317	246	310
Lauderdale	371	773	414	732
Kemper	415	739	453	701
Newton			206	314
Scott	128	324	147	322
Rankin	311	461	334	414
Hinds	1014	875	1038	843
Warren	721	523	765	477
Total	5596	6836	6829	7406
IV.			Winans.	Brown.
Clarke	160	439	137	435
Jasper	247	510	264	490
Smith	123	452	117	430
Simpson	195	285	176	292
Copiah	413	753	354	806
Adams	453	448	472	412
Claiborne	385	393	392	389
Jefferson	342	320	327	320
Franklin	215	290	211	280
Lawrence	99	632	78	632
Covington	53	345	52	327
Jones	72	207	55	197
Wayne			68	80
Green			65	170
Perry	131	121	14	136
Marion			64	272
Pike	159	529	97	561
Hinds	348	350	244	396
Wilkinson	414	352	375	368
Hancock	77	276	93	282
Harrison			142	358
Jackson	20	347	23	347
Total	3926	7354	3820	7980
Grand total	21803	30255	22629	31813

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties.	Whig. Brown.	Loco. Trousdale.
EAST TENNESSEE.		
Anderson	661	354
Bledsoe	517	290
Bradley	722	991
Blount	1106	758
Claiborne	670	926
Cocke	871	204
Campbell	426	512
Carter	697	265
Grainger	1101	620
Greene	1027	1672
Hawkins	1113	1349
Hamilton	750	601
Jefferson	1571	309
Johnson	404	112
Knox	2186	572
Meigs	142	577
McMinn	904	1037
Monroe	915	1040
Morgan	215	203
Marion	547	370
Polk	297	540
Roane	936	809
Rhea	292	355
Sevier	895	93
Sullivan	362	1490
Washington	843	1203
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.		
Bedford	1340	1474
Coffee	319	1009
Cannon	431	872
Dickson	342	716
DeKalb	590	592
Davidson	2217	1919
Fentress	125	457
Franklin	362	1200
Giles	1331	1484
Hickman	255	991
Hardin	577	783
Humphreys	278	511
Jackson	1080	960
Lincoln	665	2475
Lawrence	640	662
Marshall	683	1406
Maury	1375	1942
Montgomery	1069	953
Overton	371	1252
Rutherford	1416	1331
Robertson	1165	920
Sumner	777	2100
Smith	2085	782
Stewart	554	736
Van Buren	138	208
White	970	670
Warren	393	1262
Wilson	2160	955
Wayne	665	429
Williamson	1688	792
WEST TENNESSEE.		
Benton	318	454
Carroll	1423	546
Decatur	391	237
Dyer	414	321
Fayette	1064	1046
Gibson	1417	788
Henry	769	1248
Hardeman	637	1035
Henderson	1113	461
Haywood	757	659
Lauderdale	294	288
Madison	1316	721
McNairy	958	925
Obion	405	586
Perry	410	283
Shelby	1453	1405
Tipton	323	511
Weakley	647	1081
Total	60350	61710

Majority for Trousdale, 1,390.

CONGRESS—1849.

	Whig.	Loco.
1	Taylor 5060	Johnson 6068
		Campbell 404
2	Watkins 8025	
	Cocke 4968	
3	Anderson 7256	Lyon 5693
4	Rogers 1239	Savage 4713
		Turney 3777
5	No reg. oppos.	Jones* 6707
6	Buchanan 4802	Thomas 6135
7	Gentry 5766	No reg. oppos.†
8	Cullom 4816	Ewing 4394
9	Morris 4302	I. G. Harris 5333
10	J. W. Harris 5799	Stanton 6250
11	Williams 9244	No opposition.

* We count in the Trousdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loco, had 285 votes in Cannon Co. to 467 for Gentry.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR—1844.

Counties.	Whig.	Collins, L. F.	Dewey, F. S.	Chase.
Brown	115	246		
Crawford, &c.	32	155		
Calumet	117	135		1
Columbia	432	410		
Dane	759	661		86
Dodge	714	1255		112
Fond-du-Lac	389	639		220
Grant	1103	1030		16
Green	324	443		26
Iowa, &c.	655	638		6
Jefferson	649	887		153
Lafayette	416	1094		
Milw'kee cy.	528	1377		112
" co.	190	839		29
Manitowoc	52	256		
Marquette	247	259		180
Portage		m. 47		
Racine	1716	761		899
Rock	1168	604		541
Sauk	226	355		2
Sheboygan	322	635		7
St. Croix, &c.		m. 75		
Walworth	667	646		806
Waukesha	669	1319		371
Washington	208	1610		86
Winnebago	333	318		133
Total	11131	16304		3741

Dewey over all, 1,932.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1849.

	Whig.	Loco.		
1	Watts, 2559	Millson,	2736	
5	Goggin, 3029	Powell,	3136	
6	Botts, 2453	Lee, 317	Seddon,	2344
8	Forbes. 2078	Holladay,	2163	
13	.....	McMullin,	4421	
"	.....	George,	2155	
14	McCormas, 4094	Beale,	4310	
15	Haymond, 2373	Thompson,	2807	

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the XVth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman, Loco, who was elected in April by a small majority over C. W. Russell, Esq., Whig.

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Dist. & Parishes.	Declouet, Whig.	Walker, L.F.	Jackson, Whig.	Lasere, L.F.
I.				
First Munic'y*.	1997	1768..	1677	2011
Third Munc'y*.	733	869..	637	881
Plaquemines...	199	401..	195	403
St. Bernard....	127	117.m.	10	
Total	3056	3156..	2569	3295

II.	Conrad, Whig.	Beatty.
Second Municipality* ...	2284	2491.. 2232 2408
Algiers*.....	66	189.. 63 189
Ascension	302	302.. 302 295
Assumption.....	514	401.. 436 416
Jefferson.....	739	834.. 744 820
Lafourche Interior .	.. 634	135.. 605 159
St. Charles.....	130	50.m. 80
St. James.....	320	157.. 316 143
St. John the Baptist ..	.. 271	182.m. 87
Terrebonne....	339	200.. 344 192
Total	5659	4941.. 5259 4622

III.	Stewart, Whig.	Harman, L.F.
Avoyelles.....	294	439..
Carroll	246	294.. 262 279
Catahoula.....	301	439.. 288 426
Concordia	142	97.. 138 99
E. Baton Rouge	361	438.. 352 424
E. Feliciana ...	323	398.. 327 387
Franklin	114	181.. m. 43
Iberville	396	331.m. 65
Livingston.....	148	233.. m. 76
Madison	227	220..m. 6
Pointe Coupée .	265	380.. m. 104
St. Helena.....	150	240.. 184 199
St. Tammany ..	271	288.. 233 268
Tensas	133	135.. 136 131
Washington ...	95	301.. 147 251
W. Baton Rouge	79	m. .m. 78
W. Feliciana...	177	244.. m. 53
Total	3648	4657.. 2266 2740

IV.	Ogden, Whig.	Morse, L.F.
Bienville	112	273.. 122 276
Bossier.....	116	243.. m. 90
Caddo	287	349.. 293 341
Caldwell	72	147.. m. 65
Calcasieu	84	234.. 74 235
Claiborne.....	204	413.. 234 393
DeSoto	133	313.. m. 50
Jackson	134	263.. m. 40
Lafayette	200	281.. 137 326
Morehouse	196	132.. 194 135
Natchitoches...	337	521.. 347 575
Ouachita	161	218.. 172 110
Rapides.....	325	584.. 333 521
Sabine	245	272.. 254 263
St. Landry.....	999	517.. 928 545
St. Martin	569	219.. 456 333
St. Mary	463	201.. 492 180
Union	243	355.. 285 343
Vermillion.....	164	170.. 140 170
Total	5104	5735.. 4521 4996

Governor, 1845—DeBuys, Whig, 11,101; Johnson, 13,380. At the Presidential election, the vote stood for Taylor, in the 1st Municipality, 1,779: Cass, 1,401—2d do., Taylor, 2,805; Cass, 2,217—3d do., Taylor, 886; Cass, 761—Algiers, Taylor, 81; Cass, 200.

* In the Parish of Orleans.

MICHIGAN.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties.	Littlejohn, F.S. & W.	Barry, Hunker.
Allegan.....	233....	342
Barry	311....	458
Berrien.....	608....	395
Branch	696....	1075
Calhoun	1430....	1957
Cass.....	620....	894
Chippewa	58....	40
Clinton	....m.	23
Eaton	464....	452
Genesee.....	937....	755
Hillsdale	1075....	1260
Ingham.....	....m.	29
Ionia	649....	590
Jackson	1464....	1427
Kalamazoo	819....	843
Kent	646....	744
Lapeer	...m.	100
Lenawee	1794....	1928
Livingston.....	...	372
Mackinaw.....	m.	50

Counties.	Littlejohn.	Barry.
Macomb.....	743....	1176
Monroe.....	611....	883
Oakland	1976....	2481
Ottawa	105....	237
Saginaw.....	...	m 75
St. Clair	521....	734
St. Joseph	859....	1044
Shiawassee.....	...	m. 100
Van Buren.....	394....	473
Washtenaw	2006....	1874
Wayne proper....	981....	1270
Detroit City	713....	1079
Total.....	20718....	25959

OHIO.—Election for a Legislature, and also to fill a vacancy in the VIth (Seneca) Congressional District. Amos E. Wood, Loco, met with no opposition from the Whigs. The vote for a Convention is 145,698, against 51,161. Number of votes cast for Representatives, 235,270. Majority for a Convention, 56,026.

NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The election in this Territory took place on the 4th of June, but the result cannot be regarded as a test of parties, the Whigs permitting the election to go by default, without bringing out a candidate—Samuel R. Thurston (Loco) receiving almost a majority over all the candidates in the field for Delegate to Congress.

J. W. Nesmith, *Whig*	106	Thurston, *Loco*	470
Total Loco vote, 837; do. maj., 731; or all others over Thurston, 3.		C. Lancaster, "	321
		Meek & Griffin, "	46

The Legislature of the Territory assembled at Oregon City on the 16th of July, and organized by the election of Samuel Parker, President of the Council, and A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker of the House; and on the 23th of the same month it adjourned over to the 20th of August, after the adoption of a memorial to Congress upon various subjects connected with the interests of the Territory, such as the granting of land to immigrants, &c. John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, succeeds Gen. Lane as Governor; Gen. E. Hammond, of Ohio, is his Secretary; and William Strong, U. S. Judge.

MINNESOTA.—Henry H. Sibley (Loco) was elected on the 1st of August a Delegate to Congress (without opposition) along with the first Territorial Legislature, but, as party lines were not drawn at this election, no estimate as to the political affinities of the Territorial legislators can be made. It was in session two months and transacted much important business. David Olmsted was President of the Council, and Jos. W. Furber, Speaker of the House. The Territorial Government is composed of Alexander Ramsey, Governor; Charles K. Smith, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, Chief Justice; David Cooper, B. B. Meeker, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, U S. Marshal; Henry L. Moss, U. S. Attorney. Beside these officers (appointees of the President), the Governor has appointed the following:—Lorenzo A. Babcock, of Benton Co., Attorney General; Jonathan E. McKusick, of Washington Co., to be Auditor of Public Accounts; Calvin A. Tuttle, of Ramsey Co., Territorial Treasurer. On the 11th of June a census was taken of the Territory, when it was found there was a white population of 4,680, exclusive of soldiers at the military posts, and the immigration since that time has been at least equal to this estimate. The Indians have a population of 25,000. The Legislature have memorialized Congress for the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi. The Territory covers a vast extent of land (166,000 square miles), sufficient to make four or five States when sufficiently populated.

STATE OF DESERET.—This new applicant for admission into the Union—situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, embracing what is called the Great Basin of North America—adopted quite a liberal Constitution on the 10th of March. Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieut.-Governor; Wm. Richards, Secretary of State; Jos. S. Heywood, Treasurer. On the 5th of July the Legislature met in joint session, and elected Almon W. Babbitt as a Delegate and Representative to Congress. The population is mostly composed of Mormons; they prefer a State Government, and thus relieve the nation of great expense. If Congress ratifies the Constitution of Deseret, two Senators and a Representative will soon be chosen from there.

NEW MEXICO.—Incipient steps have been taken by the inhabitants of this Territory for the formation of a civil government. At a Convention of Delegates from the various counties, on the 28th of September, Hugh N. Smith (formerly a lawyer in Missouri) was chosen a Delegate to Congress. Major Weightman received four votes in the Convention. There are plenty of inhabitants there to form a State, being over 100,000, but they prefer for a while a Territorial to a State Government.

STATE OF CALAFORNIA.—Election Nov. 13, 1849.—Peter H. Burnett, Governor; John McDougall, Lieut. Gov.—Rodman M. Price and Geo. W. Wright, Congressmen. Legislature, Loco.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK

1851

STATE GOVERNMENTS—1851.

States.	Governor.	Term expires.	Salary.	Revenue.	Expendit'es.	State Debt.
MAINE	John Hubbard	Jan. 1852	$1,500	$525,688	$478,802	$979,000
N. HAMPSHIRE	Samuel Dinsmoor	June, '51	1,000	172,056	167,011	———
VERMONT	*Chas. K. Williams*	Oct. '51	750	119,386	111,056	———
MASSACHUS'TS	——— ———	Jan. '52	2,500	1,078,341	1057,407	6,134,556
RHODE ISLAND	*Henry B. Anthony*	May, '51	400	161,648	161,413	———
CONNECTICUT	Thos. H. Seymour	May, '51	1,100	122,347	118,392	———
NEW YORK	*Washington Hunt*	Jan. '53	4,000	992,688	842,316	24,128,945
NEW JERSEY	George F. Fort	Jan. '55	1,600	125,691	126,552	———
PENNSYLVANIA	*Wm. F. Johnston*	Jan. '52	3,000	4,433,688	4,084,722	40,574,413
DELAWARE	William H. Ross	Jan. '55	1,333⅓	32,503	40,242	———
MARYLAND	Enoch L. Lowe	Jan. '54	3,600	1,315,440	1,631,385	16,164,813
VIRGINIA	John B. Floyd	Jan. '52	3,333⅓	———	———	14,400,507
N'TH CAROLINA	David S. Reid	Jan. '53	2,000	251,717	175,402	———
S'TH CAROLINA	John H. Means	Jan. '52	3,500	481.613	418,724	2,310,996
GEORGIA	Geo. W. Towns	Nov. '51	3,000	300,000	290,000	2,023,472
FLORIDA	*Thomas S. Brown*	Oct. '53	1,500	56,834	59,260	———
ALABAMA	Henry W. Collier	Dec. '51	2,500	*568,132	*172,189	11,765,856
MISSISSIPPI	John A. Quitman	Jan. '52	3,000	379,402	284,999	7,271,707
LOUISIANA	Joseph Walker	Jan. '54	6,000	———	———	12,547,000
OHIO	Reuben Wood	Dec. '52	1,200	2,511,119	2,338,136	19,173,223
INDIANA	Joseph A. Wright	Dec. '52	1,300	872,243	1,137,398	8,892.937
ILLINOIS	August's C. French	Jan. '53	1,500	———	———	16,661,795
MICHIGAN	John S. Barry	Jan. '52	1,500	494,165	490,399	2,374,733
WISCONSIN	Nelson Dewey	Dec. '51	1,250	———	———	———
IOWA	Steph. Hempstead	Dec. '54	1,000	37,884	32,514	55,000
KENTUCKY	*J. L. Helm* (Act'g)	Aug. '51	2,500	468,630	447,620	4,497,152
TENNESSEE	William Trousdale	Oct. '51	2,000	*790,693	*802,436	3,337,856
ARKANSAS	John S. Roane	Nov. '52	1,800	47,657	34.974	3,862,172
TEXAS	Peter H. Bell	Dec. '51	2,000	97,211	116,161	7,213,477
MISSOURI	Austin A. King	Dec. '52	2,000	———	———	956,261
CALIFORNIA	Peter H. Burnett	Dec. '51	10,000	1,525,000	700,000	———

The Governors in *italics* above are Whigs; the residue Opposition. * For two years.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE TARIFFS OF '42 AND '46.

THE following statement exhibits the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th June, 1844, '45, '49, and '50, (after deducting the re-exportations), and the amount of duty which accrued in each during the same periods respectively.

ARTICLES.	1844.		1845.		1849.		1850.	
	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.
Woolens	9,408,279	3,313,495	10,504.423	3.731,014	13,505,720	3,726,989	16,900.916	4,682,457
Cottons	13,236.830	4,850,731	13,360.729	4,908.272	15,182,518	3,769.294	19,685,936	4,898,475
Hempen Goods	865,427	213,861	801,661	198.612	460,335	92,067	520,232	104,046
Iron and manuf. of	2,395,860	1,607,113	4,075.142	2,415,003	9,189.743	2,656,923	16,232,013	4,896,604
Sugar	6,397,245	4,597,093	4,049,708	2,555,075	7,576,303	2,272,891	6,332,068	1,899,620
Hemp unmanuf.	261,913	101,338	140,372	55,122	478,232	143,170	574,783	172,435
Salt	892,112	651,881	883,359	678,069	1,424,529	284,906	1,287,518	245,504
Coal	203,681	133,845	187,962	130,221	387,370	116,211	361,855	108,557
Total dollars	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,356	14,671.418	48,204,750	13,162,751	61,835,321	16,980,698

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE U. S.

The following statement exhibits the total value of Imports, and the Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of Specie, during each fiscal year, from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive; and shows also the value of the Domestic and Foreign Exports, exclusive of Specie, and the Tunnage employed during the same period [1843 is for 9 months ending June 30.]

Years.	Total Imports.	Imports consumed, exclusive of specie.	Domest. produce exp'ted exclus. specie.	For'gn Merchandise exp'd exclus. specie.	Total Exports.	Tonnage.
1841	$127,146,177	$114,776.309	$103,636,236	$8,181,235	$121,851,503	$2,130,744
1842	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,799,242	8,078,753	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	64,753,799	37,291,129	77,686,354	5,139,335	84:346,480	2,158,603
1844	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,531,774	6,214,058	111,200,046	2,280,095
1845	117,254,564	105,399,541	98,455,330	7,584,781	114.646,606	2,417,002
1846	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,483,516	2,562,085
1847	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	9,160,754	152,643.622	2,839,046
1848	154,998,928	140,651.902	130,203,709	7,986,802	154,032,131	3 154,042
1849	147,857,439	132.565,108	131,710,081	8,641,091	145,755,820	3,334,015
1850	178,136,318	164,032,033	134,900,232	9,475,493	151,893,720	3,535,454

Moon's Phases.	D	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Ral'eigh.	Charles'n	N.Orl'ns.
Full Moon	8	10 46 mo	10 43 mo	10 31 mo	10 27 mo	10 19 mo	10 12 mo	10 8 mo	9 27 mo
Last Quar.	15	0 44 ev.	0 41 ev.	0 30 ev.	0 25 ev.	0 18 ev.	0 10 ev.	0 6 ev.	11 25 mo
New Moon	22	10 53 mo	10 50 mo	10 38 mo	10 33 mo	10 26 mo	10 19 mo	10 14 mo	9 33 mo
First Quar.	30	8 33 mo	8 30 mo	8 19 mo	8 14 mo	8 7 mo	8 0 mo	7 55 mo	7 14 mo

Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Roches'r N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	High water at N. York. morn	even.	H. w. Bost. even	H. w. Phil. even.	H. w. Ch'n. even.	Sun meri befre	Sun's Dec. south	Moon meri. even	7 St's meri even	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m. s.	d. m	h. m.	h. m.	[peror Russia, d. 1825. Bat. Mentz, 1795.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
1	M	2 14	2 44	5 4	8 4	1 4	10 48	21 47	7 5	10 67	Moon apogee. Low tides. Alexander, em-	7 16	4 23	morn
2	Tu	3 18	3 57	6 17	9 17	2 17	10 25	21 56	7 46	10 53	Jupiter in Libra. Venus in meri. 0 58 ev.	7 17	4 22	0 54
3	W	4 32	5 6	7 26	10 26	3 26	10 1	22 5	8 27	10 49	Moon on equator. Alex. Carroll died, 1815.	7 18	4 22	1 53
4	Th	5 40	6 9	8 29	11 29	4 29	9 37	22 13	9 10	10 45	Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Jupiter in	7 19	4 22	2 53
5	Fr	6 38	7 3	9 23	morn	5 23	9 13	22 21	9 54	10 41	Venus in Scorpio. [meri. 9 47 morn.	7 20	4 22	3 53
6	Sa	7 25	7 43	10 3	0 23	6 3	8 48	22 29	10 41	10 37	Venus in Sagitta. Mars in Cancer.	7 21	4 22	4 46
7	E	8 2	8 20	10 40	1 3	6 40	8 22	22 36	11 30	10 34	Moon conj. Ald. Saturn in meri. 8 43 ev.	7 22	4 22	rises
8	M	8 40	8 59	11 19	1 40	7 19	7 56	22 42	morn	10 30	Venus lowest—dec. 24 deg. 26 m. south.	7 23	4 22	4 42
9	Tu	9 18	9 37	11 57	2 19	7 57	7 29	22 49	0 23	10 26	High tides. Milton born, 1608.	7 24	4 21	5 31
10	W	9 56	10 13	morn	2 57	8 33	7 2	22 54	1 19	10 22	Moon high. Jupiter enters Libra's square.	7 25	4 21	6 27
11	Th	10 32	10 52	0 33	3 33	9 12	6 34	23 0	2 16	10 18	Mars in meri. 3 51 mo. Gay (poet) d. 1782.	7 26	4 21	7 30
12	Fr	11 12	11 34	1 12	4 12	9 54	6 7	23 4	3 12	10 14	Mars conj. moon. Venus conj. Mercury.	7 27	4 22	8 38
13	Sa	11 54	.....	1 54	4 54	10 37	5 38	23 9	4 8	10 10	Saturn in Pisces. Venus in Sagitta.	7 28	4 22	9 49
14	E	0 17	0 41	2 37	5 37	11 28	5 10	23 13	5 2	10 6	Venus in meri. 1 17 ev. Washington d. '99	7 28	4 22	11 2
15	M	1 8	1 36	3 28	6 28	morn	4 41	23 16	5 54	10 2	Venus aphelion. Low tides. Wayne d. '96.	7 29	4 22	morn
16	Tu	2 3	2 36	4 23	7 28	0 23	4 12	23 19	6 45	9 58	Moon perigee. Mars stat. Moon on equat.	7 30	4 22	0 14
17	W	3 9	3 48	5 29	8 29	1 29	3 42	23 22	7 35	9 54	Venus conj. Juno. Mars west of Sickle.	7 30	4 23	1 27
18	Th	4 24	4 58	6 44	9 44	2 44	3 13	23 24	8 25	9 50	Jupit. in meri. 9 3 mo. Lewiston burnt, '13.	7 31	4 23	2 38
19	Fr	5 36	6 10	7 56	10 56	3 56	2 43	23 25	9 17	9 46	Jupit. conj. moon. Saturn in meri. 7 54 ev.	7 32	4 23	3 50
20	Sa	6 39	7 8	8 59	11 59	4 59	2 13	23 27	10 11	9 42	Mercury conj. Venus, and 20 d. 1 m. E. sun.	7 32	4 24	5 2
21	E	7 36	8 0	9 56	ev. 56	5 56	1 43	23 27	11 6	9 39	Mars in merid. 3 12 morn. St. Thomas.	7 33	4 24	sets
22	M	8 26	8 50	10 46	1 46	6 46	1 13	23 27	ev. 2	9 35	Sun enters Sagitta. Winter begins.	7 33	4 25	4 43
23	Tu	9 12	9 36	11 32	2 32	7 32	0 43	23 27	0 57	9 31	Moon low. High tides. Treaty Ghent, '14.	7 33	4 25	5 37
24	W	9 57	10 18	ev. 7	3 7	8 7	0 12	23 26	1 51	9 27	Mercury and Venus conj. moon. Venus in	7 34	4 26	6 36
25	Th	10 38	10 59	0 53	3 58	8 58	after	23 25	2 42	9 23	Venus in Sagitta. Christmas. [mer. 1 31 ev.	7 34	4 27	7 37
26	Fr	11 19	11 38	1 39	4 39	9 39	0 48	23 23	3 31	9 19	Jupit. in Lib. Mars in Cancer. St. Stephen.	7 35	4 27	8 40
27	Sa	11 57	.....	2 17	5 17	10 17	1 17	23 21	4 16	9 15	Mercury in ascend. Node—stationary.	7 35	4 28	9 41
28	E	0 13	0 36	2 56	5 56	10 56	1 47	23 19	4 59	9 11	Jupiter's dec. 15 deg. 42 m. south. Inno-	7 35	4 29	10 41
29	M	0 56	1 16	3 36	6 36	11 36	2 16	23 16	5 41	9 7	Moon apogee. Saturn in Pisces. [cents.	7 35	4 29	11 40
30	Tu	1 38	1 59	4 19	7 19	ev. 19	2 46	23 12	6 22	9 3	Pallas stat. Ceres opp. sun. Moon on equa.	7 36	4 30	morn
31	W	2 23	2 48	5 8	8 8	1 8	3 15	23 8	7 3	8 59	Saturn stat. Low tides. St. Sylvester.	7 36	4 31	0 38

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N.YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so.pt. N.Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHING'N D.C., Maryl'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N.ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets.
	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
1	7 10	4 29	morn	7 5	4 34	morn	7 2	4 36	morn	6 59	4 40	morn	6 52	4 46	mo. 3	6 44	4 55	mo. 6	6 38	5 0	mo 10
2	7 11	4 29	0 55	7 6	4 34	0 56	7 3	4 36	0 57	7 0	4 39	0 57	6 53	4 46	0 59	6 45	4 55	1 1	6 39	5 0	1 3
3	7 12	4 28	1 54	7 7	4 34	1 54	7 4	4 36	1 54	7 1	4 39	1 54	6 54	4 46	1 54	6 45	4 55	1 55	6 40	5 0	1 55
4	7 13	4 28	2 52	7 8	4 33	2 51	7 5	4 36	2 51	7 2	4 39	2 51	6 55	4 46	2 49	6 46	4 55	2 48	6 41	5 0	2 47
5	7 14	4 28	3 52	7 9	4 33	3 50	7 6	4 35	3 49	7 3	4 38	3 48	6 56	4 46	3 45	6 47	4 55	3 43	6 42	5 0	3 40
6	7 15	4 28	4 43	7 10	4 33	4 41	7 7	4 35	4 39	7 4	4 38	4 38	6 57	4 46	4 33	6 48	4 55	4 29	6 42	5 0	4 25
7	7 16	4 28	rises	7 11	4 33	rises	7 8	4 35	rises	7 5	4 38	rises	6 58	4 46	rises	6 48	4 55	rises	6 43	5 0	rises
8	7 17	4 28	4 46	7 12	4 33	4 51	7 9	4 35	4 53	7 6	4 38	4 56	6 59	4 46	5 4	6 49	4 55	5 10	6 44	5 0	5 18
9	7 18	4 28	5 35	7 13	4 33	5 41	7 10	4 35	5 43	7 7	4 38	5 46	6 59	4 46	5 54	6 50	4 55	6 2	6 45	5 1	6 10
10	7 19	4 28	6 31	7 14	4 33	6 37	7 11	4 35	6 39	7 8	4 38	6 42	7 0	4 46	6 50	6 51	4 56	6 58	6 46	5 1	7 6
11	7 20	4 28	7 34	7 15	4 33	7 39	7 11	4 35	7 41	7 9	4 38	7 43	7 1	4 46	7 51	6 52	4 56	7 58	6 47	5 1	8 6
12	7 21	4 28	8 41	7 15	4 33	8 45	7 12	4 35	8 47	7 10	4 39	8 50	7 2	4 46	8 56	6 52	4 56	9 2	6 47	5 1	9 9
13	7 22	4 28	9 52	7 16	4 33	9 55	7 13	4 36	9 56	7 10	4 39	9 58	7 3	4 46	10 3	6 53	4 56	10 8	6 48	5 2	10 13
14	7 22	4 28	11 3	7 17	4 34	11 5	7 14	4 36	11 6	7 11	4 39	11 7	7 4	4 46	11 11	6 54	4 56	11 14	6 49	5 2	11 17
15	7 23	4 28	morn	7 17	4 34	morn	7 14	4 36	morn	7 11	4 39	morn	7 5	4 47	morn	6 54	4 56	morn	6 49	5 2	morn
16	7 24	4 29	0 15	7 18	4 34	0 16	7 15	4 36	0 16	7 12	4 39	0 17	7 5	4 47	0 18	6 55	4 57	0 19	6 50	5 2	0 21
17	7 24	4 29	1 26	7 18	4 34	1 26	7 16	4 37	1 26	7 12	4 40	1 26	7 6	4 48	1 26	6 55	4 57	1 25	6 50	5 3	1 25
18	7 25	4 29	2 36	7 19	4 35	2 35	7 16	4 37	2 34	7 13	4 40	2 33	7 6	4 48	2 31	6 56	4 57	2 29	6 51	5 3	2 27
19	7 25	4 30	3 48	7 19	4 35	3 45	7 17	4 37	3 44	7 13	4 40	3 43	7 7	4 49	3 39	6 56	4 58	3 35	6 52	5 3	3 31
20	7 26	4 30	4 59	7 20	4 36	4 55	7 18	4 38	4 54	7 14	4 41	4 52	7 7	4 49	4 46	6 57	4 58	4 41	6 52	5 4	4 35
21	7 26	4 30	sets	7 20	4 36	sets	7 18	4 38	sets	7 14	4 41	sets	7 8	4 50	sets	6 57	4 58	sets	6 53	5 4	sets
22	7 26	4 31	4 47	7 21	4 37	4 52	7 19	4 39	4 55	7 15	4 42	4 58	7 8	4 50	5 6	6 58	4 59	5 14	6 53	5 4	5 22
23	7 27	4 32	5 41	7 21	4 37	5 46	7 19	4 39	5 48	7 15	4 42	5 51	7 9	4 51	6 0	6 58	4 59	6 8	6 54	5 5	6 16
24	7 27	4 32	6 40	7 22	4 38	6 45	7 20	4 40	6 47	7 16	4 43	6 50	7 9	4 51	6 58	6 59	5 0	6 57	6 54	5 5	7 13
25	7 28	4 33	7 40	7 22	4 38	7 45	7 20	4 41	7 47	7 16	4 43	7 49	7 9	4 52	7 56	6 59	5 0	8 2	6 55	5 6	8 9
26	7 29	4 34	8 42	7 23	4 39	8 46	7 20	4 41	8 47	7 17	4 43	8 50	7 9	4 52	8 55	7 0	5 1	9 0	6 55	5 6	9 6
27	7 29	4 34	9 45	7 23	4 39	9 45	7 21	4 42	9 46	7 17	4 44	9 48	7 9	4 53	9 52	7 0	5 2	9 56	6 56	5 7	10 0
28	7 29	4 35	10 42	7 24	4 40	10 44	7 21	4 42	10 44	7 18	4 45	10 45	7 10	4 53	10 48	7 1	5 2	10 50	6 56	5 8	10 53
29	7 29	4 36	11 41	7 24	4 40	11 41	7 21	4 43	11 42	7 18	4 45	11 42	7 10	4 54	11 43	7 1	5 3	11 44	6 57	5 9	11 45
30	7 30	4 37	morn	7 25	4 41	morn	7 21	4 44	morn	7 19	4 46	morn	7 10	4 55	morn	7 2	5 4	morn	6 57	5 10	morn
31	7 30	4 38	0 38	7 25	4 42	0 38	7 22	4 45	0 38	7 19	4 48	0 38	7 11	4 56	0 37	7 2	5 5	0 36	6 58	5 10	0 36

Dec. 1, Bat. Austerlitz, 1805. *Dec. 2, Mariner's compass invented*, 1300. *Dec. 5, Macbeth killed*, 1056. *Dec. 6, St. Nicholas; V. Buren b.* 1782. *Dec. 12, Cromwell declared protector*, 1653. *Dec. 13, Dr. Johnson d.* 1784. *Dec. 27, St. John d.* 100.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York. *President of the United States*..Salary $25,000

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of State*.....	Salary	$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*.....	"	6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Interior*.....	"	6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, *Secretary of War*.....	"	6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, *Secretary of the Navy*.....	"	6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, *Postmaster-General*.....	"	6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, *Attorney-General*.....	"	4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*..... Salary $5,000.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	*Associate Justice.*	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	*Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hamp.	" "
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylva.,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 3, 1849....Adjourned September 30, 1850.
SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 2, 1850.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs 25; Locos 35; Free Soilers 2.]

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1855..William Rufus King.

ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.

CALIFORNIA.
*1851..John C. Fremont,
*1855..William M. Gwin.

CONNECTICUT.
1851..*Roger S. Baldwin*,
*1855..*Truman Smith.*

DELAWARE.
1851..*John Wales*,
1853..*Presley Spruance.*

FLORIDA.
1851..David Levy Yulee,
*1855..*Jackson Morton.*

GEORGIA.
1853..*John Macpherson Berrien*,
*1855..*William C. Dawson.*

INDIANA.
1851..Jesse D. Bright,
*1855..James Whitcomb.

ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglass,
*1855..James Shields.

IOWA.
1853..Geo. Washington Jones,
1855..Augustus Cæsar Dodge.

KENTUCKY.
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*,
*1855..*Henry Clay.*

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
*1855..Pierre Soulé.

MAINE.
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
1853..James W. Bradbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.
†1851..*Robert C. Winthrop*,
1853..*John Davis.*

MARYLAND.
*1851..*Thomas G. Pratt*,
1855..*James A. Pearce.*

MICHIGAN.
1851..Lewis Cass,
1853..Alpheus Felch.

MISSISSIPPI.
1857..Jefferson Davis,
1853..Henry Stuart Foote.

MISSOURI.
1851..Thomas Hart Benton,
1855..David R. Atchison.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN PARKER HALE,
*1855..Moses Norris, jr.

NEW YORK.
1851..Daniel S. Dickinson,
*1855..*William Henry Seward.*

NEW JERSEY.
1851..*William L. Dayton*,
1853...*Jacob W. Miller.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*,
1855..*George E. Badger.*

OHIO.
†1851..*Thomas Ewing*,
*1855..SALMON P. CHASE.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1851..Daniel Sturgeon,
*1855..*James Cooper.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1851..*Albert C. Greene*,
1853..*John H. Clarke.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
†1853..R. Barnwell Rhett,
1855..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.
1851..Hopkins L. Turney,
1853..*John Bell.*

TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1853..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.
1851..*Samuel S. Phelps*,
1855..*William Upham.*

VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
‡1851..Henry Dodge.
1855..Isaac P. Walker.

* Had not seats in the XXXth Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.
‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

HOWELL COBB, GA., Speaker.

ALABAMA.
1 *William J. Alston,*
2 *Henry W. Hilliard,**
3 Sampson W. Harris,*
4 Samuel W. Inge,*
5 David Hubbard,
6 W. R. W. Cobb,*
7 Frank. W. Bowdon.*

ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson.*

CONNECTICUT.
1 Loren P. Waldo,
2 WALTER BOOTH,
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,
4 *Thomas B. Butler.*

CALIFORNIA.
Edward Gilbert,
Geo. W. Wright.

DELAWARE.
*John W. Houston.**

FLORIDA.
*Edward C. Cabell.**

GEORGIA.
1 Joseph W. Jackson.
2 Marshall J. Welborn,
3 *Allen F. Owen,*
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*
5 Thomas C. Hackett,
6 Howell Cobb,*
7 *Alex'r H. Stephens,**
8 *Robert Toombs.**

ILLINOIS.
1 William H. Bissell,
2 Jno. A. McClernand,*
3 Timothy R. Young,*
4 John Wentworth,*
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*
6 *Edward D. Baker,*
7 Thomas L. Harris.

INDIANA.
1 Nathaniel Albertson,
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,
3 John L. Robinson,*
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,
5 William J. Brown,
6 Willis A. Gorman,
7 *Edw. W. McGaughey,*
8 Joseph E. McDonald,
9 Graham N. Fitch,
10 Andrew J. Harlan.

IOWA.
1 *Daniel F. Miller,*
2 Shepherd Leffler.

KENTUCKY.
1 Linn Boyd,*
2 *James L. Johnson,*
3 *Finis E. McLean,*
4 George A. Caldwell,
5 *John B. Thompson,**
6 *Daniel Breck,*
7 *Humphrey Marshall,*
8 *Charles S. Morehead,**
9 John C. Mason,
10 Richard H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.
1 Emile La Sere,*
2 *Henry A. Bullard,*
3 Alex. G. Penn,
4 Isaac E. Morse.*

MAINE.
1 Elbridge Gerry,
2 Nathan. S. Littlefield.
3 *John Otis,*
4 *Rufus K. Goodenow,*
5 Cullen Sawtelle,
6 Charles Stetson,
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.
1 *Richard I. Bowie,*
2 William T. Hamilton,
3 Edward Hammond,
4 Robert M. McLane,*
5 *Alexander Evans,**
6 *John B. Kerr.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Samuel A. Eliot,*
2 Vacancy,
3 *James H. Duncan,*
4 Vacancy,
5 CHARLES ALLEN,
6 *George Ashmun,**
7 *Julius Rockwell,**
8 *Horace Mann,** [F. S.]
9 *Orin Fowler,*
10 *Joseph Grinnell.**

MICHIGAN.
1 Alexander W. Buel,
2 *Wm. Sprague,* [F. S.]
3 Kinsley S. Bingham.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 Jacob Thompson,*
2 Win. S. Featherston,*
3 William McWillie,
4 Albert G. Brown.*

MISSOURI.
1 James B. Bowlin,*
2 William V. N. Bay,
3 James S. Green.*
4 Willard P. Hall,*
5 John S. Phelps.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1 AMOS TUCK,*
2 Charles H. Peaslee,*
3 Geo. W. Morrison,†
4 Harry Hibbard,

NEW-JERSEY.
1 *Andrew K. Hay,*
2 *William A. Newell,**
3 Isaac Wildrick,
4 *John Van Dyke,**
5 *James G. King.*

NEW-YORK.
1 *John A. King,*
2 *David A. Bokee,*
3 *J. Phillips Phœnix,*
4 *Walter Underhill,*
5 *George Briggs,*
6 *James Brooks,*
7 *William Nelson.**
8 *Ransom Halloway,*
9 *Thomas McKissock,*
10 *Herman D. Gould,*
11 *Peter H. Silvester,**
12 *Gideon O. Reynolds,**
13 *John L. Schoolcraft,*
14 *George R. Andrews,*
15 *John R. Thurman,*
16 *Hugh White,**
17 *Henry P. Alexander,*
18 PRESTON KING,
19 *Charles E. Clarke,*
20 *Orsamus B. Matteson,*
21 Hiram Walden,
22 *Henry Bennett,*
23 *William Duer,**
24 *Daniel Gott,**
25 *Harmon S. Conger,**
26 *William T. Jackson,*
27 *William A. Sackett,*
28 *A. M. Schermerhorn,*
29 *Robert L. Rose,**
30 *David Rumsey,* jr.*
31 *Elijah Risley,*
32 *Elbr'ge G. Spaulding,*
33 *Harvey Putnam,**
34 *Lorenzo Burrows,*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *Thos. L. Clingman,**
2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,*
3 *Edmund Deberry,*
4 *Aug. H. Shepperd,**
5 Abra'm W. Venable,*
6 William S. Ashe,
7 John R. J. Daniel,*
8 *Edward Stanly,*
9 *Daniel Outlaw.**

OHIO.
1 David T. Disney,
2 *L. D. Campbell,* [F. S.]
3 *Robert C. Schenck,**
4 *Moses B. Corwin,*
5 Emery D. Potter,
6 Vacancy,
7 Jonathan D. Morris,*
8 *John L. Taylor,**
9 Edson B. Olds,
10 Charles Sweetser,
11 John K. Miller,*
12 *Samuel F. Vinton,**
13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,
14 *Nathan Evans,**
15 *W. F. Hunter,* [F. S.]
16 Moses Hoagland,
17 Joseph Cable,
18 David K. Cartter,
19 *John Crowell,* [F. S.]
20 JOSH. R. GIDDINGS.*
21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Lewis C. Levin.** [Nat.
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,*
3 *Henry D. Moore,*
4 John Robbins, jr.
5 *John Freedley,**
6 Thomas Ross,
7 *Jesse C. Dickey,*
8 *Thaddeus Stevens,*
9 William Strong,*
10 Milo M. Dimmick,
11 Vacancy,
12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F. S.]
13 *Joseph Casey,*
14 *Charles W. Pitman,*
15 Joel B. Danner,
16 Jas. X. McLanahan,
17 *Samuel Calvin.*
18 *Andrew Jackson Ogle,*
19 Job Mann,*
20 *Robert R. Reed,*
21 *Moses Hampton,**
22 JOHN W. HOWE,
23 Jas. Thompson,*
24 Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 *George G. King,*
2 *Nathan F. Dixon.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Daniel Wallace,*
2 James L. Orr,
3 Jos. A. Woodward,*
4 John McQueen,
5 Armistead Burt,*
6 Isaac E. Holmes,
7 William F. Colcock.

TENNESSEE.
1 Andrew Johnson,*
2 *Albert G. Watkins,*
3 *Josiah M. Anderson,*
4 John H. Savage,
5 George W. Jones,*
6 James H. Thomas,*
7 *Meredith P. Gentry,**
8 Andrew Ewing,
9 Isham G. Harris,
10 Fred'c P. Stanton,*
11 *Christop. H. Williams.*

TEXAS.
1 David S. Kaufman,*
2 Volney E. Howard.

VERMONT.
1 *William Henry,**
2 *William Hebard,*
3 *James Meacham,*
4 Lucius B. Peck.*

VIRGINIA.
1 John S. Millson,
2 Richard K. Meade,*
3 Thomas H. Averett,
4 Thomas S. Bocock,*
5 Paulus Powell,
6 James A. Seddon,
7 Thomas H. Bayly,*
8 Alex. R. Holladay,
9 *Jeremiah Morton,*
10 Richard Parker,
11 James McDowell,*
12 Hen. A. Edmundson,
13 Fayette McMullen,
14 James M. H. Beale,
15 *Thomas S. Haymond.*

WISCONSIN.
1 CHARLES DURKEE,
2 *Orsamus Cole,*
3 James D. Doty.

DELEGATES.
Oregon—S. R. Thurston.
Minnesota—H. H. Sibley.

[Whigs in *Italics;* Locos in Roman; Freesoilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. * Members who sat in the XXXth Congress, total 83. † Seat contested. Whigs 105; Opposition 115; Free Soilers 9. Vacancies 4.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	*W.*	*L.*	*States.*	*W.*	*L.*	*States.*	*W.*	*L.*	*States.*	*W.*	*L.*	*States.*	*W.*	*L.*
Alabama	2	5	Illinois	1	6	Maryland	3	3	New-Jersey	4	1	S. Carolina	—	7
Arkansas	—	1	Indiana	1	9	Massachusetts	7	—	New-York	32	2	Tennessee	4	7
Connecticut	1	3	Iowa	1	1	Michigan	1	2	N. Carolina	6	3	Texas	—	2
Delaware	1	—	Kentucky	6	4	Mississippi	—	4	Ohio	8	10	Vermont	3	1
Florida	1	—	Louisiana	1	3	Missouri	—	5	Pennsylvania	13	10	Virginia	2	13
Georgia	3	5	Maine	2	5	N.-Hampshire	1	3	Rhode-Island	2	—	Wisconsin	1	2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Tuck and Howe among the Whigs.

MILEAGE OF XXXIst CONGRESS.

First Session.

THE Committee on Mileage find the following Members of the House of Representatives of the United States to be entitled to Mileage for the number of miles opposite their reepective names:—

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Nathaniel Albertson, Ind	998	$798.40
Henry P. Alexander, N. Y	450	360.00
Charles Allen, Mass	420	336.00
William J. Alston, Ala	1287	1029.60
Josiah M. Anderson, Tenn	1022	817.60
George R. Andrews, N. Y	536	428 80
William S. Ashe, N. C	380	304.00
George Ashmun, Mass	408	326 40
Thomas H. Averett, Va	325	260.00
Edward D. Baker, Ill	2040	1632.00
William V. N. Bay, Mo	1592	1273.60
Thomas H. Bayly, Va	327	261.60
James M. H. Beale, Va	508	406.40
Henry Bennett, N. Y	508	406.40
Kinsley S. Bingham, Mich	1121	896.80
William H. Bissell, Ill	1544	1235.20
Thomas S. Bocock, Va	258	206.40
David A. Bokee, N. Y	228	182.40
Walter Booth, Conn	321	256 80
Franklin W. Bowdon, Ala	1148	918.40
Richard J. Bowie, Md	16	12.80
James B. Bowlin, Mo	1540	1232.00
Linn Boyd, Ky	1382	1105.60
Daniel Breck, Ky	962	769.60
George Briggs, N. Y	226	180.80
James Brooks, N. Y	226	180 80
Albert G. Brown, Miss	2330	1864.00
William J. Brown, Ind	989	791.20
Alexander W. Buel, Mich	1081	864.80
Lorenzo Burrows, N. Y	659	527.20
Armistead Burt, S. C	740	592.00
Chester Butler, Penn	274	219.20
Thomas B. Butler, Conn	272	217.60
E. Carrington Cabell, Fla	1259	1007.20
Joseph Cable, Ohio	430	344.00
George A. Caldwell, Ky	1070	856.00
Joseph P. Caldwell, N. C	447	357.60
Samuel Calvin, Pa	280	224.00
Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio	844	675 20
David K. Cartter, Ohio	469	375.20
Joseph Casey, Pa	282	225 60
Joseph R. Chandler, Pa	137	109.60
Charles E. Clarke, N. Y	546	436.80
Chauncey F. Cleveland, Ct	380	304.00
Thomas L. Clingman, N. C.	587	469.60
Howell Cobb, Ga	805	644.00
Williamson R.W. Cobb, Ala	1300	1040.00
William F. Colcock, S. C	654	523.20
Orsamus Cole, Wis	1935	1548.00
Harmon S. Conger, N. Y	559	447.20
Charles M. Conrad, La	2357	1885.60
Moses B. Corwin, Ohio	901	720.80
John Crowell, Ohio	885	708.00
John R. J. Daniel, N. C	225	$180.00
Edmund Deberry, N. C	468	374 40
Jesse C. Dickey, Pa	102	81.60
Milo M. Dimmick, Pa	220	176.00
David T. Disney, Ohio	822	657 60
Nathan F. Dixon, R. I	360	288.00
James Duane Doty, Wis	1865	1492.00
William Duer, N. Y	556	444 80
James H. Duncan, Mass	495	396.00
Cyrus L. Dunham, Ind	1013	810.40
Charles Durkee, Wis	1795	1436.00
Henry A. Edmundson, Va	339	271.20
Alexander Evans, Md	91	72.80
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass	462	369 60
Nathan Evans, Ohio	478	382 40
Andrew Ewing, Tenn	1121	896.80
Winfield S. Featherston, Miss	1645	1316.00
Graham N. Fitch, Ind	1293	1034.40
Orin Fowler, Mass	438	350.40
John Freedly, Pa	154	123.20
Thomas J. D. Fuller, Me	832	665 60
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn	1142	913.60
Elbridge Gerry, Me	632	505.60
Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio	850	680.00
Edward Gilbert, Cal	4290	3432.00
Alfred Gilmore, Pa	393	314.40
Rufus K. Goodenow, Me	622	497.60
Willis A. Gorman, Ind	1016	812.80
Daniel Gott, N. Y	538	430.40
Herman D. Gould, N. Y	452	361.60
James S. Green, Mo	1720	1376.00
Joseph Grinnell, Mass	463	370.40
Thomas C. Hackett, Ga	1118	894.40
Willard P. Hall, Mo	2090	1672.00
Ransom Halloway, N. Y	320	256 00
William T. Hamilton, Md	110	88 00
Edward Hammond, Md	41	32.80
Moses Hampton, Pa	341	272.80
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga	963	770.40
Andrew J. Harlan, Ind	1114	891.20
John H. Harmanson, La	2524	2019.20
Isham G. Harris, Tenn	1401	1120.80
Sampson W. Harris, Ala	1084	867.20
Thomas L. Harris, Ill	1650	1320.00
Andrew K. Hay, N. J	161	128.80
Thomas S. Haymond, Va	316	252.80
William Hebard, Vt	644	515 20
William Henry, Vt	575	460.00
Harry Hibbard, N. H	658	526.40
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala	1078	862.40
Moses Hoagland, Ohio	499	399.20
Alexander R. Holliday, Va	103	82.40
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C	554	443.20
John W. Houston, Del	200	160.00
Volney E. Howard, Texas	3000	2400.00
John W. Howe, Pa	471	376.80
David Hubbard, Ala	1300	1040.00

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
William F. Hunter, Ohio	476	$380.80
Samuel W. Inge, Ala	1600	1280.00
Joseph W. Jackson, Ga	714	571.20
William T. Jackson, N. Y	530	424.00
Andrew Johnson, Tenn	863	690 40
James L. Johnson, Ky	1130	904 00
Robert W. Johnston, Ark	2000	1600.00
George W. Jones, Tenn	1215	972.00
George W. Julian, Ind	890	712.00
David S. Kaufman, Texas	2457	1965.60
John B. Kerr, Md	166	132.80
Daniel P. King, Mass	483	386.40
George G. King, R. I	419	335.20
James G. King, N. J	230	184.00
John A. King, N. Y	238	190.40
Preston King, N. Y	610	488.00
Emile La Sere, La	2357	1885 60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa	1830	1464 00
Lewis C. Levin, Pa	137	109.60
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Me	612	489.60
Horace Mann, Mass	465	372.00
Job Mann, Pa	228	182.40
Humphrey Marshall, Ky	970	776 00
John C. Mason, Ky	826	660.80
Orsamus B. Matteson, N. Y.	482	385.60
John A. McClernand, Ill	1243	994.40
Joseph E. McDonald, Ind	1131	904.80
James McDowell, Va	292	233 60
Edw'rd W. McGaughey, Ind.	1186	948.80
Thomas McKissock, N. Y	295	236.00
James X. McLanahan, Pa	130	104.00
Robert M. McLane, Md	41	32.80
Finis E. McLean, Ky	1130	904.00
Fayette McMullen, Va	544	435.20
John McQueen, S. C. (148 miles deduct'd at his req'st)	660	409.60
William McWillie, Miss	2063	1650.40
James Meacham, Vt	554	443.20
Richard K. Meade, Va	154	123.20
John K. Miller, Ohio	571	456.80
John S. Millson, Va	237	189.60
Henry D. Moore, Pa	137	109 60
Charles S. Morehead, Ky	972	777.60
Jonathan D. Morris, Ohio	851	680.80
Isaac E. Morse, La	2650	2120.00
Jeremiah Morton, Va	100	80.00
William Nelson, N. Y	284	227.20
Henry Nes, Pa	100	80.00
William A. Newell, N. J	200	160.00
Andrew J. Ogle, Pa	246	196.80
Edson B. Olds, Ohio	490	392.00
James L. Orr, S. C	790	632.00
John Otis, Me	640	512.00
David Outlaw, N. C	338	270.40
Allen F. Owen, Ga	952	761.60
Richard Parker, Va	130	104.00
Charles H. Peaslee, N. H	539	431.20
Lucius B. Peck, Vt	650	520.00
John S. Phelps, Mo	1877	1501.60
J. Phillips Phœnix, N. Y	226	180.80
Charles W. Pitman, Pa	230	184.00
Emery D. Potter, Ohio	1020	816.00

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Paulus Powell, Va	260	$208.00
Harvey Putnam, N. Y	671	536.80
Robert R. Reed, Pa	301	240.80
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y	407	325.60
William A. Richardson, Ill	1740	1392.00
Elijah Risley, N. Y	745	596.00
John Robbins, Jr. Pa	137	109.60
John L. Robinson, Ind	910	728.00
Julius Rockwell, Mass	395	316.00
Joseph M. Root, Ohio	952	761.60
Robert L. Rose, N. Y	613	490.40
Thomas Ross, Pa	167	133.60
David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y	546	436.80
William A. Sackett, N. Y	565	452.00
John H. Savage, Tenn	1187	949.60
Cullin Sawtelle, Me	689	551.20
Robert C. Schenck, Ohio	872	697.60
Abra'm M. Schermerhorn, N.Y.	625	500.00
John L. Schoolcraft, N. Y	376	300.80
James A. Seddon, Va	132	105.60
Augustine H. Shepperd, N. C.	400	320.00
Peter H. Silvester, N. Y	365	292.00
Elbridge G. Spalding, N. Y	700	560.00
William Sprague, Mich	1226	980.80
Edward Stanly, N. C	330	264.00
Frederick P. Stanton, Tenn.	1607	1285.60
Richard H. Stanton, Ky	785	628.00
Alexander H. Stephens, Ga.	755	604.00
Thaddeus Stevens, Pa	125	100.00
Charles Stetson, Me	702	561.60
William Strong, Pa	195	156.00
Charles Sweetser, Ohio	488	390.40
John L. Taylor, Ohio	658	526.40
James H. Thomas, Tenn	1162	929.60
Jacob Thompson, Miss	1650	1320.00
James Thompson, Pa	786	628.80
John B. Thompson, Ky	934	747.20
William Thompson, Iowa	1868	1494.40
John R. Thurman, N. Y	466	372.80
Robert Toombs, Ga	773	618.40
Amos Tuck, N. H	513	410.40
Walter Underhill, N. Y	226	180.80
John Van Dyke, N. J	200	160.00
Abraham W. Venable, N. C.	295	236.00
Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio	512	409.60
Hiram Walden, N. Y	412	329.60
Loren P. Waldo, Conn	360	288.00
Daniel Wallace, S. C	759	607.20
Albert G. Watkins, Tenn	600	480.00
Marshall J. Welborn, Ga	984	787.20
John Wentworth, Ill	1806	1444.80
Hugh White, N. Y	391	312.80
William A. Whittlesey, Ohio	516	412.80
Isaac Wildrick, N. J	313	250.40
Christop'r H. Williams, Tenn.	1513	1210.40
David Wilmot, Pa	523	418.40
James Wilson, N. H	550	440.00
Robert C. Winthrop, Mass	462	369.60
Amos E. Wood, Ohio	1048	838.40
Joseph A. Woodward, S. C	709	567.20
George W. Wright, Cal	4290	3432.00
Timothy R. Young, Ill	1202	961.60

DELEGATES.

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Henry H. Sibley, Min.	2350	$1880.00
Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon, (mileage limited to $2500, by act of Congress of August 14, 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon.) (Bro't under general law by act of September, 1850.) The Committee allow him	4315	3452.00

Our former publication of the Mileage of the last (XXXth) Congress, with the miles assumed to have been travelled, in contrast with the actual distance by the nearest post-route from each Member's residence to the Capitol, to which was appended a column showing how much would have been saved to the Treasury by computing Mileage uniformly on the most direct mail-routes, was regarded as personal by many Members, and as impelled by an unfriendly spirit. The fact was not so. We only wished to set fully and clearly before the public what seemed to us a very gross wrong—an abuse which needed but exposure to insure its correction. We trust that correction can not long be deferred, although an effort to secure it by the present House, was defeated by the pertinacious resistance of the Senate.

In the foregoing table, we have avoided all plausible occasion for complaint or offense. We have simply transcribed from the official records in the Treasury Department the amount of Mileage awarded to each Member of the present House at its first (long) session, with the number of miles which he was assumed to live from Washington, and for which eighty cents per mile (forty each way) were allowed him as expenses of traveling. We have not contrasted them with the actual number of miles by the most direct mail-route, but each reader who pleases may do so very nearly by the help of the Whig Almanac for last year.

A simple comparison of the amounts charged by different Members from the same State will develop the most glaring inequalities. Probably no part of Ohio, for instance, is 150 miles further from Washington than any other part, and yet some Members from that State receive Mileage for 500 miles more than others. See likewise the great disparity between the charges of the several Members from Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. The charges of the Members and Delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, California and Oregon, are most instructive. People of the United States! this Mileage business ought to be overhauled and corrected, and *you* must take hold of it! Congress will act efficiently upon it whenever it shall be understood that it *must*. Shall not that be soon?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

XXXIID CONGRESS—INCOMPLETE.

MISSOURI.
1 *John F. Darby,*
2 *Gilchrist Porter,*
3 *John G. Miller,*
4 Willard P. Hall,
5 John S. Phelps.

IOWA.
1 Lincoln Clark,
2 Bernhart Henn.

VERMONT.
1 *Ahiman L. Miner,*
2 *William Hebard,*
3 *James Meacham,*
4 Thomas Bartlett, jr.

MAINE.
1 Moses McDonald,
2 John Appleton,*
3 *Robert Goodenow,*
4 Charles Andrews,
5 Ephraim K. Smart,
6 *Israel Washburn,* jr.
7 T. J. D. Fuller.

FLORIDA.
Edward C. Cabell.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 David Wallace,
2 James L Orr,
3 Jos. L. Woodward,
4 John McQueen,
5 Armistead Burt,
6 William Aiken,
7 William F. Colcock.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,*
3 *Henry D. Moore,*
4 John Robbins, jr.,
5 John McNair,
6 Thomas Ross,
7 Dr. J. A. Morrison,
8 *Thaddeus Stevens,*
9 J. Glancy Jones,
10 Milo M. Dimmick,
11 *Henry M. Fuller,*
12 Galusha A. Grow,
13 James Gamble,
14 *T. M. Bibighaus,*
15 William H. Kurtz,
16 Jas. X. McLanahan,
17 Andrew Parker,
18 G. L. Dawson,
19 *J. H. Kuhns,*
20 *John Allison,*
21 *Thomas M. Howe,*
22 *J. W. Howe,*
23 C. B. Curtis,
24 Alfred Gilmore.

OHIO.
1 David T. Disney,
2 *L. D. Campbell,*
3 *Hiram Bell,*
4 *Benjamin Stanton,*
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Frederick E. Green,
7 E. M. Ellsberry,
8 *John L. Taylor,*
9 Edson B. Olds,
10 Charles Sweetser,
11 George H. Busby,
12 *John Welsh,*
13 James M. Gaylord,
14 *Alexander Harper,*
15 *William F. Hunter,*
16 *John Johnson,*
17 Joseph Cable,
18 David K. Cartter,
19 *Eben Newton,*
20 *Josh. R. Giddings,* F. S.
21 N. S. Townshend, F. S.

NEW-YORK.
1 John G. Floyd,
2 *Obadiah Bowne,*
3 Emanuel B. Hart,
4 *J. H. Hobart Haws,*
5 *George Briggs,*
6 *James Brooks,*
7 Abraham P. Stevens,
8 Gilbert Dean,
9 William Murray,
10 *Marius Schoonmaker,*
11 Josiah Sutherland,
12 David L. Seymour,
13 *John L. Schoolcraft,*
14 *John H. Boyd,*
15 Joseph Russell,
16 *John Wells,*
17 Alexander H. Buell,
18 Preston King,
19 Willard Ives,
20 Timothy Jenkins,
21 William W. Snow,
22 *Henry Bennett,*
23 Leander Babcock,
24 Daniel T. Jones,
25 Thomas Y. How, jr.
26 *H. S. Walbridge,*
27 *William A. Sackett,*
28 *A. M. Schermerhorn,*
29 *Jerediah Horsford,*
30 Reuben Robie,
31 *Frederick S. Martin,*
32 *S. G. Haven,*
33 *Aug. P. Hascall,*
34 *Lorenzo Burrows.*

WISCONSIN.
1 Charles Durkee, Ind.
2 Ben C. Eastman,
3 James D. Doty, Ind.

NEW-JERSEY.
1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Charles Skelton,
3 Isaac Wildrick,
4 *George H. Brown,*
5 R. M. Price,

MICHIGAN.
1 *Eben'r J. Penniman,*
2 C. E. Stuart,
3 *James L. Conger.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *William Appleton,*
8 *Horace Mann,* F. S.
9 *Orin Fowler.*
In the other seven districts, no choice.

DELAWARE.
G. R. Riddle.

ILLINOIS.
1 William H. Bissell,
2 Willis Allen,
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
4 Richard S. Molony,
5 Wm. A. Richardson,
6 Thompson Campbell,
7 *Richard Yates.*

* Seat contested by Wm. P. Fessenden, Whig.

Total 127—Whigs in *Italics*, 52; Opposition in Roman, 75. In the XXXIst Congress the above States were represented by 75 Whigs and 52 Opposition, showing a Whig loss of 25 Members.

Solomon Foot, whig, Vt., is the only change yet made in the Senate; 16 vacancies are to be filled.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7th, 1800, and is accordingly now nearly 50 years old. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie county, in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of moderate dimensions; the writer hereof has often passed the modest house where reside the family of the President, in a style not more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that prosperous district. The narrow means of the father did not permit the bestowal on the son of any other than a most limited common-school education. When 15 years old, he was set to learn the trade of a clothier at which he worked for four years, improving all his spare time in reading books from a little library in the village where he lived. At the age of 19 he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood of Cayuga county, who detected the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. Mr. Fillmore remained in Judge Wood's office above two years, studying with that industry and perseverance which have distinguished him through life: during this time he also taught school in the Winter months in order himself to provide for his expenses as far as possible. In 1822 he entered a law office at Buffalo and passed a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar and removed to Aurora to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers: she now presides at the White House. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town. In 1829 he was elected to the Assembly of New York and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for constant devotion to and unwearied industry in his duties. He took a prominent and influential part in the enactment of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. In 1832 he was elected to the XXIIId Congress and served creditably. In the Fall of 1836 he was again returned to the same office and acted as a Member of the Committee of Elections in the famous New-Jersey 'Broad-Seal' case, and in that capacity established his reputation in the House. He was reëlected to the next Congress, and now assumed the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post at a trying crisis, he manifested the industry, dignity of bearing, efficient practical talent, and ability to secure the confidence of his colleagues, which had before distinguished him, His public reputation perhaps rests more upon the manner in which he filled this post in the XXVIIth Congress than on any other portion of his career.

After this, resisting the importunities of his friends and the Whig Convention of his District, Mr. Fillmore returned at Buffalo to the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was run by the Whigs of New York for Governor, and was beaten by Silas Wright, at the same time that the so-called Liberty party threw the vote of the State for Polk, Texas, the Mexican War, and the Extension of Slavery. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State, and removed to Albany to discharge the duties of that office, which he held till February, 1849, when he resigned it, prior to his induction into the Vice-Presidency, to which post he had been elevated by the Presidential election of 1848. On the death of Gen. Taylor in July last, Mr. Fillmore became President. He appointed a new Cabinet with Daniel Webster at its head, and varied so far from the course pursued by Gen. Taylor as to throw the influence of the Administration in favor of the Compromise measures before Congress. At the same time he rebuked with firmness and decision the threats made by Texas against New Mexico. His course has been governed by an earnest desire to conciliate the warring sections and restore harmony to the Union.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

EUROPE.

States.	Form of Governm't.	Capital.	Sovereign.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain	Lim. mon.	London	Victoria, Queen	116,700	27,019,555
Denmark	Abs. mon.	Copenhagen	Frederic VII., King	59,762	2,239,077
Russia	Abs. mon.	St. Petersburgh	Nicholas I., Emperor	2,041,809	60,303,266
Holland, or Neth'ds.	Lim. mon.	Hague	William III., King	13,890	3,236,741
Belgium	Lim. mon.	Brussels	Leopold, King	12,569	4,335,319
Prussia	Lim. mon.	Berlin	Frederic William IV., King	106,302	16,330,186
Saxony	Lim. mon.	Dresden	Frederic Augustus, King	5,705	1,836,433
Hanover	Lim. mon.	Hanover	Ernst Augustus, King	14,600	1,773,711
Baden	Lim. sov.	Carlsruhe	Leopold, Grand Duke	5,712	1,349,930
Hesse-Cassel	Lim. sov.	Cassel	Frederic William, Elector	4,386	754,590
Hesse-Darmstadt	Lim. sov.	Mentz	Louis III., Grand Duke	3,198	852,679
Wurtemberg	Lim. mon,	Stuttgard	William, King	7,568	1,743,827
Bavaria	Lim. mon.	Munich	Maximilian II., King	28,435	4,504,874
Austria	Con. mon.	Vienna	Francis Joseph I., Emperor	255,226	35,879,152
France	Republic.	Paris	C. L. N. Bonaparte, President	202,125	35,401,761
Spain	Lim. mon.	Madrid	Isabella II., Queen	176,480	12,386,841
Portugal	Lim. mon.	Lisbon	Maria II., Queen	34,500	3,412,500
Sardinia	Con. mon.	Turin	Victor Emanuel, King	28,830	4,650,368
Tuscany	Lim. mon.	Florence	Leopold II., Grand Duke	8,712	1,786,875
Sweden and Norway	Lim. mon.	Stockholm	Oscar I., King	170,715	3,138,884
		Christiana		121,725	1,167,766
States of the Church.	Sacerdotal.	Rome	Pius IX., Pope	17,048	2,908,115
Two Sicilies	Lim. mon.	Naples	Ferdinand II., King.	41,521	8,423,316
Greece	Lim. mon.	Athens	Otho, King	10,206	637,700
Turkey	Abs. mon.	Constantinople	Abdul Medjid, Sultan	183,140	9,545,000

NORTH AMERICA.

U. States of America	Republic	Washington	Millard Fillmore, President	3,260,073	24,000,000
U. States of Mexico	Republic	Mexico	Manuel Arista, President	1,100,000	7,200,000
Danish America	Province	Reikiavik	——— ———, ———	380,000	65,000
Russian America	Province	N. Archangel	——— ———, ———	394,000	6,000
Canada West	Br. Prov.	Toronto	Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America	147,000	723,087
Canada East	Br. Prov.			209,690	763,334
New Brunswick	Br. Prov.	Frederickton	Sir E. W. Head, Lt. Governor	27,700	220,000
Nova Scotia	Br. Prov.	Halifax	Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor	19,630	278,905
Pr. Edward's Island	Br. Prov.	Charlottetown	Sir D. Campbell, Lt. Governor	2,134	62,678
Newfoundland	Br. Prov.	St. John's	Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Lt. Gov.	57,000	91,264
Guatemala	Republic	N. Guatemala	Mariano Paredes, President	28,000	935,000
San Salvador	Republic	San Salvador	Doroteo Vasconcelos, President	24,000	363,000
Nicaragua	Republic	Leon	Norbuto Ramirez, President	40,000	400,000
Costa Rica	Republic	Cortago	Signor Mosa, President	23,000	198,000
Honduras	Republic	Chiquimala	Juan Leado, President	81,000	308,000
Balize	Province	Balize	C. St. John Francourt, Governor	62,740	3,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela	Republic.	Caraccas	José G. Monagas, President	1,450,000	1,000,000
New Granada	Republic.	S. Fe de Bogota	José Hilaro Lopez, President	330,000	1,687,000
Ecuador	Republic.	Quito	General Ascasubi, President	325,000	600,000
Bolivia	Republic.	Chuquisaca	General Belzu, President	318,000	1,700,000
Peru	Republic.	Lima	Ramon Castilla, President	524,000	1,373,000
Chili	Republic.	Santiago	Manuel Bollivian, President	144,000	1,200,000
Argentine Republic.	Republic.	Buenos Ayres	Juan M. Rosas, Governor	726,000	675,000
Uruguay	Republic.	Montevideo	Joaquin Suarez, President	120,000	140,000
Paraguay	Republic.	Acencion	——— Lopez, Dictator	74,000	250,000
Brazil	Empire.	Rio Janeiro	Pedro II., Emperor	2,300,000	7,500,000
British Guiana	Province	Georgetown	——— Barklay, Governor	76,000	96,500
Dutch Guiana	Province	Paramaribo	——— ———, Governor General	38,500	6,500
French Guiana	Province	Cayenne	M. de Mestro, Governor	21,648	18,000

WEST INDIES.

Cuba	Sp. Prov.	Havana	José Concha, Capt. General	43,380	1,315,796
Porto Rico	Sp. Prov.	San Juan	J. Pazuela, Capt. General	3,865	359,086
Hayti, St. Domingo.	Empire	Cape Haytien	Faustian I., Emperor	11,000	700,000
Dominica, do.	Republic	San Domingo	Buenaventura Baez, President	18,000	200,000
Jamaica	Br. Prov.	Spanish Town	Sir Charles Grey, Gov. General	5,463	360,000
Trinidad	Br. Prov.	P't d'Espagne	Lord Harris, Governor	2,400	47,000
Barbadoes	Br. Prov.	Bridgeton	Sir William Colebrook, Governor	166	115,000
Antigua	Br. Prov.	St. John's	——— Higginson, Lt. Governor	163	56,980
Guadaloupe	Fr. Prov.	Basseterre	——— ———, Governor	309	135,000
Martinique	Fr. Prov.	Port Royal	——— Bruat, Governor	290	119,700
Curaçoa	Du. Prov.	Wilhelmstadt	——— ———, Governor	575	14,000
Santa Cruz, &c.	Dan. Prov.	Christinstadt	——— Oxholm, Governor	200	44,000
Granada	Br. Prov.	St. George's	——— Hamilton, Lt. Governor	155	49,000
Bahamas	Br. Prov.	Nassau	——— ———, Governor	4,440	20,000
Bermuda Is.	Br. Prov.	Hamilton	Sir Charles Elliott, Lt. Governor	47	14,000

CONGRESS IN 1850.

THE First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced Nov. 3d, 1849, and closed Sept. 30th, 1850, was one of the longest and most exciting ever held. Its ten months' duration was in good part devoted to speech-making—nearly the first month having been consumed by the House in ineffectual ballots for a Speaker. The Opposition had a small plurality in the House, with a very decided majority in the Senate; but the number of 'Free-Soil Democrats,' who could not vote for a Speaker so thoroughly adverse as Mr. Cobb to their views of Slavery Extension, rendered the result doubtful, and would have secured the reelection of Mr. Winthrop but for the defection of Messrs. A. H. Stephens, Toombs, and Owen, of Ga., Morton of Va., and Cabell of Fla., who refused to vote with their party on Speaker without a distinct committal against the Wilmot Proviso. This could not be conceded, so Mr. Winthrop was steadily voted against by several Pro-Slavery Whigs on one side, and Anti-Slavery men elected by Whig votes on the other, while Mr. Cobb lost votes on one side only. Several other candidates were tried on either side with like success, though one (Mr. W. J. Brown of Ia.) came very near an election, having succeeded in uniting both wings of the Opposition upon himself, by satisfactory private assurances on the Slavery Question. The fact that such cross-eyed assurances had been given became public barely in time to prevent his election. Finally, the House decided to try a plurality vote, agreeing that the highest candidate at the next ballot should be thereupon elected; and on this vote Howell Cobb of Georgia had 102 votes, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts 100, and there were some fifteen scattering. —HOWELL COBB was thereupon declared Speaker by a resolution moved by Edward Stanly (Whig) of North Carolina. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL (Whig) of Tennessee was, after a tedious struggle, reëlected Clerk, but he soon died, and RICHARD M. YOUNG of Ill. (once U. S. Senator) was chosen in his stead.

Congress being fully organized, a protracted, vehement struggle commenced with regard to the Organization of the New Territories, Admission of California, &c. General Taylor at an early day transmitted a Special Message, recommending in substance that California should be promptly admitted with the Constitution her people had framed and the boundaries they had designated, and that the Territories should be left under the Military Government which had been established upon their conquest, until such time as they should be entitled to and desirous of admission into the Union as States, when they should be received with whatever Republican institutions they might present. This plan made no provision for the settlement of the Boundary of Texas, which State claimed to include most of the People of New-Mexico and her entire territory east of the Rio Grande, within the former's limits and rightful jurisdiction. To this assumption the People of New-Mexico manifested the most determined and active hostility. Mr. Clay at an early day made a speech to the Senate, concurring in General Taylor's preference that each subject should be considered and decided by itself, but insisting that the Territories should be promptly organized under regular Territorial Governments, and the Texas Boundary settled. In the progress of the discussion, Mr. Clay waived his own preference of separate action, and assented to the combination of the Admission of California, the Organization of the Territories, and the adjustment of the Texas Boundary, all in one bill, which thence obtained the nickname of 'the Omnibus.' A grand Committee of Thirteen was raised, with Mr. Clay at its head, from which Committee the project known as 'the Omnibus' was in due season reported, and thenceforward contested with desperate resolution by all the strength and a good share of the weakness of the Senate. When the struggle was at the fiercest, General Taylor died, and it was supposed that his decease and the succession of Mr. Fillmore, who was esteemed moderately favorable to 'the Omnibus,' would secure its passage, but that expectation was

not realized. On the contrary, after various amendments had been proposed, and mainly rejected, though some of considerable impor tance were adopted, a motion to strike out all that part relating to the Boundary of Texas was carried, and the bill thus crippled was dismembered limb by limb, until nothing remained but the sections organizing Utah (the Mormon 'Deseret') as a separate Territory, which was passed and sent to the House.

However, the California admission, the New Mexico Territorial, and the Texas Boundary bills, all subsequently passed as independent propositions—the Texas Boundary bill giving the same amount ($10,000,000) to Texas for relinquishing her claim to New-Mexico that 'the Omnibus' did, while it secured to Texas a larger and more desirable area than she would have had by that bill. The other bills were substantially the same as when included in the Omnibus. The Texas Boundary bill encountered a formidable resistance in the House—the most determined opponents and the most zealous champions of Slavery Extension uniting in that resistance—but it was carrried through by a small majority, after two failures, by uniting with it the bill to organize New-Mexico as a Territory. This union was concurred in by the Senate, and all the bills became laws. Two additional bills, reported separately from the Senate's grand Compromise Committee, were likewise passed. One of them abolishes the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, while the other (known as the Fugitive Slave bill) provides more summarily and rigorously for the recapture and return to their masters of all runaways from Slavery who shall have taken refuge in the Free States. (All these bills will be found in full or in substance in another part of this Almanac. They are the principal results of the Session of 1850, and will cause it long to be remembered.)

Toward the close of the Session, a strenuous effort, or series of efforts, was made for a revision of the existing Tariff, with a view to affording additional Protection to the most depressed branches of our National Industry, especially the production of Iron and of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics. The revision was defeated in the House by very close votes. No attempt for it was made in the Senate. Cheap Postage, Mileage Reform, and several other desirable changes, were attempted, but failed for want of time or want of favor. But a strenuous attempt to break up the system of executing the Printing of Congress by Contract was resisted and defeated in the House, much to the relief of the Treasury; and a Proviso was fastened to the Naval Appropriation bill prescribing that Flogging in the Navy should henceforth be abolished. This proviso is now the law of the land, and likely to remain so. Attempts to engraft the principle of Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers on our Land System were made, but strongly voted down. The Session, which had been unusually excited and stormy, closed calmly and quietly.

—The Second Session of the same Congress opened a few days before this Almanac was prepared for the press. The Annual Message of President FILLMORE was transmitted on the day of meeting (instead of the day after, as is usual), and appears to have been received with general favor, though many dissent from its emphatic support of the Compromise measures, and the expressed determination of the President to uphold and execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Its brevity, lack of pretense, and clearness of statement, are generally recognized and commended. The Reports from the several Executive Departments give a favorable impression of the capacity and fitness of the authors. Postmaster-General HALL's recommendation of lower Rates of Postage (three cents for letters if prepaid, five cents if unpaid, to any point this side of the Rocky Mountains) is hailed with general and lively approbation. The Report (from the Treasury Department) of Secretary CORWIN, showing the imperative necessity of a change from Ad-Valorem to Specific Duties, and vindicating the policy of a more systematic and efficient Protection to our National Industry, is also warmly commended. The Reports of Secretaries STUART, GRAHAM, and CONRAD, are all creditable to their authors, and ought to exert a beneficent influence on the legislation of the Session. As yet all seems calm in the Capitol, and there is a prospect of a quiet and useful Session. May that hope be realized!

IMPORTANT ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced December 3, 1849, *and closed September* 30, 1850.

Admission of California.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act, whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same, shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

The Texas Boundary.

AN ACT

Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, That said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, customhouses, customhouse revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claims to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement.

Provided also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file, at the treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

Organization of New Mexico.

A bill proposing the organization of New Mexico as a Territory of the United States, which had passed the Senate separately, was fastened to the above boundary bill in the House, and thus, after two defeats, finally carried through (Sept. 6th) by a vote of 108 to 98. The Senate concurred in the conjunction, and the double bill became a law. The following are the more material provisions of the New Mexico end of the Texas bill:

The second section of this act enacts that all that portion of territory of the United States, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line of the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north

latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *Provided further*, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The eighteenth section enacts that the provisions of this act be suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed for the said Territory.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

Organization of Utah.

AN ACT

To establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

[The act proceeds to provide for the appointment of a territorial governor, secretary, marshal, judges, &c., &c., and for the election of a council of thirteen and a house of representatives of twenty-six members; also for a delegate in Congress. All recognised citizens to be voters.]

The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief-justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive each three dollars per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[We have omitted several matter-of-course provisions.]

United States Laws and Judicial System for California.

AN ACT

To provide for extending the Laws and the Judicial System of the United States to the State of California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San Josê, Sacramento, and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San Josê, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angelos, on the second Monday in December.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided*, That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said courts, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid an annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York. and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed, for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer; and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, and so forth, removed, shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

AN ACT

To amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy-marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy-

marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or while at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent, or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as

aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession, before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants to fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified, and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as afofesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

Approved, September 18, 1850.

Suppression of the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

AN ACT

To suppress the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, 1851, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

Approved, September 20, 1850.

Surveyor-General of Oregon.—Grants of Land to Settlers.

IN September, 1850, Congress passed an act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provide for the survey and to make donations of land to settlers in that Territory. The bill provides that the Surveyor-General shall possess essentially the same power and perform the same duties of the Surveyor of the United States northwest of the Ohio. His annual salary is fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars. The 4th section of the bill provides as follows:—

That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall

become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the Surveyor-General shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor-General of Oregon record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming one-and-twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right to be designated by the Surveyor-General as aforesaid: *Provided, always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor-General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that can not be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor-General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or, where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement: and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts: and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Section 10 grants two townships of land to Oregon to aid in the establishment of a University in that Territory. Section 11 provides that the tract of land known as the "Oregon City Claim," with certain reservations, shall also be devoted to the establishment and endowment of a University.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor-General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for, or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall enure to the benefit of any other person.

Section 13 provides that all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor-

General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law.

Section 14 enacts that no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, September 27, 1850.

Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.

THE following additional sections were moved by Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, as an amendment to the Oregon Land Bill, and *rejected*—only Messrs. Dodge and Walker, of Wisconsin, and Seward of New York, voting in their favor. They embody the first principle of *Land Reform*, which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the future action and welfare of our people:

SECT. —. *Be it enacted, &c*, That the public lands of the United States, not reserved for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, or other needful buildings, or special purposes, or appropriated for other special uses, except such as are known to contain mines of the precious or gross metals, or precious stones, be and the same are hereby ceded and granted to the several and respective States in which the same do lie: *Provided, however*, That none of the said lands shall vest in either of the said States until the Legislature thereof shall provide by law and enact the following provisions and stipulations, to operate, and be deemed and taken as a solemn and inviolable compact between such State and the Government of the United States, to wit.:

First, That such State will grant and convey the land, so ceded to it, to actual occupants only, of the land to be conveyed, in a quantity to each occupant, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter section, as near as may be, for the cost of survey, transfer, and procuring muniments of title merely, not exceeding, in each case, the sum of five dollars; such occupant, in every case, to be a citizen of the United States, or a person who has declared his or her intention to become such, according to the laws of the United States, the head of a family, or having reached the age of twenty-one years; and in each case a person who is not the owner of other land in the United States, the quantity of which, together with that to be granted, would exceed one hundred and sixty acres or less, as the quantity may be limited by such State.

Second, That the land so to be granted to any such occupant shall be and remain for ever exempt from forced sales, extent, or levy, on execution or decree, from or by any court of law or equity.

Third, That any such grantee, his heirs, devisees, or grantees, shall be for ever prohibited from alienating or conveying the land, or any part thereof, so to him granted, to any person or corporation which owns or would thereby become the owner of more land than the quantity limited by such State as aforesaid; and, if a married man, without the voluntary consent of the wife given in the deed of conveyance.

Fourth, That such State will require the occupancy aforesaid to be manifested by an actual residence upon, and cultivation of, a part of the land to be conveyed, for at least one year previous to any conveyance to such occupant, which residence and cultivation, with the other requisites of a grantee as aforesaid, shall be proved, by the oath or affirmation of two credible witnesses, before conveyance.

Fifth, That such State will reserve one section for school and one section for village purposes, as near as may be to the centre of each township; the section so reserved for village purposes to be laid out into building lots, parks, and public grounds, the building lots to be granted to actual occupants only, not exceeding one lot to each, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the agricultural lands are to be granted: *Provided*, That the same individual shall in no case receive a grant of both a village lot and agricultural land: *And provided, also*, That if there shall be important water-power in any township, the reservation of one section for village purposes may be so made as to embrace such water-power, and such water-power may be so improved for the use of such village and neighborhood, as the State may decree or direct.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as practicable after the President shall have been officially notified that any or either of the said States has made the provisions and stipulations aforesaid, it shall be his duty to cause to be made out, and properly certified, copies of all treaties, maps, plats, records, surveys, and notes, or other muniments or evidences of title to the land in such States, and to forward the same to the marshal of the proper State, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same to the Governor of such State, upon receiving, for the use of the United States, the cost of transcribing and making such copies, and the transmission thereof as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the delivery of such copies as aforesaid, all acts of Congress inconsistent with or repugnant to this act shall stand and be repealed; and all right, title, and interest of the United States, to and in the said lands shall cease, and the same shall vest in such State.

The Bounty Land Bill.

AN ACT

Granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or

corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the department of the interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs-at-law, at any land-office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the general land-office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and enure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs: *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land-officer.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land-office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the general land-office for that purpose, in such State and land-district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field-notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

Instructions for obtaining Warrants.

THE following are the instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the pension-office for bounty land, under the act of September 28, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

IN every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration and all affidavits must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath, must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper, is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow riband, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The third section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to *locate* not being given to *an assignee*, the department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The fourth section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any *land*, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the *land located* shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of encumbrance until after the *issue of the patent*, and thus relieve the department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

State of ——, *county of* ——, *ss.*—On this —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes*], within and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, aged —— years, a resident of ——, in the State of ——, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical —— who was a —— in the company* commanded by Captain —— in the —— regiment of ——, commanded by ——, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [*or other war embraced in said act, describing what war*]; that he enlisted [*or volunteered, or was drafted*] at ——,

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

on or about the ——, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ——, and was honorably discharged at ——, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,** or by the muster-rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[*Signature of the claimant.*]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said —— to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.—[*Signature of the magistrate or other officer.*]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

State of ——, *county of* ——, *ss.*—On this —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [*or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes*], within and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, aged —— years, a resident of ——, in the State of ——, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of ——, deceased, who was a —— in the company commanded by Captain ——, in the —— regiment of ——, commanded by ——, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [*or other war, as the case may be*]; that her said husband enlisted [*or volunteered or was drafted*] at ——, on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, for the term of ——, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ——, and was honorably discharged at ——, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.*†

* If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italics* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

† The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases, it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case, she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be *indispensable* for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant *is the widow* of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the *facts* and *circumstances* from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

She further states that she was married to the said —— in ——, on the —— day of —— A. D. ——, by one ——, a ——, and that her name before her said marriage was ——; that her said husband died at ——, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[*Claimant's signature.*]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. [*Officer's signature.*]

Applications by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case, the *guardian* of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the *name* or *names*, and *exact age* or *ages* of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by *satisfactory proof* of the father's death, that no widow survives him; of the ages of the minor children; of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any *family record*, showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the "Commissioner of Pensions" direct. Their transmission through the Department of the Interior proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid. Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to the following points, it may be well to state:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a *substitute*, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.

4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

United States Census and Apportionment.

THE eleventh act passed by Congress at its late session, was one providing for the taking of the seventh census of the United States, in which, on motion of Mr. VINTON of Ohio, the following important provisions of a general and permanent character were incorporated:—

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration: and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State, by the ratio already determined by him, as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided also*, That if after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States, shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next, or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the executive of each State, a certificate under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.

Approved, May 23, 1850.

Recording the Sale or mortgage of Vessels.

AN ACT

To provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgager, his heirs, and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify to the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgager, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each (if inserted in the register or enrollment), and also, the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made; the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to the collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, set forth in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register or enrollment; and all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause or section of the act entitled, "An act in ad-

dition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, be so amended as that all complaints in writing to the consuls or commercial agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unseaworthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second and third officers, and a majority of the crew, before the consul or commercial agent shall be authorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to appoint inspectors as therein provided.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas wilfully with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than three years according to the aggravation of the offence.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next ensuing.

Approved July 29, 1850.

Chicago and Mobile Railroad.

AN ACT

Granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena in said State, to Dubuque in the state of Iowa, with the right also, to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, &c., for the construction thereof: *Provided*, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches made under the direction of the Legislature shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Government of said State, to select subject to the approval aforesaid from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands being equal in quantity to one half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: *And further provided*, The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and its northern terminus upon the Illinois and Michigan canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed, according to the survey and location thereof: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided, further*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled, "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven," be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Postoffice Department, at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aid in the continuation of said central railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities hereinbefore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio river, and that public land of the United States, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby granted to said States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively.

Approved, September 20, 1850.

Reduction of the Price of Mineral Lands.

AN ACT

To reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, and be subject to the same minimum price, and the same rights of pre-emption, as the other public lands of the United States;

and such portions of the act of first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan, and of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That the right given by those acts of first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to lessees, occupants, and permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases and permits, and no less, shall not be considered as impaired by this act; but said lessees, occupants, and permittees, shall be authorized to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively, as therein provided, at the minimum price fixed by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the holder of a lease or permit covering more than one full section of the mineral lands, as aforesaid, shall be entitled, on the surrender and annulment of said lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, and no more, of the land covered by said lease or permit, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved September 26, 1850.

Notaries Public.

AN ACT

To authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments, may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments, may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such justice of the peace shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always*, That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers and authority conferred in, and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and may be exercised by any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pending in the courts of the United States.

Approved September 16, 1850.

Surrender of Public Swamp Lands.

AN ACT

To enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in making out a list and plats of the lands aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

Approved September 28, 1850.

Granting the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Taylor.

AN ACT

To grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved July 18, 1850.

Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive from Henry Grinnell of the city of New York the two vessels prepared by him for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and to detail from the navy such commissioned and warrant officers and so many seamen, as may be necessary for said expedition and who may be willing to engage therein. The said officers and men shall be furnished with suitable rations, at the discretion of the President, for a period not exceeding three years, and shall have the use of such necessary instruments as are now on hand and can be spared from the navy, to be accounted for or returned by the officers who shall receive the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the said vessels, officers, and men, shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations of the navy of the United States until their return, when the said vessels shall be delivered to the said Henry Grinnell: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable to claim for compensation in case of the loss, damage, or deterioration of the said vessels, or either of them, from any cause or in any manner whatever, nor be liable to any demand for the use or risk of the said vessels or either of them.

Approved May 2, 1850.

Half Pay to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, extended by the act of February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designated therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to, and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as, having been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last-mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: *Provided*, That the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army, shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.

Approved September 25, 1850.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.

CONVENTION,

Between the United States and Great Britain, concluded April 19, 1850.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of April last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty.—The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean: the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence, that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ART. II. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

ART. III. In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that, if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used, or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

ART. IV. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states, or governments, possessing, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

ART. V. The contracting parties further engage that, when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guaranty the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein, secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guarantying its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guaranty are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments, or either government, should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guaranty without first giving six months' notice to the other.

ART. VI. The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every state with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other states may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein con-

templated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American states as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same: and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations: and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass—between the states or governments of Central America,—and such differences should, in any way, impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

Art. VII. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any state through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim, over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

Art. VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same, shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

Art. IX. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON. [L. S.]
HENRY LYTTON BULWER. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have herennto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth. [L. S.]

Signed by the President: Z. TAYLOR.
Countersigned: J. M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the current year provides as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Congressmen	$416,338
Pay of Officers and Clerks of Congress	41,913
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the Senate	100,000
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the House	197,749
Addition to Contingent Fund of House	30,000
To continue the construction of Custom-House at New Orleans	200,000
Survey of Delta of the Mississippi	50,000
New Customhouse at Bangor, Maine	50,090
New Customhouse at Mobile, Alabama	100,000
Customhouse and Postoffice, Norfolk, Va.	50,000
Customhouse at San Francisco, California	100,000
Customhouse at St. Louis, Missouri	50,000
Customhouse at Cincinnati, Ohio	50,000
Survey of United States Coast	186,000
Expenses of Congressional Library	17,300
Compensation of President of the U. States	25,000
Expenses of State Depart'nt at Washington	71,210
do Treasury do do	310,335
Contingent Expenses of Treasury Department, at Washington	68,345
Expenses of Department of the Interior at Washington	171,493
Contingent Expenses of do. do	49,825
Expenses of War Departm't at Washington	85,990
Contingent Expenses of do do	43,360
Expenses Navy Department do	76,650
Contingent Expenses of do do	11,775
Salary of Postmaster-General	6,000

Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	$80,720
Expenses of U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.	103,300
do do Charlotte, N. C..	12,600
do do Dahlonega, Ga..	11,000
do do N. Orleans, La...	79,077
Expenses of the Territory of New Mexico	59,700
do do do Oregon.....	47,500
do do do Minnesota...	34,700
do of Judiciary Department of U. S.	697,637
Appropriations for the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States.....	580,576
Appropriations for the erection and support of Hospitals.....	179,278
Appropriations for Surveys of the Public Lands.....	249,759
Appropriations for Intercourse with Foreign Nations.....	330,397
Appropriations for Relief of American Seamen abroad.....	125,000
Appropriations for Repairs in and about the Capitol.....	20,000
Repairs and Improvements in and about the City of Washington.....	72,735
Appropriation for Extension of the Capitol	100,000
Pay of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office.....	123,070
Expenses of depositing public moneys by Receivers.....	17,715
Incidental Expenses of Land Office.....	25,050
Expenses of Loans and Treasury-Notes...	20,000
For deficiencies in fund for relief of sick Seamen, and for furnishing five new Marine Hospitals.....	200,000
For Customhouse at Bath, Maine.....	25,000
For continuation of Cust'mhouse at Charleston, S. Carolina.....	100,000
For Surveys of the Coast of the U. States..	256,000
For the completion of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office.....	110,000
For Documentary History, 2d and 3d volumes, 5th series.....	35,000
For expenses of running Boundary between Mexico and the United States....	135,000
For taking the Seventh Census.....	1,116,000
For the Annals of Congress.....	30,000
For the publication of Exploring Expedition.....	25,000
For Miscellaneous Appropriations.....	263,407
Total Appropriations.....	$7,643,306

Appropriations for the War Department.

Pay of the army.....	$1,759,842 00
Officers' subsistence.....	550,679 00
Extra pay, Oregon and California....	325,354 00
Officers' horses' forage.....	103,776 00
Officers' servants' clothing.....	35,720 00
Recruiting expenses.....	56,616 00
Extra pay re-enlistment.....	10,000 00
Clothing, camp equippage, &c.....	102,871 00
Quartermaster's department.....	850,060 00
Incidental expenses.....	454,967 00
Horses.....	179,912 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.....	466,101 00
Mileage.....	120,090 00
West Point deficiency.....	1,094 83
Cemetery, near city of Mexico.....	10,000 00
Transportation, &c.....	1,752,024 00
Hospitals, &c.....	62,500 00
Armament fortifications.....	100,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	100,000 00
Ordnance current expenses.....	100,000 00
Manufacture of arms.....	360,000 00
Repairs at Springfield armory.....	56,600 00
do at Harper's Ferry.....	50,560 00
Arsenals.....	117,536 00
For lot purchased at Springfield.....	8,500 00
Surveys, &c.....	36,060 00
Total army bill.....	$7,761,339 83

Appropriations for Fortifications.

Defensive works near Detroit, Mich.....	$15,000
Fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain.	15,000
Defensive works at Narrows, Penobscot river, Maine.....	20,000
Repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine	5,000
Fortifications at Governor's Island, Boston, Massachusetts.....	10,000
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.....	30,000
Fort Independence, do do	5,000
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. Island..	35,000
Building Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.	10,000
Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, N. Y...	15,000
Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N.Y	25,000
do do Hamilton, New York.....	20,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	60,000
Magazines at Battery, Hudson, N. Y.....	5,000
Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Del.....	50,000
Fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland.....	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia...	20,000
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	40,000
Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, S. Carolina.....	10,000
Repairs of Fort Johnson.....	9,500
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia....	15,000
Repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	15,000
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Florida	35,000
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River	20,000
do do St. Philip do do	35,000
do do Pike, Louisiana.....	5,000
do do Wood, do	10,000
Fortifications at Key West, Florida.....	75,000
Fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, Florida.....	50,000
Other small appropriations.....	10,300
Total appropriations for defensive works.	$719,800

Naval Appropriations.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineers, &c.....	$2,758,262
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.....	73,980
Provisions for officers and seamen.....	86,200
Furnishing surgeons in the Navy.....	86,800
Repair and wear of vessels, and purchase of hemp.....	1,750,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and incidental expenses.....	196,900
Purchase and repairs of nautical instrum'ts	10,500
Expenses of National Observatory.....	15,910
Improvements and repairs at Naval school, Annapolis, Md.....	28,200
Contingent expenses of transportation, advertising, &c.....	532,145
Transportation of U. S. Mail by sea.....	874,600
Expenses of publishing Nautical Almanac	12,850
Repairs and improvements at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	31,673
Rep's and imp's at Navy-Yard, Boston, Ms.	108,500
do do do New York, N.Y.	119,500
do do do Philadel'a, Pa...	80,093
do do do Washingt'n, D.C	51,300
do do do Norfolk, Va.....	62,500
do do do Pensacola, Fa...	197,700
do do do Memphis, Tenn.	134,000
do do of Hospital, New York.	16,000
Completing stone Dry Dock, New York..	180,000
do floating do Kittery, Me.	300,000
do do do Philadl'a, Pa	371,242
do do do Pensac'la, Fa	414,320
Commencing floating Dry Dock, San Francisco, California.....	100,000
Pay of offic's and privates serving on shore	253,406
Provisions for marines serving on shore..	20,000
Clothing.....	46,416
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	72,575
Total appropriations for the Navy.....	$8,935,552

FINANCES OF THE U. STATES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Receipts from customs		$39,668,686 42
Receipts from public lands		1,859,394 25
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.		1,847,218 23
Receipts from avails of stock issued for specie deposited		399,059 00
Rec'pts from avails of Treasury notes funded		3,646,900 00
Total		$47,421,748 90
Add bal. in the Treasury, July 1, '49		2,184,964 28
Total		$49,606,713 18
The expenditures for the same fiscal year were in cash	$39,355,268 69	
Treasury notes funded.	3,646,900 00	
		43,002,168 69
Leaving a balance in Treas'y July 1.		6,604,544 49

ESTIMATES FOR 1851—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Actual receipts from customs for 1st Quarter	$14,764,043 05	
2d, 3d, and 4th qr., estim.	30,235,956 95	$45,000,000 00
Public Lands		1,967,000 00
Other sources		741,050 00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1850		6,604,544 49
Total Estimated Means		$54,312,594 49

Expenditures.

Actual Expendit'es for First Quarter	$6,933,432 99
Estimates for balance of year, For'gn Intercourse and Miscellaneous	13,719,094 31
Expenses of collecting the Revenue.	1,670,835 00
Army Proper, &c	9,099,716 72
Pensions	1,330,583 40
Fortifications, Ordnance, Arming Militia, &c	2,261,370 66
Indian Department	4,363,867 51
Internal Improvements	327,309 76
Navy Department	9,503,358 88
Interest on Public Debt	3,694,321 03
Purchase of Stock of the Loan of 1847	844,207 24
Total Am't estimated Expend'res.	$53,853,597 50
Estimated Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851	$458,966 99

ESTIMATES FOR 1852—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Receipts from Customs	$45,000,000 00
Receipts from Public Lands	1,600,000 00
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources	200,000 00
Estimated bal. in Treasury July 1, '51	458,996 99
Total Estimated Means	$47,258,996 99

Expenditures.

Balance of former Appropriations to be expended this year	$4,929,224 97
Permanent and indefinite Appropr'ns	9,528,279 17
Specific Appropriations asked for	33,667,489 04
Making a total of	$48,124,993 18
Estimated Expenditures over Estimated Means up to July 1, 1852	$865,996 19

The foregoing does not include the interest to be paid on the Texas Boundary Stock.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The entire coinage of the U. States Mint and Branches up to October 31, 1850, amounts to $186,572,734 15, of which $108,482,120 50 was gold, $67,807,311 90 silver, and $1,283,301 75 copper.

Domestic Exports and Imports.

THE following are the Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1850:—

Products of the Sea	$2,324,888
Lumber	2,597,015
Naval Stores	1,142,713
Manufactures of Wool	1,948,752
Pot and Pearl Ashes	572,870
Products of the Forest	1,181,153
Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Live Hogs	7,550,287
Butter and Cheese	1,215,463
Other Animal Products	1,783,638
Wheat and Wheat-Flour	7,742,315
All other Grain, Meal and Ship-Bread	5,324,194
Potatoes and Apples	124,307
Rice	2,631,557
Cotton	71,984,616
Tobacco	9,951,023
All other Agricultural Products	175,402
Manuf. of Cotton, Iron, &c. enumerated.	11,327,380
Manufactures not enumerated	3,869,071
Coal, Ice, and all other articles but Coin	953,664
Total Domestic Merchandise	$134,900,232
Exports of Foreign Merchandise	9,475,493
Total Exports of the United States	$144,375,725
Imports (exclusive of Specie) at Custom-House Valuation	$173,507,521
Undervalued, say	30,000,000
Making the total Imports for the year.	$203,507,521
and exceeding the Exports by	59,131,796

The Public Debt of the United States.

Funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation	$119,535 98
Debt of Cities in the District, assumed by Congress	900,000 00
Five pr. ct. Stock red'mable Aug. '51	303,573 92
Five pr. ct. Loan " July, '53	6,468,231 35
Six pr. ct. Loan " Nov. '56	4,999,149 45
Six pr. ct. Loan " Dec. '62	8,198,686 03
Six pr. ct. Loan " Jan. 1, '63	27,135,122 00
Six pr. ct. Loan " Jan. 28, '63	154,328 00
Six pr. ct. Loan " July, '63	15,740,000 00
Treasury Notes " July, '63	209,561 64
Total Amount of Public Debt	$64,228,238 37

Population of American Cities.

1850. 1840.

New-York, N. Y.	500,000	312,710.	Inc.	200,000
Philad. city and co. Pa.	406,353	258,832..	"	147,521
Baltimore, Md.	169,125	100,000..	"	69,125
Boston, Mass.	133,788	93,383 .	"	45,405
Cincinnati, Ohio	116,108	46,382..	"	69,726
St. Louis, Mo., about.	80,000	16,469..	"	63,531
Louisville, Ky.	50,000	21,210..	"	28,790
Washington, D. C.	43,266	18,213..	"	25,053
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,266	18,213..	"	24,053
Newark, N. J.	38,885	28,290..	"	10,595
Rochester, N. Y.	36,600	20,191..	"	16,409
Richmond, Va.	30,230	20,153..	"	10,127
Williamsburg, N. Y.	30,000	5,630..	"	24,320
Chicago, Ill.	28,269	4,479..	"	23,730
Portland, Me.	26,819	15,218..	"	11,601
New Haven, Con.	22,539	14,390..	"	8,149
Detroit, Mich.	21,057	9,102..	"	11,955
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,026	1,700..	"	18,326
Hartford, Con.	17,851	12,793..	"	5,058
Columbus, Ohio	17,656	6,048..	"	11,608
Cleveland, Ohio	17,600	6,071..	"	11,529
Utica, N. Y.	17,240	12,782..	"	4,458
New-Bedford, Mass.	16,464	12,087..	"	4,377
Reading, Pa.	15,821	8,410..	"	7,411
Bangor, Me.	14,441	8,627..	"	5,814
Lancaster, Pa.	12,382	8,417..	"	3,965

THE DEAD OF 1850.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, died in the President's House, Washington city, on the evening of July 9. in the 66th year of his age, having been born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24th, 1784, but removed next year to Kentucky, where most of the survivors of the family still reside. Zachary entered the United States army as a first lieutenant in 1808, was married to Margaret Smith of Maryland in 1810, distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Fort Harrison on the Wabash in 1812, and rose to the rank of major during the war. Being reduced to a captaincy after the peace, he resigned, but was soon reïnstated, and placed in command at Green Bay; in 1819, made lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, made a colonel; remained in the northwest, and was engaged in the Black-Hawk war of 1832; was transferred in 1836 to Florida, and there distinguished himself in the Seminole war by his skill, activity and hardihood; was made brigadier-general by brevet, after winning the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25th, 1837; was appointed to the chief command in that war next year; remained in Florida till 1840, when he was relieved by Gen. Armistead, and appointed to the command of the south-western division, with his head-quarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; whence he was ordered down to the *new* south-western frontier upon the annexation of Texas in 1845; reached Corpus Christi on the Nueces in August; marched thence to the Rio Grande, in pursuance of orders, next month; encamped opposite Matamoros on the 29th of that month; fought the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th and that of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May; took Monterey after severe fighting on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September; and on the 22d and 23d of February following defeated at Buena Vista Santa Anna's 20,000 choice Mexican troops; Gen. Taylor's entire force not exceeding 6,000, mostly volunteers. He returned to Baton Rouge the ensuing autumn, and next spring was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig National Convention, as he had previously been by several public meetings irrespective of party. He was elected President Nov. 7th, 1848, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan; repaired to Washington the following February, and was inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1849. His administration encountered many embarrassing difficulties, but his great personal popularity remained till his death, being founded on his signal modesty, intrepidity, integrity of purpose and goodness of heart. His loss was deeply felt by his countrymen.

—Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN died at Washington on the 31st of March, aged 68. Mr. Calhoun was born in South Carolina on the 18th of March, 1782, of an Irish family, his father (Patrick) having borne an active though undistinguished part in the Revolutionary struggle then closing. John C. graduated at Yale college, then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to practice in 1807, elected to Congress in 1811, at once took a leading part among the advocates of a war with Great Britain, and ever after bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. He was Secretary of War from 1817 to 1824–5, when he was chosen Vice President; reëlected in 1828; resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831, and entered the Senate as a Member: retired at the close of his term, and in 1843 was summoned from private life by President Tyler, on the death of Mr. Upshur, to take the Department of State, which he held till the close of Mr. Tyler's term in 1845. He was thereupon reëlected to the Senate, and there remained until his death. He was a man of the very loftiest abilities, unsurpassed in logic and in force of diction; of the most unquestionable probity, and of intense though sectional patriotism. South Carolina was his country, not the United States. He was the most formidable champion of Slavery, Free Trade and Nullification that our country has known.

—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19th, having been in broken health and of unsound mind for some days before. He was born about 1780, first elected to Congress in 1807, and for twelve years a Member of the House, transferred in 1819 to the Senate, where he remained till 1829, when Mr. Clay was chosen in his stead. In 1813, Col. J. commanded a regiment of mounted Kentuckians under Gen. Harrison, and did good service at the battle of the Thames, where the British and Indians, under Proctor and Tecumseh, were completely routed and Tecumseh killed. Col. Johnson was long proclaimed the slayer of the savage chief, but never directly claimed that equivocal honor. In 1836–7, he was chosen Vice President with Mr. Van Buren as President—having failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes, he was the first and only Vice-President ever yet chosen by the Senate. In 1840, he was a candidate for reëlection, but badly beaten; when he again retired to private life, though earnest efforts were made by certain admirers to bring him forward for President in 1844.

He was elected last August to the Kentucky Legislature, and was in attendance on its sittings at the time of his death. His fame rests principally on his reported killing of Tecumseh, whom he probably never saw, and his production of the Report against stopping the Mails on Sunday, which he very certainly never wrote. He was a kind, generous, single-hearted man, and much beloved by those who best knew him.

—Sir ROBERT PEEL, late Prime Minister of England, and her greatest statesman remaining since the death of Earl Grey, died of a severe fall from his horse, July 3d, aged 62. He distinguished himself years ago by his able opposition to Irish Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and more recently by his leading part in the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. He remained a Member of Parliament till his death, but was not otherwise in office.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet-Laureate of England, and one of the greatest poets of his country, died at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, April 23d, aged 80. His 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Sonnets,' and other Poems will long be read with admiration wherever the English language is spoken.

—Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS died near Natchez, Miss., July 1st, aged 40. He was a native of Maine, long resident in Mississippi, and thence chosen to Congress in 1837, but had of late practiced mainly in New Orleans. He was one of the first orators, whether in Court or on the stump, that America has known.

—SARAH MARGARET FULLER D'OSSOLI was drowned, with her husband and child, in the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, on the south shore of Long Island, during a severe storm on the morning of July 19th. She was the daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller, M. C. from Middlesex, Mass., and from early youth distinguished by the vigor of her intellect and the rapidity and scope of her acquirements. At eight years of age she wrote Latin verse with facility, and later in life was extensively acquainted with German, French and Italian as well as English Literature. Among her writings, 'Summer on the Lakes,' 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art' attained wide consideration; but the work on 'Italy in 1848' and subsequently, to which she had recently devoted herself, was lost with her in the wreck. She went to Europe in 1846, and in Italy married Count Giovanni D'Ossoli, a Roman, by whom she had one son, also lost with her. Of a masculine understanding and generous impulses, America has produced no other woman her equal in conversational power or general ability. She was a little over 40 years of age when she died.

—Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG of Boston, Mass., who had been Mayor, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., died March 26th, aged 66.

—Hon. WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, late M. C. from Florida, died at Tallahassee in June, aged 37.

—Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, formerly in Congress and latterly Clerk of the House, died at Washington, April 13th, aged about 64.

—Rev. PORTER CLAY, last surviving brother of Hon. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkansas, Feb. 16th, aged 70.

—Hon. DANIEL CHIPMAN, a writer on Law, formerly in Congress, died at Ripton, Vt., April 23d, aged 85.

—Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18th, aged 62. He had distinguished himself as a preacher, writer and editor.

—Com. BENJ COOPER, U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1st, aged 57.

—MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq., the intimate friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, died in New York, June 21st, aged 84.

—Dr. BENJ. W. DWIGHT died at Clinton, N. Y., Nov. 18th, aged 70.

—Hon. FRANLIN H. ELMORE, an eminent Member of Congress and President of the Bank of South Carolina, died at Washington, May 29th, aged 50. He had just before taken his seat as successor to John C. Calhoun.

—Hon. JAMES EMOTT, distinguished as a Federal leader in the Legislature of New York in other days, a Member of Congress from 1809 to 1813, and since an eminent Judge, died at Poughkeepsie, April 7th, aged 80.

—Hon. PRESTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the Louisiana House, died at Baton Rouge, March 7th, aged about 50.

—FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD, one of the most graceful poets and most beloved women of this country, died in New York on the 12th of May, aged 36. She was the writer of several volumes of prose and verse, and a very beautiful and nearly complete edition of her works appeared in Philadelphia in 1849.

—JANE PORTER, the author of "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," died near Bristol, in England, at an advanced age, on the 24th of May. She was never married.

ADONIRAM JUDSON, the laborious and successful Baptist Missionary, died at sea near the Isle of Bourbon, on the 12th of April.

—LOUIS PHILIPPE, Ex-King of the French, died at Claremont, England, on the 26th of August, aged 77.

EUROPE IN 1850.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-NINE in Europe was a year crowded with stirring and momentous events; EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY has been a year of collapse, intrigue, and expectation. Its history, as we have to give it in a manual for popular use, is thus briefer and far less interesting.

But there is this to be said in reference to these two years: Though they appear to contain little else than mighty defeats of the People, and the constant labors of the monarchs and their abettors to give consistency and permanence to their regained authority, no real success has crowned the efforts of the latter. Their dearest-bought victories have been fruitless. For the truth is, that the consequences of all events irresistibly tell on the side of Freedom and Progress. The triumph of despotism is either sterile, or else yields threefold calamity to those who welcomed it with blasphemous rejoicings. And, by the sure compensations of Nature, in the social and political world rich harvests of Good ever spring up from the black desolations of Evil.

Europe is at this moment in a far more promising condition, as respects the ultimate establishment of complete Liberty and Justice, than at any former period; and yet during this year we can record but one or two events which seem directly in favor of the popular cause.

Those events, it is scarcely necessary to say, took place in Paris. They were contests as fierce as any yet waged in the streets of that city; but the weapons were not cannon and musketry, but votes. The occasions were elections to fill vacancies in the representation in the Legislative Assembly. The first took place on the 10th of March last: the Socialist-Democrats put in nomination M. Carnot, former Minister of Education under the Provisional Government; M. Vidal, a well-known Socialist writer; and M. De Flotte, who had been accused of participating in the insurrection of June, 1848, and punished accordingly without trial, but afterward pardoned. The anti-republican party set up popular men, and made every effort to secure their election, but they were defeated by a large majority. M. Vidal having been also elected in another department, chose, according to agreement, to sit for that, and a new election took place in June to fill the new vacancy thus created. The struggle was even more spirited than before. On the part of the Socialists it was carried on at a disadvantage, matters having been so managed in their nominating committee as to secure the nomination of Eugene Sue, who was far from being the best man they could have brought into the field. The other party were more discreet, and ran against them M. Leclerc, a paper-dealer, whose associations connected him with the people more than with the higher classes. Whatever money and ingenuity could do was done on their side. Whatever force they could assemble was brought out. The result was their total defeat: Sue was returned by a large majority.

Hereupon the "party of Order" took the alarm. They saw that the power was surely passing from their control, and that the operation of universal suffrage must bring about the permanent triumph of the democratic masses and of Socialism. Accordingly they determined on the destruction of universal suffrage. But, as the constitution expressly guarantied this right, it was necessary to destroy it indirectly. The plan decided upon was to require a fixed residence of three years before any citizen could be entitled to vote. A bill to that effect was introduced into the Assembly, discussed at length, and finally passed. Its effect was to disfranchise above two millions of voters, composed mainly of the working classes, whose necessities oblige them more frequently than others to change their abodes. Soon after, a new blow was struck at the liberty of the press, by subjecting it to more severe restraints than ever. One of the provisions of the new law was to compel every article in the journals to be signed by its writer, who, as well as the publisher, was made legally responsible therefor. This destroyed the anonymous character of editorial writing, and was loudly resisted by the press

with but few exceptions. The electoral law, on the other hand, had been sustained by all the reactionary newspapers. On occasion of passing both these bills, the government attempted to provoke the people into an insurrection, but in vain. Another outrageous measure was the donation to President Napoleon of three millions of francs, in order to pay off his debts, and meet the expenses of his splendid household. This was opposed by many conservative members of the Assembly, but finally carried through. In the course of the summer, President Napoleon traveled through a great portion of France, and was everywhere received with public festivities. His personal popularity proved, however, to be far less than he had hoped, and his plan for usurping the power and title of Emperor gained but little encouragement.

The Annual Message of this functionary was communicated to the Assembly in November. It states that the financial deficit of the year 1850 will prove to be only one hundred millions of francs, and thinks that in the year 1851 the revenue will meet the expenses of the government. The effective force of the army is now 396,000 men and 87,400 horses, being a reduction of 55,000 men and 6,354 horses within the year. The naval force has now 125 vessels, instead of 235 which it had in 1848, and employs 22,561 men instead of 29,331. In foreign affairs, says the President, the honor of France has been fully maintained. In conclusion, he disclaims all desire to do aught against the Constitution and the will of the people, though he still leaves the question of revising the Constitution to the Assembly without once reminding them that that document expressly forbids them to authorize such a revision.

In GERMANY matters have remained through the year in a very chaotic state, until recently, when a crisis has been brought on, which is but just disposed of. Prussia attempted, in a doubtful and vacillating way, to keep up the Federal Union formed under its auspices, and having its seat at Erfurt. Austria, on the other hand, with Bavaria to sustain her, revived the old Confederation, having its central authority at Frankfort. The crisis was produced by the Elector of Hesse, who, aided by his prime-minister Hassenpflug, a man who had been tried and found guilty of forgery and peculation, sought to overthrow the constitution of that state. This prince had always been extremely unpopular, as had his ancestors before him. He was also in favor of the Frankfort Confederation, while the people were in favor of the Prussian Federal Union. The latter, with the judges, and almost the whole body of public officers, opposed the conspiracy of the Elector and his minister in a legal and orderly way, and the prince fled to Hanau, a frontier town of his dominions. The diet of the quasi Confederation ordered a Bavarian and Austrian army to enter Hesse Cassel and restore the Elector and "public order." Prussia in the meanwhile had sent an army into the Electorate to prevent the entry of the Confederative forces. While this was pending, a conference had been held at Warsaw, under the supervision of the Russian Emperor, to settle this difficulty, as well as others connected with the internal affairs of Germany. Prussia and Austria were both represented. It was there in fact decided that Prussia should admit the pretensions of the quasi Confederation, though the verbal terms of the agreement were that matters should be allowed to remain exactly as they were, and that a new conference should be held in Germany, between Austria and Prussia, in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the entire business.

Conditions with reference to Schleswig-Holstein were also imposed on Prussia. The armistice which at the close of last year existed between Prussia and the Duchies on the one hand, and Denmark on the other, had expired, and hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark had been resumed: but through the influence mainly of Russia, a treaty had been concluded at London, in the beginning of June, between the representatives of Denmark and Prussia, the latter acting in behalf of Germany. By this document Prussia and the other German powers had been obliged to refrain from directly aiding the Duchies, though at the same time collections of money had been set on foot in their favor among the German people, and volunteers had flocked to their standard from almost all of the German states. Indeed, the commander-in-chief in the Duchies was General Willisen, one of the most distinguished of Prussian military men. Under his auspices a bloody battle was fought at Idstedt, an obscure country town in the north of Holstein, on the 24th of July. Neither party had a decided advantage. The Danes were commanded by General Krogh. There were about five thousand killed and wounded as the result of the battle.

The Warsaw conference decided that all indirect aid to the Duchies must cease, and they be resigned to the tender mercies of Denmark. To all these requirements Count Brandenburg, who represented Prussia at the conference, assented. When he returned to Berlin and laid them before the cabinet, there was a difference of opinion, General Radowitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being opposed to yielding so much, and insisting on calling out the army reserve and preparing for every eventuality. His view was negatived, and the decision of the Conference

agreed to. This result caused universal disgust throughout Germany.

A day or two afterward Count Brandenburg died, and at the same time there arrived from Vienna certain demands, which, though substantially agreeing with the decision of the Conference, were couched in terms too blunt and imperative. Hereupon the Prussian cabinet met and reversed its previous decision so far as the calling out the army reserves was concerned. The entire disposable force of the kingdom was summoned to the field, and in little more than a week some half a million of Prussians were under arms, animated with an enthusiastic desire for a war in which they hoped to wipe off the disgrace of Germany, and for ever free her from foreign dictation. Already an accidental skirmish had happened between the Prussian and Bavarian forces in Hesse Cassel, and it seemed quite possible that a great European war should at once begin. However, the Prussian government was determined to avoid it, and preferred to be disgraced in the eyes of all the world rather than venture into the perilous chances of such a contest. It finished by submitting to Austria.

The only other country where the year has been marked by events of much importance is ITALY. In the year 1848, Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, conferred a Constitution upon his subjects, one of whose provisions was that all citizens should be equal before the law. But according to the Concordat, or treaty between the country and the Roman See, regulating the condition of the priesthood, every clergyman prosecuted for debt or crime had the privilege of being tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal. This privilege being contrary to the Constitution, was, after prolonged discussion in the Piedmontese Parliament, formally abrogated by a law called from its mover, Siccardi, the Minister of Justice, the Siccardi Law. Hereupon the Catholic hierarchy protested against this law as a violation of the Concordat; and Marongiu, Archbishop of Cagliari, addressed a circular to his clergy, calling on them to resist the action of the law. For this he was tried and punished as guilty of sedition.

Things went on till the beginning of August, when Count Santa Rosa, Minister of Public Works, being at the point of death, sent for his parish priest, that he might receive the last sacrament. This the priest refused to administer, unless the minister would publicly recant his adhesion to the obnoxious law, saying that in this demand he was only fulfilling his orders. Santa Rosa refused, and died unabsolved; but even this was not enough for the Church, and his body was refused burial. This becoming known through the city of Turin, where he resided, there was a general excitement, and the people assembling, threatened the clergy and churches with a specimen of Lynching. On this the government interfered with troops to preserve order, while they endeavored to induce Archbishop Franzoni, whose directions to the priest had caused the difficulty, to permit the corpse to be duly buried, but he still refused. The authorities then compelled the priests belonging to the dead minister's parish church to perform the funeral rites, and further punished them by banishing from the city the religious order to which they belonged.

In the execution of this decree of banishment, certain papers were found implicating the Archbishop in a treasonable conspiracy against the State. On this he was arrested and imprisoned. The Archbishop of Cagliari was also arrested about the same time on a charge of seditiously resisting the law for the collection of taxes, and with being implicated in a design to overthrow the government. Both these prelates were tried by a summary process provided by an old law, but not allowed by the constitution in force, and banished the country.

For a time it was supposed that these proceedings would be followed by an interdict from Rome upon the whole country, but as yet nothing of the sort has taken place. The Pope has brought the matter before the chief councils of the Church, but no public action has been taken in the premises. An envoy has been sent from Turin to Rome, to endeavor to arrange the difference, but he has gone home without having accomplished anything. There are no indications that either side will yield. So far, the Piedmontese government have had the best of it, at least in their own dominions There the matter has occasioned an extensive popular agitation, and the Protestants have industriously embraced the opportunity for the propagation of their doctrines.

In the other parts of Italy, affairs have pursued a more even course. In Naples, the government has prosecuted and imprisoned every prominent man suspected of entertaining liberal opinions. In the States of the Church, the restored clerical authorities have continued to exercise an unsparing vengeance upon all their political opponents. In Tuscany, the Grand Duke, protected by his Austrian allies, has taken means to restrain greatly, if not altogether abolish, the liberty of the press. Austrian Italy has remained under the hand of Radetzky.

In the other countries of the Continent, no movement or event of great moment has occurred. In SPAIN, the birth of a prince royal (though of paternity more than doubtful) was awaited with anxiety, but the child lived but a few moments. The King of DENMARK has married a dressmaker of Copenhagen named

Lola Rasmussen, a lady of rather doubtful reputation. In SWEDEN, there has been a violent political contest between the friends of constitutional reform, who desire to relieve their country of Russian influence, and the Conservatives, who wish to remain as they are. The Legislature met on the 15th of November, and it was thought at the last advices that the Reformers would have the majority. The question is on the abolition of the distinction of orders in the legislature, which is now divided into four, the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants. This change would have been made two years ago on a proposition of the king, but as that proposition required a property qualification it was rejected. Nothing has happened in HUNGARY, and in AUSTRIA generally the government have only shown their contempt for the constitution put forth by them in March of last year. In the TURKISH dependency of Bosnia there has been an extensive revolt, fomented no doubt by Russian agents, and not yet wholly subdued. Kossuth and his companions are still retained at Kutahia, in Asia Minor, but it is thought that they will soon be released and allowed to come to the United States. There has been a difficulty between the American government and PORTUGAL, growing out of an old claim for damages sustained in the destruction of a vessel at Fayal during the last war with Great Britain. The Portuguese government, after long delay, refused to come up to the mark, and our Chargé at Lisbon, Mr. Clay, received his passports and left. At one time it was supposed that Lisbon would be blockaded by American ships-of-war, but the matter has since been put in the way of amicable arrangement.

ENGLAND has had a religious excitement growing out of the appointment by the Pope of a complete set of Bishops for the kingdom, with Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop at their head. This has mightily stirred up the Protestant feeling of press and people, and 'No Popery' has been and still continues to be shouted with great vehemence. We have yet to see whether any tangible practical result will follow from the effervescence.

The Labor Reform movement has gone on with tolerable success at Paris; of the Associations of Workmen we hear generally encouraging accounts: though some have failed, as was to be expected, the majority have done well. Similar institutions have also been set on foot at London, a number of wealthy gentlemen, convinced of the truth of the Associative theory, having furnished the capital needed to establish workshops and provide materials. Altogether, the principles of Mutualism and Coöperation have made great progress in the course of the year.

EXPENSES of the MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Secretary Corwin in his annual report presents some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the late war with Mexico. It appears by the report that the actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the seven years subsequent to the declaration of war with Mexico and ending on the 30th of June, 1852, amount to $294,807,407 95. The expenditures for 1845, the year preceding the war, having been $21,380,049 36, the aggregate expenditures for the seven succeeding years, upon that basis, would have been $149,660,345 52, showing an excess over the Peace Establishment of 1845 of $145,147,062 43. This excess of expenditures the Secretary accounts for as follows: The actual and estimated expenditures of the War Department for seven years subsequent to the war with Mexico, are $117,876,495 31. Under the Peace establishment of 1845 they should have been $35,643,749 54; showing an excess occasioned by the war of $82,232,745 77. The actual and estimated expenditures of the Navy Department for the same period show an excess of $19,058,858 11 over what they would have been under the Peace establishment, taking the year 1845 as a criterion. The Pensions paid under acts of 1848 to 30th of June, 1850, amount to $1,198,141 18: ditto estimated for 1851 and '52, $1,525.000; Indian expenses in acquired territory to June, '52, $204,830 40; instalments and interest paid under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, $16,388,396 37; payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, $2,089,578 84; renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico $37,560 61; expenses of Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims $44,428 39; survey of Mexican boundary $335,000; survey of coast of California $200,000; light-houses, dry dock, &c., in California $640,000; territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico $147,300; expenses of loans and Treasury notes (war) $150,879 41. The above sums chargeable to the Mexican war amount in the aggregate to $124,252,719 08, to which should be added interest on war debt to 30th of June, 1852, $13,337,544 06; do. from 30th of June to maturity $41,173,493 38; public lands granted and to be granted $17,346,750; claims pending estimated at $765,069 37; Texas boundary stock to be issued $10,000,000; interest on do. to maturity $7,000,000; Mexican claims per treaty, the stock for which is to be issued, $3,250,000. By adding the above amounts it will be seen that we have the enormous sum of ($217,175,575 89) *two hundred and seventeen millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-nine cents* as expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the war with Mexico and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace with that country. There are very many claims presented and to be presented, growing indirectly out of the war, which are not included in the above account, but which will doubtless amount in the aggregate to a large sum. Mr. Corwin makes no estimate for the 20,000 American citizens whose lives were sacrificed in that most unrighteous war. If we estimate each man to be worth as much as a 'good field-hand' in South Carolina, about $1,000—and this ought to be considered a low estimate, for the nearer the chattel approaches the color of the Caucasian the higher price it will bring, provided always it gets into its head no fanatical notions about freedom and such like nonsense—we may add twenty millions of dollars more to Mr. Corwin's figures.

CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

THE history of California for the past year, though it has not the exciting freshness of the marvels of 1849, presents many points of interest. The opening of the year found the country peaceful and the emigrants, as well in the gold-diggings, as in the newly-created cities, generally prosperous and with new prospects ahead. The first legislature, which met on the 15th of December, 1849, at San José, the capital of the State, was in session, and the steamship Oregon, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of January, took away the Senators and Representatives elected to represent California in the Congress of the United States.

The City of San Francisco, during the past year. has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, which consumed a large amount of property, and for a short time embarrassed the operations of business. The first of these took place on the 24th of December, breaking out in a gambling-house on Portsmouth square, and rapidly spreading to the adjacent buildings. In a short time, the finest portion of a large block of houses was burned to the ground. The fire presented a fearful spectacle. Fortunately the weather was calm, as the slightest wind would have exposed the entire city to almost inevitable destruction. The loss was estimated at one million and a half of dollars. With the genuine spirit of Yankee enterprise, many of the sufferers by the fire commenced business the next day in tents, and others on the same day prepared the site of the ruins for the erection of new buildings.

On the same night, a fire broke out in Stockton, destroying property to the amount of $250,000. In the opinion of some of the citizens, this fire was the work of an incendiary, but the fact has not been proved.

Another fire took place in San Francisco, on the 4th of May, which destroyed over two hundred buildings and property to the amount of over four millions of dollars. The fire commenced in the United States Hotel, and spread with terrible rapidity in every direction. It was found impossible to arrest its progress, except by tearing down a large number of houses that presented materials for its fury. More property was consumed than could have been done within equal space in any city of the world.

The third destructive conflagration which visited the city of San Francisco took place on the 13th of June, laying four large blocks of buildings in ashes, and consuming a great amount of valuable property. A portion of the district which had suffered from the previous fire was again burned. With great difficulty the wharves and shipping in the harbor were protected from destruction. The total loss by this fire has been estimated at about $5,000,000.

A fourth disastrous fire was experienced in San Francisco on the 20th of September, by which a loss of property to the amount of $1,000,000 was occasioned. The buildings consumed were mostly old and of an inferior order.

In the month of January a great overflow of the Sacramento river occurred, deluging the country both above and below the city of Sacramento, the flood extending in many places like an immense sea over the whole breadth of the valley. The course of the river was indicated only by the trees and shrubbery with which the banks were covered A great number of horses and cattle were swept away by the flood and drowned. The wood cutters and charcoal-burners on the banks of the river were obliged to climb into trees in order to save their lives. On the night of January 9th the city of Sacramento was entirely submerged, and remained under water for several days. The streets in which the principal business operations were conducted were swept completely through by the raging torrent. Every description of merchandise was borne away in the mighty rush. Boats navigated the streets, taking passengers from the second stories of the dwelling-houses. The ridge of high land in the rear of the city was studded with tents, and man and beast, seeking safety in flight, were crowded together in dire confusion. Sutterville was overflowed. The ranches back of the river suffered the same fate. A large amount of property was destroyed by this inundation, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

In the month of March, several expeditions were fitted out from San Francisco for the purpose of exploring the coast of Trinidad Bay, situated at about the forty-first degree of north latitude. The entrance to this bay, after a good deal of difficulty, was at length discovered. It was found to be five miles in length, though not much more than half a mile in width. The river empties in at the head of the bay, being about forty yards wide at the mouth. The harbor is regarded as the finest on the California coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego, being protected from the north and west by a high, bold headland, and with a good anchorage in every part of the bay within a quarter of a mile from the shore. This bay has since become the seat of prosperous settlements.

Another noble Bay, which has received the name of Humboldt Harbor, was discovered by Capt. Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Marine service in the month of March. This is in lat. 40° 45′, being eighteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. The shores are surrounded with beautiful land, and excellent timber abounds in the vicinity.

A good deal of trouble has been experienced from the incursions of the Indians in the vicinity of the Colorado, Humboldt harbor, Trinidad bay, and the Sacramento mines. A large body of Indians at Clear lake was slaughtered in May by a detachment of the U. S. garrisons at Sonora and Bernicia. Eleven Americans were massacred by the Yuba Indians at the crossing of the Colorado in the month of April.

The attempt to collect the tax of twenty dollars a month imposed on foreign miners was met with decided hostility by the Mexican and Chilian population.

In various places rich veins of gold imbedded in quartz have been discovered, which promise to yield an abundant harvest to the enterprising miner. Some veins have been found not less than thirty feet in width, producing a dollar's worth of gold to an ounce of rock.

The emigrants to California by the overland route have been exposed to incredible sufferings from famine and disease. The number at one time on the plains has been from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand souls, not one half of whom were able to reach the place of their destination without being exposed to the greatest hardships. Almost every party was obliged to be put on short allowance. The roads were lined with the bodies of dead animals, which had either perished from exhaustion or had been slaughtered for food and partly consumed. Many emigrants who had lost their animals packed their scanty supplies on their back and attempted to continue the perilous journey. The women and children lagged in the rear, many of whom found a grave on the desert plains. Great sympathy was excited for the condition of the emigrants in the cities of California; public meetings were held to procure means for their relief; and by the prompt and energetic action of charitable individuals many lives were no doubt preserved.

A serious disturbance occurred during the month of August in the city of Sacramento, growing out of the disputes between the squatters and landholders. An armed body of the squatters proceeded through the streets of the city, and a collision ensuing between them and the authorities, several persons were shot and some mortally wounded. The city was placed under martial law and it was several days before tranquillity was restored.

The intelligence of the reception of California into the Union was welcomed at San Francisco with expressions of universal enthusiasm. The steamer which bore the tidings was decked with flags and streamers of all nations, with a piece of canvass extending from fore to mainmast inscribed with the words "California is admitted." The salvos of artillery and the waving of flags soon spread the joyful news to every part of the city. All classes of the inhabitants shared the general hilarity, and with exchanges of mutual congratulations exulted in the accession of California as the thirty-first state of the Federal Union. A more formal celebration of this event took place on the 29th of October, in which the citizens generally participated with patriotic joy. A procession was formed in honor of the occasion, salutes were fired, banners displayed, an oration pronounced, a national ode sung, and the festivities closed with a ball and supper.

A terrible disaster was occasioned at San Francisco on the 29th of October by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Sagamore. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom from seventy-five to a hundred, it is supposed, lost their lives. The cholera broke out at San Francisco in the month of October and spread to different parts of the city.

From estimates predicated on a portion of the mining districts, from which at least two thirds of all the gold obtained from the mines of California has been taken, it would appear that the whole amount realized during the past spring and summer is $30,240,000 as the product of the labor of 57,000 persons, averaging about six dollars per day to each person for five months.

The present condition of California may be regarded as rich in hope and promise. The mines continue to yield their golden tribute to the arm of strenuous industry without stint or failure. New sources of the precious metal are constantly brought to light. Society is rapidly assuming a regular shape. The love of adventure, the thirst for gain, the desire of change, and the promptings of an aspiring ambition, are crowding the region of golden sands with the sturdy pioneers of civilization from all quarters of the globe. Under the benignant influence of a republican government, protected from the withering curse of slavery, and guaranteed the enjoyment of rational liberty, this latest-born child of our cherished Union can not fail to stride forward with the steps of a healthy giant to the maturity of its strength and the flush of consummate prosperity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NICARAGUA, AND THE OCEAN SHIP-CANAL.

WHAT is now the Republic of Nicaragua was formerly a province of the Spanish Vice-Royalty, or, as it was sometimes called, the Kingdom of Guatemala. The remaining provinces of the Vice-Royalty were Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, on the north; and Costa Rica upon the south. The city of Guatemala, in the province first named, was the seat of the Vice-Regal court; while Leon, in Nicaragua, was the seat of a subordinate establishment, at the head of which was a Governor-Intendant. Columbus discovered Central America in 1502, and coasted along nearly its entire eastern shore from Cape Honduras to Chirigui Lagoon. In 1524 Cortez despatched one of his Lieutenants, the famous Pedro Alvarado, to conquer the aboriginal nations of the country, the fame of whose power and riches had penetrated into the heart of Mexico. He entered the country from the north, and established a colony in Guatemala. Two years previously, however, Gil Gonzales de Avila (in 1522), sailing from Panama, with a band of armed adherents, entered Nicaragua from the south. He was well received, but was too weak to attempt a conquest of the country. He was followed by Cordova and others, who reduced the Indians, and founded the cities of Granada and Leon. In 1529 Captain Diego Machuca explored Lake Nicaragua, and went down the river San Juan (one of the rapids of which still bears his name) to the ocean, at the point where now stands the town of San Juan de Nicaragua. Machuca proposed to found a colony here, and it is believed did make the attempt, but was interrupted by Robles, then commandant at Nombre de Dios, who also meditated the same enterprise. These facts are mentioned here as showing the absurdity of the claim to that port recently put forward by the British Government.

On the 15th of September, 1821, the provinces of the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala declared their independence of Spain, and a general Congress was called to meet in the month of March following. Meantime the several provinces proceeded to organize local or State Governments, following very closely the example of the United States. The meeting of the Congress did not take place at the time proposed, in consequence of the intrigues of the Aristocratic party, since called *Serviles*, who sought the aid of the ephemeral Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, to procure the aggregation of Central America to his broad dominion. A Mexican army was sent to enforce the union, but was dispersed, chiefly by the forces of the little State of San Salvador, which has always been distinguished for its sturdy republicanism, and which, on this occasion, formally decreed its own annexation to the United States. It does not appear that any notice was taken of this step by our Government. After the expulsion of the Mexican troops, and the defeat of the Aristocrats, the delegates of the several provinces or States met in General Congress, and adopted a Constitution of Union, under the name of the "Republic of Central America." This Constitution endured until 1838, when, in consequence of dissensions in and between the States, industriously fomented by British agents, it was dissolved, and the five States again severally assumed their sovereign character. The three States of the centre, however, viz., San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the strongholds of the Liberal or Republican party, have, since the dissolution, kept up relations more or less intimate, and have recently agreed upon a plan of Union, under the old National denomination. The States of Guatemala and Costa Rica are actual dictatorships, although claiming to be republican. The first is controlled by the Indian General Carrera, and the latter by monarchical refugees from South America.

Geographically, Nicaragua is the largest and most important portion of Central America. It extends from one ocean to the other, and embraces within its borders the great Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, through which, it is now generally admitted exists

the only feasible route for a Ship-Canal across the continent. Its northern boundary is an irregular line running from the Gulf of Fonesca on the Pacific, to Cape Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic; and its southern a right line extending from the head of the Gulf of Nicoga, to a point on the Atlantic midway between the mouth of the San Juan and the port of Matina, in Costa Rica. It has a diversified surface, and a soil of unbounded fertility. The great basin of the lakes consists of plains and undulating slopes, relieved by high and steep volcanic cones, in which may be found all the productions of the tropics in the greatest abundance. The northern departments, called Segovia and Chontales, are more elevated and mountainous, abounding in minerals, producing many of the fruits of the temperate zone, and having an atmosphere comparatively cool and bracing. The Atlantic coast, or what is sometimes called the Mosquito Shore, is generally low, and the rain falling during the entire year, it is hot and less salubrious than other portions of the State. It is very sparsely inhabited by Indians of the Charib stock, runaway Negroes from the West India islands, and a squalid brood, a mixture of both. The principal, we may almost say the entire population of Nicaragua, is situated upon the Pacific slope. Here the soil is not only fertile and easily cultivated, but the climate is favorably modified by a variety of causes. There are two seasons, called the wet and the dry: the former commencing about the middle of May, and lasting until the middle of November. During the rest of the year scarcely any rain falls. The temperature is very equable, averaging about 82° of Fahrenheit. There is probably no equal extent of country under the tropics more salubrious, or possessing a more delightful climate.

The State is divided into five departments, and has an aggregate population of not far from 250,000, residing chiefly in the towns. The principal city is Leon, which is the seat of Government (although the Legislative Chambers meet at Managua), and has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000. The second in size is Masaya, which is essentially an Indian town, remarkable for its manufactures; and the third Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, through which a great part of the trade of the country, *via* Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, is conducted. It has about 12,000 inhabitants. Managua and Nicaragua (or Rivas) are both considerable places. The most important port on the Pacific is that of Realejo, between which and San Francisco a valuable trade is springing up. Indeed, it is very evident that Central America must be to California and Oregon what the West Indies have hitherto been to our Confederacy. Sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao, rice, indigo, tobacco, maize—in short, all the staples and fruits of the tropics—are produced in Nicaragua in the greatest abundance and perfection. There are a large number of cattle-estates in the country; and hides, with indigo, coffee, and Brazil-wood, form the principal articles of export.

The Constitution of Nicaragua is exceedingly liberal, and the best feeling toward the United States pervades all classes of the people from the highest to the lowest. They are kind and hospitable. The Government consists of a Supreme Director, elected by the people bi-annually, and the Legislative Chambers, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate,—the latter elected for two years, the former for one. The officers of state are now—

Don NORBERTO RAMERIZ.... *Supreme Director.*
" SEBASTIAN SALINAS.... *Sect. of For. Affairs.*
" PABLO BUITRAGO..... *Secretary of War.*
" NARCISSO CHARVARRI... *Secr'y of Finances.*
" JOSE TRINIDAD MUNOZ. *General-in-Chief.*

The first Executive officer of San Salvador and of Honduras is styled President. The President of the former is Don DOROTEO VASCONCELOS; of the latter, Don JUAN LINDO.

Since the acquisition of California, the project of opening a Ship-Canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, *via* the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, has not only been renewed, but invested with an immediate and practical importance. A great number of contracts had previously been made for constructing such a work, but nothing was effected under them. General Taylor, upon his election to the Presidency, was deeply impressed with the importance of facilitating communication between our Atlantic and Pacific territories; and one of

the first acts of his administration was to send a Special Minister to Nicaragua (Mr. E. G. SQUIER), empowered to agree with that State for the extension of the protection of both countries to any Company of American citizens which should contract, in good faith, to construct the proposed Canal. Such a contract was entered into by a New-York Company, styled "The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," on the 27th of August, 1849; and on the 2d of September following Mr. Squier signed a treaty with the plenipotentiaries of Nicaragua (ratified by the Government of that State on the 27th of the same month), which provided for the neutrality and protection of the Canal. It also provided for the free transit forever of the citizens of the United States and their property through the territories of Nicaragua, for the entire freedom of all the ports of the country, and for extending the same liberal concessions to all nations which should enter into the same treaty stipulations. This treaty was approved by General Taylor, and sent in to the Senate for ratification, but has not yet (December 3, 1850) been acted upon by that body. Subsequently, a treaty was negotiated by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister of Great Britain, providing for extending the protection of both countries over any route of communication which may be opened across the continent, and also for the abandonment of British territorial pretensions, and the withdrawal of the British establishments, on the coast of Central America.

The British pretensions consist in an alleged protectorate over a mixed brood of Indians and Negroes, which have maintained a miserable existence on that part of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua bearing the geographical designation of the "Mosquito Shore," and whom, it is claimed by the British Government, are entitled to be considered as a sovereign people. They have, however, no written languages, no religion, no laws—not a single feature to elevate them above the lowest order of savages. Under the pretense above indicated, the agents of Great Britain have undertaken to fix the limits of the suppositious Mosquito Kingdom, as including the entire coast from Cape Honduras to the boundary of New-Granada, a line of more than 800 miles, and extending inward indefinitely. This preposterous claim, of course, takes in the mouth of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only possible Atlantic terminus of the proposed Canal. This port, which, as we have seen, was occupied by the Spaniards as early as 1529, and which was subsequently, by royal decree, made a port of entry, and fortified by the Spanish Government, and afterward captured from the Royal forces by the Republican army of Nicaragua, peaceably occupied by the people of that State, and, as a part of Nicaragua, blockaded by the English in 1844—this port was wrested from the Nicaraguans in January, 1848, by a British force under the command of Captain G. C. Loch, of H. B. Majesty's ship "Alarm," and has since been occupied by English authorities, under the pretense of belonging to the so-called Mosquito Kingdom. It has not been surrendered to Nicaragua, nor has it been formally ascertained that British assumptions have been in any degree relaxed in consequence of our treaty with England above referred to; but we are reliably assured that they have been, and that the British occupation will soon be abandoned.

Previous to 1763, Great Britain made some pretensions upon the Mosquito Shore,—not, however, as protector of any Indian tribes, but in absolute sovereignty. These were sweepingly disposed of by the treaties of 1763, 1783, and 1786, between Great Britain and Spain, in which the former agrees not only to evacuate the Mosquito Shore, but to withdraw her protection *from her own subjects* who should be so "daring as to presume" to remain there, or "to obstruct the entire evacuation agreed upon by His Britannic Majesty."

The length of the proposed line of water communication through Nicaragua is estimated by Mr. Squier, in his report to the Department of State, at 313 miles, as follows:

Length of the River San Juan	90 miles.
Part of Lake Nicaragua to be traversed	110 do.
Length of Rio Tipitapa	18 do.
Length of Lake Managua	50 do.
From Lake to Realejo	45 do.
Total	313 miles.

From this must be deducted 25 miles, in case the line is terminated at the port of Tamarinda. In case it should terminate in the Gulf of Fonseca, it is possible it would not be many miles longer than to Realejo. The extent of actual canalization, therefore, would be, to Realejo, 120 to 140 miles; to Tamarinda, 90 to 110; to Fonseca, 100 to 120.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that the engineer of the Company has discovered and surveyed a most favorable route from the lake to the Pacific, passing near the city of Nicaragua, and avoiding altogether the Lake Managua and the outlet thereof. This route is only *twelve miles* from Lake to Ocean, and requires a cutting of but sixty-eight feet at the highest to cause the water of Nicaragua to mingle with that of the Pacific. The adoption of this route will decidedly shorten the Ship-Canal, and expedite the passage of vessels from sea to sea. We trust it will soon be accomplished.

RAILROADS IN THE U. STATES.

Rate per Mile is given to the thousandth part of a cent.

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra. Mile.
Albany and Schenectady	17	$0 50	2.941
Androscoggin and Kennebec	82	2 25	2.743
Annapolis Branch	39	1 62	4.156
Appomattax	10	0 50	5.000
Athens Branch	40	1 20	3.000
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	47	1 40	2 978
Attica and Buffalo	31	0 90	2.903
Auburn and Rochester	78	2 50	3.205
Auburn and Syracuse	26	0 80	3.076
Baltimore and Ohio	179	7 00	3.910
Bangor and Piscataqua	12	0 38	3.166
Bath Branch	9	0 25	2.777
Boston, Concord, and Montreal	51	1 55	3.039
Boston and Lowell	26	0 55	2.115
Boston and Maine	111	2 00	1.810
Boston and Providence	43	1 25	2.906
Boston and Worcester	45	1 15	2.555
Bridgewater Branch	7	0 25	3.571
Bristol Branch	13	0 35	3.692
Brookline Branch	1½	0 10	6.666
Buckfield Branch	12	0 35	2.916
Buffalo and Niagara Falls	22	0 75	3.409
Canal	32	1 00	3.125
Camden and Amboy	90	3 00	3.333
Cape Cod Branch	28	0 90	3.214
Central Georgia	191	5 75	3.010
Central Virginia	71	3 66	5.154
Chemung	21	0 50	2.380
Cheshire	54	1 65	3.055
Chicopee Falls Branch	5½	0 12½	2.272
Clinton and Port Hudson	24	1 00	4.166
Cocheco	18	0 50	2.777
Columbia and Philadelphia	82	2 87	3.500
Comac Branch	4	0 10	2.500
Concord	35	0 80	2.285
Concord and Claremont	18	0 65	3.611
Connecticut & Passumpsic Riv.	40	1 25	3.102
Connecticut River	60	1 75	2.916
Contoocook Valley	14	0 45	3.214
Corning and Blossburg	40	1 50	3.750
Camden Branch	57	2 25	3.947
Cumberland Valley	56	2 12	3.785
Dedham Branch	9½	0 25	2.631
Dorchester and Milton Branch.	8	0 25	3.125
Eastern	54	1 50	2.777
Erie	301	6 15	2.043
Erie and Calamazoo	33	1 00	3.030
Essex	21	0 60	2.857
Fall River	54	1 35	2.500
Fitchburgh	50	1 30	2.600
Fitchburgh and Worcester	26	0 75	2.884
Franklin	22	1 00	4.545
Galena and Chicago	42	1 25	2.976
Georgia	171	5 00	2.923
Germantown Branch	6	0 15	2.500
Gloucester Branch	14	0 45	3.214
Great Falls and Conway	9	0 20	2.222
Greenville and Roanoke	21	0 50	2.380
Harlem	80	1 65	2.062
Harvard Branch	3	0 15	5.000
Housatonic	98	3 00	3.061
Hudson River	75	1 00	1 333
Hudson and Berkshire	33	1 00	3.030
Hartford, Providence, & Fishk.	31	0 87	2.806
Lewistown	3½	0 22	6.600
Lexington and Ohio	28	1 00	3.571
Lexington & W. Cambridge B.	8	0 80	3.750
Little Miami	84	2 50	2.976
Lockport and Niagara Falls	24	0 75	3.125
Long Island	95	2 00	2.105
Lowell and Lawrence	13	0 35	2.691
Mad River and Erie	134	4 50	3.353
Madison and Indianapolis	86	2 50	2.906
Manchester and Lawrence	26	0 65	2.500
Mansfield and Sandusky	56	1 50	2.678
Marblehead Branch	4	0 10	2.500
Mexican Gulf	27	0 50	1.851
Michigan Central	218	6 50	2.982
Michigan Southern	70	2 00	2.857
Millbury and Milford Branches	17	0 45	2.647
Milnebury & L. Ponchartrain.	5½	0 15	2.727
Montreal and Lachine	8	0 37	4.625
Montgomery and West Point	68	3 50	5.147
Morris and Essex	45	1 25	2.777
Nashua and Lowell	15	0 35	2.333
Naugatuck	62	1 50	2.419
New Bedford and Taunton	31	0 90	2.903
Newburgh Branch	19	0 45	2.368
New Hampshire Central	10	0 30	3.000
N. Haven, Hartford & Sp'ngfi'd	62	1 75	2.822
New Jersey	31	0 50	1.612
New Jersey Central	50	1 00	2.000
N. London, Willimantic & Palm.	48	1 25	2.604
Newton Branch	12	0 30	2.500
New York and New Haven	76	1 50	1.986
Norfolk County	35	1 00	2.857
Northern	69	2 00	2.898
Norwich and Worcester	66	1 75	2.651
Old Colony	37	1 12	3.027
Oswego and Syracuse	35	1 00	2.857
Pennsylvania	97	3 40	3.505
Peterborough and Shirley	12	0 30	2.500
Petersburgh	63	1 50	2.330
Pittsfield and North Adams	20	0 60	3.000
Phil.. Germantown, & Norris'n	17	0 40	2.352
Philad. Wilmington, & Baltim.	98	3 00	3.061
Philadel. and Trenton Branch.	30	0 75	2 500
Pontiac	25	1 00	4.000
Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth.	51	1 42	2.784
Portland and Kennebec	34	1 00	2.941
Portsmouth and Concord	18	0 50	2.777
Potomac	32	2 00	6.250
Providence and Worcester	43	1 30	3.023
Ramapo and Paterson	33	0 62	1.878
Raleigh	87	4 00	4.597
Rensselaer and Saratoga	32	1 00	3.125
Richmond, Fred'ksb. & Potom.	75	3 50	4.666
Richmond and Petersburgh	22	1 00	4.545
Rutland and Burlington	120	3 60	3.000
Saratoga and Washington	41	1 50	3.652
Salisbury Branch	3	0 10	3.333
Saxonville Branch	5	0 12	2.400
Reading	92	3 50	3.804
Schenectady and Saratoga	22	0 75	3.409
Schenectady and Utica	78	2 25	3.884
South Carolina	136	5 00	3.676
South Shore	12	0 35	2.916
Stonington	50	1 50	3.000
Stony Brook	17	0 40	2.352
Stoughton Branch	18	0 50	2.777
St. Lawrence and Champlain	15	1 00	6.666
Sullivan	25	0 75	3.000
Susquehanna and Baltimore	75	2 12	2.826
Tonawanda	43	1 30	3.023
Troy and Greenbush	6	0 15	2.500
Troy and Schenectady	20	0 50	2.500
Utica and Syracuse	58	1 50	2.585
Vicksb'g. Jackson, & Brandon.	60	2 75	4.583
Vermont Central	117	3 40	2.905
Vermont and Massachusetts	69	1 75	2.536
Washington Branch	40	1 60	4.000
Watertown Branch	6	0 30	5.000
Weldon and Wilmington	162	5 00	2.500
Western	200	5 00	2.500
Western and Atlantic	140	4 20	3.000
Westchester and Philadelphia.	32	1 00	3.125
Westminster Branch	17	0 45	2.647
West Feliciana	26	1 50	5.769
West Stockbridge & Pittsfield.	25	0 75	3.000
Woburn Branch	10	0 30	3.000
Worcester and Nashua	45	1 25	2.777
151 Railroads	7254½	219 98½	3.032

Columbia Branch, Macon and Western, Orleans and Carrolton, Seaboard and Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, Susquehannah and Ithaca. Wilton, Xenia and Columbus, and Middletown Branch railroads, are not included in the above, for want of returns of the fare charged.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

	Gov. 1850.			Pres. 1848.		Pres. 1844.	
Co's.	Crosby.	Hub'd.	T'lb't.	Ta'lr.	Cass.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.
Aroostook.	664	881	18..	431	868	106..	398	907
Cumberl'd.	4522	6111	1243..	4797	5989	1745..	4483	6367
Franklin...	910	1672	608..	895	1460	813..	1274	1743
Hancock...	1723	2025	138..	2102	2321	247..	1938	2697
Kennebec..	4020	3091	872..	5056	2634	1657..	5393	3535
Lincoln....	4855	4652	433..	5316	4670	967..	4566	5354
Oxford.....	1509	4214	707..	1529	3605	1206..	1887	4395
Penobscot.	3562	5136	782..	3973	4646	1560..	3376	4895
Piscataquis	911	1174	307..	937	1168	432..	1074	1136
Somerset ..	2651	2282	601..	2453	2086..	1021..	2849	2530
Waldo.....	1777	3755	605..	1816	3596..	1124..	1826	4661
Washingt'n	2193	2263	292..	2505	2466	456..	2339	2627
York.....	3011	3964	646..	3466	4697	844..	3216	5117

TOTALS.

1850, Crosby, *W.* 32,308. Hubbard, *Op.* 41,220. Talbot, *F. S.* 7,252
1848, Taylor.... 35,276. Cass..... 40,206. V. Buren.. 12,178
1844, Clay..... 34,619. Polk..... 45,964. Birney.... 4,862

Dist. CONGRESS.—1850.

I. York County and 21 towns, &c., in Oxford.
Moses M'Donald, *Opp.*, 5173; elected—plurality 490;
N. D Appleton, *W.*, 4683; M. Sweat, *F. S.*, 530; Sc'g 48.
II. Cumberland County.
John Appleton, *Opp.*, 5943; elected—maj. over all 29.
W. P. Fessenden, *W.* and *F. S.*, 5903; Sc'g 11. F. contests.
III. Kennebec (except town of Greene) and Franklin Co's.
Robert Goodenow, *W.*, 4831; elected—plurality 131;
Lot M. Morrill, *Opp.*, 4700; Seth May, *F. S.*, 1274; Sc'g 4.
IV. Lincoln Co., Oxford Co. (except 21 t.), and t. of Greene.
Charles Andrews, *Opp.*, 6718; elected—plurality 66.
Isaac Reed, *W.*, 6652; Alfred Pierce, *F. S.*, 183; Sc'g 6.
V. Waldo (except town of Vinalhaven) and Somerset Co's.
Ephraim K. Smart, *Op.*, 5911; elected—maj. over all 554;
Theophilus Cushing, *W.*, 5285; Scattering 62.
VI. Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.
Israel Washburn, jr., *W.*, 5412; elected—plurality 1716;
Strickland, *Op.*, 3696; Stetson, *Op.*, not a cand. 2554; Sc. 32.
VII. Aroostook, Hanc'k, and Wash'n Co's, and Vinalhaven.
Thomas J. D. Fuller, *Opp.*, 4814; elected—plurality 185;
Jas. S. Pike, *W.*, 4629; S. C. Foster, *F. S.* 716; Sc'g 89.

VERMONT.

	Gov.—1850.			Pres.—1848.		Pres.—1844.	
Co's.	Will'ms.	Peck.	R'b'ts.	Tay'r.	V. B.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Addison ...	2186	953	163..	2558	1035	319..	2527	772
Bennington.	1885	1304	245..	1559	616	1150..	1656	1450
Caledonia..	1603	2096	73..	1367	888	1158..	1762	1730
Chittenden.	1992	1332	610..	1763	1516	571..	1924	1444
Essex	421	466	3..	370	42	331..	392	331
Franklin...	1721	983	935..	1456	1204	691..	1872	1438
Grand Isle.	304	35	206..	311	104	130..	339	165
Lamoille...	483	943	564..	289	754	474..	485	759
Orange.....	2141	2657	139..	1780	1308	1414..	2076	1910
Orleans....	1308	1159	119..	1056	536	562..	1192	833
Rutland ...	2920	1176	495..	2911	1377	744..	3584	1578
Washing'n.	1623	2784	190..	1398	1106	1693..	1650	2085
Windham..	2408	1115	568..	2648	1443	608..	2642	1703
Windsor...	3814	2246	69..	3656	1908	1103..	4669	1843

TOTALS.

1850, Williams, *W.*, 24,809 '48, Taylor 23,122 '44, Clay 26,770
Peck, *Reg. Opp.* 19,289 V. B.. 13,837 Polk 18,041
Roberts, *Hunker*, 4,379 Cass.. 10,948 Bir'y 3,954

Dist. CONGRESS.—1850.

I. Bennington, Rutland, and Windham Counties.
*A. L. Miner, *Whig*, 4369; A. P. Lyman, *Whig*, 4,126;
D. Roberts, jr., *Opp.*, 2,689; M. Clark, "*Opp.*" 431; Sc. 34.
[*Second trial—Miner elected by plurality. No choice at first trial; vote: M. 3,668; L. 3726; R. 3,282; C. 1,218; Sc. 72.]
II. Orange and Windsor Counties.
William Hebard, *Whig*, 5652; elected—maj. over all 1,062;
Jefferson P. Kidder, *Opp.*, 4,384; Scattering 206.
III. Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle Co's.
James Meacham, *W.*, 5,945; elected—maj. over all 1,369;
Beardsley, *Op.*, 2,960; Harrington, "*Opp.*" 1,521; Sc'g 95.
IV. Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, and Wash'n Co's.
Thos. Bartlett, jr., *Op*, 7,009; elected—maj. over all 1,241;
B. N. Davis, *Whig*, 5,014; Willard, "*Opp.*," 640; Sc'g 114.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Gov.—1850.			Pres. 1848.		Pres. 1844.	
Co's.	Briggs.	Bout'l.	Ph'ps.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.
Barnstable	1352	707	390..	2015	802	516..	2290	1415
Berkshire.	3510	3162	516..	3549	2387	1549..	3656	3586
Bristol....	3893	2270	1677..	4840	2170	2832..	4872	4903
Dukes....	167	151	31..	290	133	81..	302	255
Essex.....	8177	5190	3741..	8555	4675	5020..	8415	6259
Franklin..	2585	1857	1173..	2133	1542	1645..	2725	2047
Hampden.	3507	3400	664..	3306	3061	1284..	3416	3593
Hampshi'e	3403	1271	1266..	3055	1070	1806..	3725	1606
Middlesex	9445	7060	4284..	9854	6820	5964..	9581	9124
Nantucket	306	68	127..	444	89	159..	633	237
Norfolk...	4640	2271	2796..	4739	2451	3538..	5217	4287
Plymouth.	3335	1713	2592..	3568	1847	3189..	4449	3315
Suffolk....	6447	2138	1251..	8895	3173	2132..	8778	4659
Worcester	6577	5105	7295..	5827	5058	8343..	9359	7562

TOTALS.

1850—Briggs... 57,364; Boutwell.. 36,363; Phillips.. 27,803.
1849— " ... 53,718; " .. 30,730; " .. 24,364.
1848—Taylor.. 61,070; Cass ..... 35,281; V. Buren. 38,058.
1844—Clay .... 67,418; Polk ..... 52,846; Birney... 10,860.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

Senate (full, will be): *Whigs* 13; *Coalition* (*Opp.* & *F. S.*) 27.
House: *W.* 174; *Op.* (inc'g *F. S.* & *Coal'n*) 210; no choice 55

Dist. * CONGRESS.—1850.

I. City of Boston (Suffolk County).
William Appleton, *W.*, 5839; elected—maj. over all 2782;
J T. Heard, *Opp.*, 1855; B. B. Mussey, *F. S.* 1167; Sc'g 36.
II. 2 towns in Suffolk Co., 16 in Essex, and 7½ in Middlesex.
Charles W. Upham, *Whig*, 5862; no choice—wants 766;
R. Rantoul, jr., *Opp.*, 4364; S. E. Sewall, *F. S.* 2979: Sc. 49.
III. 14 towns in Essex Co., and 11 in Middlesex.
James H. Duncan, *Whig*, 6089; no choice—wants 148;
A. R. Brown, *Opp.*, 3753; Higginson, *F. S.* 2496; Sc'g 135.
IV. 26½ towns in Middlesex Co., and 14 in Worcester.
Benjamin Thompson, *W.*, 5626; no choice—wants 1551;
J. G. Palfrey, *F. S.*, 4970; Frothingham, *Op.*, 3742; Sc. 14.
V. 42 towns in Worcester County.
Charles Allen, *F. S.*, 5799; no choice—wants 1358;
I. M. Barton, *W.*, 4317; J. S. C. Knowlton, *Op.*, 4175; Sc. 21.
VI. 15 t. in Franklin Co., 14 Hamp'n, 13 Hampsh'e, 2 Worc'r.
George T. Davis, *Whig*, 6975; no choice—wants 303;
C. W. Chapin, *Op.*, 5329; Huntington, *F. S.* 2211; Sc'g 39.
VII. Berkshire Co., 11 t. Franklin, 6 Hamp'n, 10 Hampshire.
John Z. Goodrich, *Whig*, 5599; no choice—wants 522;
Bishop, *Op.*, 5449; Hayden, *F. S.*, 837; Rockwell, *W.*, 267.
VIII. Norfolk Co., 5 t. in Middlesex, and 4 in Plymouth.
Horace Mann, *F. S. Whig*, 6902; elec'd—maj. over all 116;
S. H. Walley, *W.*, 4374; E. K. Whitaker, *Op.*, 2362; Sc. 50.
IX. 16 towns in Bristol Co., and 16 in Plymouth.
Orin Fowler, *F. S. Whig.*, 6860; elected—maj. over all 3330;
Little, *Op.*, 3047; Atwood 301; Baylies, *W.*, 147; Sc'g 35.
X. Barnstable, Dukes, and Nant'ket Cos., 3 t. Brist'l, 2 Ply'th.
Zeno Scudder, *Whig*, 2800; no choice—wants 153;
Fessenden, *Op.*, 1524; Hart, *F. S.*, 1054; Fisher, *W.*, 504.
*Including vote of towns not included in official count.

CONNECTICUT.

	Gov.—1850.			Pres.—1848.		Pres.—1844.	
Co's.	Foster.	S'ym'r.	Boyd.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.
Fairfield....	4326	4248	175..	5036	4064	462..	5368	4599
Hartford....	5561	6183	361..	6000	5345	810..	6259	5624
Litchfield...	3940	3999	521..	3918	3674	800..	4668	4335
Middlesex...	1969	2420	199..	2136	2152	361..	2324	2354
New Haven.	4909	4728	445..	5273	4516	806..	5546	4726
New London.	3530	3516	427..	4020	3421	776..	4081	3709
Tolland.....	1807	1809	179..	1665	1612	191..	1964	1950
Windham...	2167	2119	570..	2266	2262	799..	2620	2544

1844, *Birney* in F., 142; H., 287; L., 368; M., 130; N.H., 229; N. L., 304; T., 120; W., 363:—total.....1943

TOTALS

1850, Foster, *W.*, 28,209; Seymour 29,022; Boyd, *F. S.* 2,877
1849, Trumbull. 27,800; Seymo'r. 25,106; Niles..... 3,520
1848, Taylor.... 30,314; Cass.... 27,046; V. Bu'n.... 5,005
1844, Clay ..... 32,830; Polk.... 29,841; Birney ... 1,943

(SEE last page for New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)

NEW YORK.

Sen. Dist.	Co's.	Gov'r.—1850.—Lt. Gov'r. Hunt.	Sey'r.	Ch'n.	Cor'll.	Ch'ch.	Compt'r.—1849.—Att'y Gen'l. Hunt.	Lott.	Tap'n	St'ns.	Chat'd.	Taylor.	V. B.	Pres.—1848. Cass.	Pres. 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1.	Queens	1735	2099	..	1783	2040	1758	2002	..	1752	2028	2444	800	1310	2547	2751	
	Richmond	919	842	..	929	842	826	892	..	823	901	1099	121	860	1049	1063	1
	Suffolk	1776	2306	..	1795	2260	1347	2055	..	1347	2054	2180	1399	1051	2487	3375	14
2.	Kings	6744	6221	4..	7241	5745	6005	4803	..	6085	4924	7509	818	4882	5107	4648	77
3.	N.Y.—Ward 1	590	835	..	680	731	659	474	..	697	495	1077	117	742	1274	1037	3
	" 11	334	441	..	403	364	423	468	..	423	471	626	85	384	944	610	4
	" 111	1105	690	..	1386	425	1138	405	..	1136	398	1713	184	587	1682	980	14
	" IV	345	1381	..	389	1314	463	1296	..	452	1306	775	204	1159	1096	1566	4
	" V	1071	940	2..	1214	780	1283	786	..	1280	799	1595	280	848	1653	1402	10
	" VI	360	1163	..	427	1086	411	1095	..	351	1160	727	139	1216	891	1685	2
4.	Ward VII	1490	1363	..	1691	1156	1774	1104	1..	1743	1137	2205	313	1387	2111	2156	23
	" X	1202	1187	..	1301	1086	1208	1216	..	1209	1209	1605	350	1128	1698	1963	8
	" XIII	1002	1045	..	1069	977	1073	1077	..	1062	1100	1401	226	1059	1356	1838	9
	" XVII	1685	1621	..	1901	1412	1766	1236	..	1742	1312	2296	401	1444	1847	2115	6
5.	Ward VIII	1708	1431	..	1933	1196	1643	1336	..	1643	1312	2387	489	1386	2444	2414	5
	" IX	1870	1679	..	2256	1275	1897	1492	..	1891	1495	2842	572	1423	2388	2383	5
	" XIV	620	1341	..	694	1254	664	1083	..	632	1221	1036	325	1284	1194	1791	5
6.	Ward XI	1148	1583	..	1174	1548	1208	1465	..	1176	1489	1912	269	1625	1166	2227	2
	" XII	382	421	..	429	375	877	930	..	878	930	984	92	782	525	833	1
	" XV	1584	880	..	1811	408	1570	493	..	1569	506	2308	309	479	2057	1021	14
	" XVI	1679	1686	..	1799	1553	1579	1396	..	1503	1479	2130	492	1194	2059	2275	2
	"XVIII	1359	1046	..	1611	814	1138	846	..	1136	909	1436	255	846 (with 16th Ward.)			
	" XIX	798	688	..	808	677					(With the 12th Ward.)						
7.	Putnam	795	1254	..	798	1247	609	1213	..	609	1218	816	413	995	979	1731	
	Rockland	685	1399	..	698	1383	696	1133	..	693	1133	918	255	1064	794	1679	1
	Westchester	3437	3810	1..	3546	3691	3328	3748	..	3326	3750	4112	1512	2146	4256	4412	19
8.	Columbia	3796	3781	..	3508	4079	3894	3499	..	3514	3809	3942	2100	2121	4322	4691	11
	Dutchess	5074	5224	..	5060	5237	4935	4880	..	4898	4919	5377	1294	3227	5767	5627	37
9.	Orange	3638	4188	1..	3606	4191	3639	4074	2..	3635	4021	4172	1434	3170	4626	5303	37
	Sullivan	1781	1817	10..	1359	2242	1847	1815	..	1423	2237	1672	534	1363	1739	1964	30
10.	Greene	2607	2828	4..	2513	2925	2614	2795	..	2574	2830	2707	1425	1551	2968	3488	30
	Ulster	4033	4652	..	3946	4728	4167	4210	..	4063	4360	4659	2275	1970	4804	4783	12
11.	Albany	7426	6461	9..	6667	7203	6934	5604	..	6246	6237	7068	2409	4002	7109	6916	124
	Schenectady	1732	1462	..	1690	1505	1708	1477	..	1708	1470	1716	444	1069	1814	1679	31
12.	Rensselaer	5930	5649	45..	5413	6242	5251	4903	3..	4815	5274	6241	2929	2685	6361	5618	181
13.	Saratoga	4326	3938	28..	4314	3956	4252	3633	..	4244	3656	4438	1405	2515	4550	4200	119
	Washington	4185	2781	100..	4116	2875	4502	2794	65..	4497	2831	4486	2023	1225	5024	3270	338
14.	Clinton	2044	2430	35..	2018	2465	1855	2095	22..	1844	2110	1941	1221	1472	1919	2218	410
	Essex	2318	1636	77..	2287	1641	2323	1917	3..	2320	1926	2631	1119	1002	2612	1998	143
	Warren	1130	1906	137..	1125	1915	1052	1631	25..	1046	1633	1270	618	1019	1330	1791	118
15.	Franklin	1600	1711	10..	1595	1717	1438	1357	..	1435	1359	1353	911	974	1524	1501	93
	St. Lawrence	3481	4895	55..	3396	5015	3552	4466	36..	3552	4465	3667	6023	614	4672	6003	468
16.	Fulton*	2253	2391	13..	2242	2396	1901	1941	2..	1902	1922	1976	1601	380	2107	2192	100
	Herkimer	2848	4054	119..	2820	4107	2373	3488	94..	2370	3480	2430	3894	699	2868	4346	608
	Montgomery	3020	2825	15..	2862	2976	2875	2975	..	2822	3026	2924	1602	1285	2849	3278	85
17.	Delaware	3573	2786	60..	1375	5014	3374	2611	40..	1205	4800	2832	2908	790	3071	4230	205
	Schoharie	2831	3232	6..	2557	3504	2613	3312	3..	2458	3442	2724	654	2671	2936	3523	111
18.	Chenango	3746	4045	57..	3708	4076	3563	4079	59..	3554	4063	3587	1481	2616	4215	4495	243
	Otsego	4333	5925	78..	4101	5262	3643	4710	22..	3504	4814	3929	1941	3674	4743	6050	413
19.	Oneida	7232	8330	102..	7192	8359	6856	6937	55..	6720	7095	6032	4816	3585	6983	7717	1144
20.	Madison	3378	3441	600..	3348	3496	3258	3341	210..	3251	3358	2898	2740	1565	3683	3848	1311
	Oswego	3944	4768	250..	3795	4911	4036	4717	58..	4032	4742	3655	4254	1134	3771	4382	851
21.	Jefferson	4905	5756	133..	4916	5761	4840	5392	84..	4831	5408	4841	4341	2445	5576	6291	712
	Lewis	1618	2004	5..	1589	2059	1656	1936	..	1654	1943	1223	1258	789	1640	2073	164
22.	Onondaga	5680	6107	328..	5599	6209	5685	5710	79..	5683	5735	5442	4942	2229	6495	6878	732
23.	Broome	2661	2608	17..	2656	2615	2445	2309	3..	2445	2299	2490	777	1959	2661	2508	106
	Cortland	2305	2061	220..	2299	2077	2207	1984	93..	2203	2014	1879	1603	946	2378	2358	543
	Tioga	1915	2335	16..	1846	2409	1814	1912	7..	1813	1909	1782	789	1683	1999	2548	90
24.	Cayuga	4853	4729	63..	4768	4836	4598	4481	28..	4596	4501	4318	3980	1034	4908	5202	376
	Wayne	4080	3867	203..	4042	3896	3799	3777	61..	3796	3791	3567	3690	797	3953	4046	563
25.	Seneca	1932	2169	43..	1907	2175	1783	2261	16..	1784	2254	1767	1523	1360	2327	2569	124
	Tompkins	3344	3473	55..	3322	3508	2948	3114	39..	2951	3120	3003	2646	1270	3845	4013	322
	Yates	1865	2063	13..	1843	2089	1851	2102	25..	185'	2103	1649	1483	862	2056	2110	207
26.	Chemung	1976	2611	8..	1954	2654	1779	2240	8..	1775	2251	1943	2165	728	1791	2592	106
	Steuben	4423	5175	25..	4348	5245	4095	4767	12..	4081	4775	4357	3623	1975	4385	5612	243
27.	Monroe	6715	5179	38..	6577	5280	6424	4963	..	6378	5056	6538	4671	1443	6873	5611	430
28.	Genesee	3049	1631	2..	3000	1662	2687	1605	1..	2684	1611	2889	1111	1180	3604	2105	298
	Niagara	3309	2586	40..	3175	2745	2782	2295	14..	2717	2425	2828	2080	1313	3100	2589	310
	Orleans	2635	2491	53..	2358	2726	2349	2302	43..	2344	2312	2402	1722	918	2600	2311	276
29.	Livingston	3967	2564	29..	3855	2677	3603	2556	9..	3588	2566	3729	2100	889	3773	2709	210
	Ontario	4036	2757	72..	3905	2935	3897	3153	20..	3893	3159	3848	2627	1272	4668	3659	435
30.	Allegany	3249	3103	10..	3203	3160	2969	3220	16..	2986	3240	2789	2040	1283	3913	3640	435
	Wyoming	2788	2111	29..	2707	2162	2677	2397	..	2670	2430	2381	1630	1337	2754	2102	442
31.	Erie	6856	5255	79..	6769	5343	6758	4976	35..	6760	4991	7647	2357	3360	6905	5050	415
32.	Cattaraugus	2955	2775	55..	2944	2777	3073	2864	52..	3009	2756	2604	1236	1677	2743	2634	487
	Chautauque	4766	3328	62..	4734	3343	4497	3517	7..	4497	3512	4207	1628	1911	5612	3407	314

* Including Hamilton county.]

TOTALS.

1850, Governor..*Hunt*...214,614; Seymour..214,352 | 1849, *Hunt*....205,034; Lott.....199,134; Tappan...1,352
Lt. Gov'r..Cornell.210,695; *Church*..218,009 | Stevens..199,779; *Chatfield*.....204,795; Thomas ..1,417
Can'l Com. *Blakely*.213,894; Mather .215,102 | 1848, Taylor...218,583; V.B.120,497; Cass 114,319; G. Smith..2,545
Prison Ins. Baker ..208,142; *Angel*....217,980 | 1844, Clay .....232,482; Polk.....237,588; Birney ...15,812
Cl'kC'tAp. Smith..211,029; *Benton*..217,955 | 1840, Harrison.225,817; V.Buren .....212,527; Birney ... 2,808

Abol.Gov.(Chaplin)3,416. [Candidates in *italics* nominated by Anti-renters; those in small caps by N.Y.City "Unionists."

LEGISLATURE for 1851.—Senate: *Whigs*, Dists. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32—total, 17.
Opp., Dists. 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26—..... 15.

Assembly: *Whigs* 82; *Opp.* 44; *F. S.* 1; *Ind'p't* 1. Joint Ballot: *Whigs* 99; all others 61.

NEW YORK.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1348.

Dists. & Co's.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*Whig.*	*V. B.*	*Cass.*
I.	Rose.	Floyd.	King.	Jones.	Brown.
Queens	1780	2004	2295	1011	1265
Suffolk	1881	2121	2102	1446	1067
Total	3661	4125	4397	2457	2332
II.	Bowne.	Bogardus.	Bokee.	Crooke.	Mer'eau.
Kings	6771	5657	7143	971	4877
Richmond	957	771	1025	116	935
Total	7723	6428	8168	1087	5812

1850, Crooke, *Opp.*, 603; Ludlow, *Opp.*, 30.

III.	Bowen.	Hart.	Phenix.	Smith.	Hart.
N.Y.—W'd I.	47	742	1011	111	741
II.	117	385	604	81	399
III.	738	489	1704	169	589
IV.	220	1283	741	198	1145
V.	633	780	1541	234	914
Total	1755	3679	5601	793	3788

1850, Rodman, *W.*, 572, 254, 540, 206, 592: total, 2164.

IV.	Haws.	Marsh.	Underhill.	Hecker.	Maclay.
Ward VI.	389	488	623	107	681
VII.	1506	1247	2127	314	1178
X.	1243	1116	1544	369	1100
XIII.	1017	973	1355	245	945
Total	4155	3824	5649	1035	3904

'50, M'Grath, *Op.*, 541 in 6th w'd. '48, Foote, *Cass*, 944 in Dis.

V.	Briggs.	Arcular's.	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.
Ward VIII.	1783	1333	2133	500	855
IX.	2023	1479	2599	659	649
XIV.	638	1302	895	317	1261
Total	4444	4114	5627	1476	2765

1848, Hasbrouck, *Cass*, 629, 850, 123: total, 1602.

VI.	Brooks.	Cochran.	Brooks.	Field.	Law.
Ward XI.	1035	1230	1651	287	1731
XII.	368	399	890	91	806
XV.	1551	437	2007	363	557
XVI.	1579	1590	1925	542	1479
XVII.	1686	1446	1996	451	1540
XVIII.	1396	865	1240	508	863
XIX.	745	707	with 12th Ward.		
Total	8357	6724	9709	2042	6976

1850, Blunt, *Whig*, 219. 1848, Monroe, *Whig*, 42.

VII.	Gurnee.	Stevens.	Nelson.	J.C.Bl'v't,	N.C.Bl't
Rockland	815	1191	845	433	975
Westchester	3557	3660	4103	1321	2158
Total	4372	4851	4948	1754	3133

VIII.	Cruger.	Dean.	Hall'w'y.	Bailey.	Ga Nun.
Dutchess	5112	5063	5512	1267	3288
Putnam	830	1155	789	414	1045
Total	5942	6218	6301	1681	4333

IX.	McKissock.	Murray.	McKis'k.	Curtis.	Wood'rd.
Orange	3782	3995	4214	1388	3229
Sullivan	1781	1815	1662	486	1438
Total	5563	5810	5876	1874	4667

X.	Sch'nmaker.	Allaben.	Gould.	Edgerton.	Wheeler
Delaware	3421	2899	1780	2174	531
Ulster	4430	4236	4487	2269	1422
Total	7851	7135	6267	4443	1953

1848, Fitch, *Anti-Rent*, 2243 in Del., 770 in Ulster:—3013.

XI.	Cowles.	Suth'rl'd.	Silvest'r.	Beekman.	Olney.
Columbia	3413	3791	3816	2288	2107
Greene	2527	2881	2805	1165	1786
Total	5940	6672	6621	3453	3893

XII.	Sage.	Seymour.	Warren.		Reynolds.
Rensselaer	5594	5811	5362		6055

Reynolds, *Whig Anti-R.*, supported by V.B. and Cass men.

XIII.	Schoolcraft.	Corning.	Sch'lc'ft.	Wood.	Bouton.
Albany	7032	6746	7227	2315	3876

XIV.	Boyd.	Th'pson.	Andrews.	Culver.	Cutting.
Essex	2286	1656	2592	1159	939
Washington	4000	2759	4496	2007	1247
Total	6286	4415	7088	3166	2186

*XV.	Tabor.	Russell.	Thurman.	Law'nce.	Hed'ing.
Clinton	2444	1995	1938	1267	1431
Franklin	1706	1605	1356	930	975
Warren	1174	1906	1376	631	1049
Total	5324	5506	4670	2828	3455

XVI.	Wells.	Marvin.	White.	Cowen.	Campb'll
*Fulton	2374	2214	1999	1590	374
Saratoga	4308	3802	4432	1392	2561
Schenectady	1746	1444	1702	410	1124
Total	8428	7460	8133	3392	4059

XVII.	Alexander.	Buel.	Alexan'r.	Nellis.	Sam'ons.
Herkimer	3029	3884	2982	3830	257
Montgomery	3018	2801	3127	1734	1007
Total	6047	6685	6109	5564	1264

XVIII	Grant.	King.	Squire.	King.	Dodge.
Lewis	1544	2106	1232	1254	798
St. Lawrence	3349	4995	3851	6055	527
Total	4893	7101	5133	7309	1325

XIX.	Clarke.	Ives.	Clarke.	Ives.	Dann.
Jefferson	5058	5477	4636	4427	2624

XX.	Matteson.	Jenkins.	Matteson.	Mann.	Willi'ms.
Oneida	7711	7828	6094	5069	3214

XXI.	Chase.	Snow.	Smith.	Ham'ond.	Walden.
Otsego	4695	4543	3767	2117	3695
Schoharie	2913	3121	2563	670	2941
Total	7608	7664	6330	2787	6636

XXII.	Bennett.	Taylor.	Bennett.	Smith.	Mason.
Broome	2828	2449	2508	752	2021
Chenango	4335	3445	3613	1449	2657
Tioga	2007	2237	1893	638	1716
Total	9170	8131	8014	2839	6394

XXIII.	Williams.	Babcock.	Duer.	Nye.	Crouse.
Madison	3352	3491	3959	2617	777
Oswego	3784	4932	4148	4267	863
Total	7136	8423	8107	6884	1640

1850, Wing, *Abol.*, 777. 1848, Garnett, *Abol.*, 178

XXIV.	Smith.	Jones.	Gott.	Sedgw'k.	Baldwin.
Onondaga	5419	6186	5403	4906	2498

1850, Pryne, *Abol.*, 273; Noxon, *W.*, 50; Gott, *W.*, 30.

XXV.	Morgan.	How.	Conger.	Ballard.	Hyde.
Cayuga	4693	4380	4571	3946	1007
Cortland	2318	2157	2161	1801	863
Total	7011	7037	6732	5747	1870

XXVI.	Walbridge.	Halsey.	Jackson.	Wisner.	Hatha'y.
Chemung	2447	2022	1662	2308	839
Tompkins	3391	3405	3067	2638	1373
Yates	1862	2070	1715	1450	905
Total	7700	7497	6444	6396	3117

XXVII.	Sackett.	Smith.	Sackett.	Bascom.	Bigelow.
Seneca	2013	2073	2044	1597	1060
Wayne	4292	3741	3801	3663	760
Total	6305	5814	5845	5260	1820

XXVIII.	Schermer'n.	Buchan.	Sch'rhorn.	Selden.	Smith.
Monroe	6036	5623	6611	4746	1367

XXIX.	Horsford.	Wadsw'h.	Rose.	Garl'gh'se.	Parburt.
Livingston	3797	2697	3862	2086	886
Ontario	3930	2912	3954	2573	1280
Total	7727	5609	7816	4659	2166

XXX.	Church.	Robie.	Rumsey.	Grover.	Angel.
Allegany	3287	3055	2838	2229	1102
Steuben	4251	5313	4444	3709	1880
Total	7538	8368	7282	5938	2982

XXXI.	Martin.	Waite.	Risley.	Colman.	Chaffee
Cattaraugus	2712	2953	2603	1232	1746
Chautauque	4498	3596	4343	1600	1963
Total	7210	6549	6946	2832	3649

XXXII.	Haven.	Stevens.	Spaul'g.	Wadsw'h.	Clinton.
Erie	6613	5365	7622	2367	3408

XXXIII.	Hascall.	Sprague.	Putnam.	Smith.	Willett.
Genesee	2960	1652	2998	1111	1217
Wyoming	2755	2047	2491	1669	1358
Total	5715	3699	5489	2780	2575

XXXIV.	Burrows.	Piper.	Burrows.	Davis.	Bur'ngbs
Niagara	3056	2914	2399	2063	1353
Orleans	2697	2418	2473	1783	861
Total	5753	5332	5372	3846	2214

*Long Lake, Hamilton Co., is in 15th Dist.; no returns either year. Rest of Hamilton is with Fulton, in 16th Dist.

FREE SCHOOLS.

1850, for repeal of New School Law 184,208; against repeal 209,347—Maj. for Free Schools 25,139. 1849, for New School Law 249,872; against it 91,951—Maj. for F. S. 157,921.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Gov. 1850. Runk.	Fort.	Taylor.	PRES'T, 1848. Cass.	V. B.	Clay.	PRE. 1844. Polk.
Camden	1450	1533	1067	1226	23	1443	1268
Essex	4806	4235	5997	3824	127	5471	3655
Gloucester	1219	1057	1297	832	83	1411	902
Monmouth	1893	3163	3119	3450	4	3221	3434
Salem	1489	1808	1702	1586	28	1775	1493
Somerset	1690	1598	2028	1617	20	2139	1978
Warren	1411	2503	1631	2689	13	1645	2899
Burlington	3237	3114	3898	3014	30	3730	3017
Cape May	566	341	657	226	—	780	314
Hunterdon	2090	3277	2191	3220	9	2544	3386
Middlesex	2194	1971	2469	1807	129	2321	2023
Passaic	1389	1639	1749	1304	120	1602	1291
Sussex	1057	3335	1211	3443	46	1295	3490
Atlantic	339	655	472	780	—	493	848
Bergen	746	1262	1004	1262	15	979	1440
Cumberl'd	1412	1339	1666	1319	—	1549	1371
Hudson	1244	1174	1434	760	80	1129	703
Mercer	2237	2279	2631	2058	26	1883	1577
Morris	2616	2700	2889	2424	91	2903	2466
Ocean	969	740	(with Monmouth)				

TOTALS.

1850, Runk, *Whig*, 34.054; Fort, *Opp.* 39.723. Maj. 5.669
1848, Taylor 40.015; V.B. 849; Cass 36 901. " 3.114
1841, Clay 38.318; Polk, 37.495. " 823

1843, Gerrit Smith, 41 in Essex, 1 in Mer., 35 in Mon'th—77.
1244, Birney, in Burl'n 7, Camd. 4, Ess'x 29, Glo'ster 27, Hudson 8, Mon. 3, Morris 34, Passaic 9, Salem 3, Sussex 7—131.

LEGISLAT'E for 1851. JOINT BALLOT: *Whigs* 38; *Opp.* 40.
SENATE: *Whigs*, 10—1 each from the counties italicized.
Opp. 10—1 each from the other counties.
The first 7 cn. elect in 1851; next 6 in 1852; last 7 in 1853.
ASSEMBLY: *Whigs*: Burl'n 5, Cape M. 1, Cumb. 3, Es'x 7, Glos'r 2, Hud. 1, Mid. 4, Mor. 1, Oc'n 1, Pass. 1, Som. 2—28.
Opposition: Atl'c 1, Berg. 2, Camd. 2, Hunt'n 4, Mercer 3, Mon'h 4, Mor. 3, Pas. 1, Salem 3, Som. 1, Sus. 3, War'n 3—30.

1850—CONGRESS—1848.

Dist. & Co's.	Whitney, *Whig*	*Strat'n, *Opp.*	*Hay, *Whig.*	Pitney, *Opp.*	Hollis, *Nat.*
I. Atlantic	313	656	446	794	
Camden	1064	1311	1513	1240	436
Cape May	566	339	625	229	20
Cumberland	1337	1335	1590	1317	
Gloucester	1011	1038	1211	879	173
Salem	1483	1796	1667	1584	84
Total	5324	6475	7052	6043	718

1850. Franklin, *Native*, Camden 799, Gloucester 285—1084.

	Richards, *Whig.*	*Skelton, *Opp.*	*Newell, *Whig.*	Potts, *Opp.*
II. Burlington	3308	3017	3394	3063
Mercer	2175	2332	2654	2031
Monmouth	1864	3215	3329	3238
Ocean	1011	695	(with Monm'th.)	
Total	8358	9259	9377	8382

	Edsall, *Whig.*	*Wildrick, *Opp.*	Rob'tson, *Whig.*	*Wild'k, *Opp.*
III. Hunterdon	2003	3319		3276
Sussex	1122	3283	1214	3455
Warren	1373	2495	1564	2484
Total	4498	9097	2778	9215

	*Brown, *Whig.*	Vail, *Opp.*	*Vn Dyke, *Whig*	Hillard, *Opp.*	Sew'l, *F. S.*
IV. Middlesex	2196	1965	2415	1896	
Morris	2573	2723	2871	2466	64
Somerset	1701	1563	1996	1661	
Total	6470	6251	7282	6023	64

	Ryerson, *Whig.*	*Price, *Opp.*	*King, *Whig.*	Hol'sw'h, *Opp.*	Opd'e *F. S.*
V. Bergen	747	1260	983	1244	14
Essex†	4786	4227	5830	3583	261
Hudson	1224	1173	1331	512	276
Passaic	1392	1626	1535	1377	126
Total	8149	8286	9679	6716	677

* Elected. † Horn, *Nat'l Reform.* rec'd 43 votes in 1850.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sen. Dist.	*Co's.*	1850—C'L COM'R. Dun'n.	Mor'n.	Tay'r.	1848—PRES. Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	1844—PRES. Polk.
1.	Philad'a City	7861	4623	10655	5266	309	9317	5369
2.	Philad'a Co.	13444	15797	20574	16242	568	13972	13482
3.	Montgom'y	3464	4697	5040	5627	251	4491	5596
4.	Chester	4827	4428	5949	5370	507	6070	6560
	Delaware	1613	1311	2194	1547	84	2090	1466
5.	Berks	2917	6979	5082	9484	51	4000	8674
6.	Bucks	4750	4899	5140	5364	163	4862	5251
7.	Lancaster	5843	4062	11390	6080	163	10295	5943
	Lebanon	2090	1323	2996	1862	2	2636	1791
8.	Dauphin	2340	1943	3705	2251	34	3285	2401
	Northumb'd	1119	1766	1765	2258	8	1547	2446
9.	Lehigh	2285	2846	2978	3199	3	2553	2811
	Northampton	1838	2831	3191	4203	38	2776	3570
10.	Carbon	511	762	889	1181	1	531	905
	Monroe	156	1073	518	1830	3	414	1806
	Pike	49	538	216	799	3	151	769
	Wayne	650	1297	997	1642	202	899	1657
11.	Adams	1963	1561	2576	1762	25	2609	1891
	Franklin	3380	2871	4006	3199	4	3901	3298
12.	York	3345	4324	4838	5151	4	4237	5071
13.	Cumberland	2288	2672	3242	3178	25	3092	3155
	Perry	995	1755	1562	2295	5	1370	2321
14.	Centre	1209	2049	1856	2611	4	1860	2425
	Clinton	668	843	911	967	1	788	875
	Lycoming	1718	2182	1992	2244	9	2012	2629
	Sullivan	208	384	129	303	19	(with Ly'g)	
15.	Blair	1740	1243	2476	1435	4	(Bed. & H'o)	
	Cambria	940	1462	1233	1386	12	996	1123
	Huntingdon	1787	1404	2590	1922	25	4086	2576
16.	Columbia	838	1599	2263	3396	29	1738	3370
	Luzerne	2523	3659	3516	3991	176	2699	3950
	Montour	829	1211	(with Columbia.)				
17.	Bradford	2780	3127	3372	1889	1780	3235	3568
	Susquehanna	1317	2348	1853	2563	301	1802	2697
	Wyoming	633	829	861	892	37	814	899
18.	Clearfield	524	994	761	1168	23	544	874
	Elk	101	253	134	242	16	101	128
	McKean	290	407	367	413	22	340	419
	Potter	284	450	226	468	243	240	554
	Tioga	1098	1605	1350	1344	953	1169	2193
19.	Mercer	1963	1846	2977	3094	1080	2840	2869
	Venango	727	1221	1061	1538	164	966	1377
	Warren	749	1083	948	1088	136	899	1149
20.	Crawford	2094	2668	2204	2748	621	2636	3334
	Erie	3176	1708	3418	2922	357	3621	2226
21.	Beaver	1658	1688	2655	2303	530	2792	2172
	Butler	1986	2057	2505	2247	173	2247	2112
	Lawrence	1612	846	(with Beaver and Mercer.)				
22.	Allegheny	5324	4303	10112	6591	779	8083	6743
23.	Greene	1039	2141	1476	2379	52	1418	2354
	Washington	3152	3264	3898	3820	468	3872	3973
24.	Bedford	1832	1842	2336	2816	1	3147	2989
	Fulton	655	683	(with Bedford.)				
	Somerset	2494	979	3018	1127	21	2660	1035
25.	Armstrong	1352	1606	2030	2126	141	1453	1953
	Clarion	1000	1691	1372	2306	37	814	1883
	Indiana	1825	1240	2410	1544	204	2200	1448
26.	Juniata	682	1107	850	856	1	1089	1260
	Mifflin	1175	1486	1543	1586	26	1518	1519
	Union	2250	1470	3129	1656	25	2788	1765
27.	Fayette	2413	3134	3045	3441	73	2804	3429
	Westmorel'd	2257	3666	3124	5197	122	2672	4978
28.	Schuylkill	2611	2793	4939	3700	35	2571	3404
	* Jefferson	497	762	887	972	19	591	731

[* Not in any Dist.] TOTALS.

'50, Dungan, *W.*, 131,938; Morison, *Opp.*, 145,691 Maj. 13,753
1848, Taylor....185,730; V.B. 11,177; Cass 172,186 " 13,544
1844, Clay .....161,203; Polk .....167,535 " 6,332

1850, Dewees, *Nat.*, for canal com., in Allegh'y 624, Dauphin 8, Juni'a 3, Mont. 81, Phil. City 109. Phil. Co. 269—1094.

1844, *Birney*, Allegh'y 435, Armst'g 38, Beaver 270, Bradford 63, Bucks 27, Butler 135, Chester 106, Crawford 139, Erie 74, Fayette 35, Ind'na 80, Lanc'r 21, Luz'e 29, Mercer 604, Montg'y 49, Phil'a 227, Potter 50, Susq'a 93, Tioga 23, Ven'go 65, Wash'g 296, Westm'd 71; other Co's 208—1138.

LEGISLATURE for 1851. JOINT BALLOT.—*Whigs* 54; *Opp.* 75; *Ind.* 4. The two branches are divided as follows—the Senate districts being shown in the foregoing table:—

Elected.	Whigs.	SENATE.	Opposition.
'48. Dist. 1, 2, 4, †7, 8, 23, 26.	8	D. 18, 23, 24	3
'49. Dist. 6, 20, 21	3	D. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 28.	8
'50. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 22	5	D. 2, 13, 16, 17, 19	5
	16		16

[† 2 mem.] Total Whigs...16 Total Opposition.....16
Independent, elected (by whig votes), 1850—Dist. 25...1.

NOTE.—Senators were elected in 1848 and 1849 under an

old apportionment; and districts 10 and 27 are represented for the year 1850 by senators residing in other districts. District 22 will elect a second senator in 1852.

HOUSE.—*Whigs:* Adams 1; Allegheny 5; Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Blair and Huntingdon 2; Chester 2; Crawford 1; Dauphin 2; Delaware 1; Erie 2; Franklin 2; Indiana 1; Juniata and Union 1; Lancaster 5; Lebanon 1; Northampton 1; Philadelphia City 4; Schuylkill 1; Somerset 1; Tioga 1: total 38

Opposition: Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Berks 4; Bradford 2; Bucks 3; Carbon and Lehigh 2; Centre 1; Chester 1; Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, 1; Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter, 2; Columbia and Montour 1; Cumberland 2; Fayette and Westmoreland 4; Greene 1; Luzerne 2; Mercer, Venango, and Warren, 3; Mifflin 1; Monroe and Pike 1; Montgomery 3; Northumberland 1; Perry 1; Philadelphia County 11; Schuylkill 1; Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming, 2; Washington 2; York 3: total 59

Independent: Crawford 1; North'pton 1; Wayne 1: total 3

CONGRESS—1850.

Dist. and Co's.

PHILADEL'A— *Whig.* *Opp.*

I. Levin, Flor'e,
Moyamen'g. 753 2364
Passyunk... 115 85
*Philad. City 1071 992
Southwark .2225 1911

Total 4164 5352
1850, Levin was *Native* candidate. Savery, *Whig*, 609.
1848, Levin, 4895; Florence 4226; Scattering 253.

II. Chandler, Martin,
*Philad. City..5912 3714
1850, Brinkle, *Native*.... 122
1848, Chandler, *Whig*....6656
Van Dyke, *Opp*...3874

III. Moore, Lundy,
North. Lib's.1994 2515
Sp'g Garden 3610 2323

Total 5604 5338
1848, Moore, *Whig*.....6862
Hallowell, *Opp*.....6097

IV. Littell, Rob'ns,
Blockley.... 149 150
Bristol..... 99 143
†Byberry 90 83
Frankford .. 262 300
Germant'n.. 523 421
Kensington .2077 2402
Kingses'ng . 32 129
Lo'r Dublin. 156 259
Manayunk .. 190 229
North Penn. 99 169
Oxford 89 118
Richmond .. 93 505
Roxboro'... 184 203
South Penn. 133 606
Un. N. Lib's 112 163
W. Philad'a. 266 293

Total 4554 6173
1848, Littell 6251; Rob's 6661.

V. Freedley, M'Nair,
Delaware 1619 1307
Montgomery ..3580 4618

Total.....5199 5925
1848, Freedley, *Whig*....6655
McKeever, *Opp*....6470

* 4 wards of Philadelphia city in 1st District; rest in 2d.
† Including Moreland.

	Whig.	*Opp.*
VI. Taylor, Ross,		
Bucks	4905	4812
Lehigh.....	2423	2756
Total.....	7328	7568
1848, Taylor 7722; Ross 8043.		
VII. Dickey, Mor'n,		
Chester.....	4601	4671
1848, Dickey, *Whig*	5786	
Hemphill, *Opp*. ...	5160	
VIII. Stevens, Mhl'bg		
Lancaster.....5701	4069	
1848, Stevens, *Whig*....9565		
Shaffer, *Opp*.....5464		
IX. Keim, Jones,		
Berks.....4347	5377	
'48, Adams 4014; Strong 8452.		
X. Scatter'g Dim'k		
Carbon 110	785	
Monroe..... 29	1121	
Northampton . 260	2704	
Pike.....	565	
Wayne	1225	
Total..... 399	6400	
1848, Wheeler, *Whig*...4444		
Dimmick, *Opp*....7764		
XI. Fuller, Wright		
Columbia..... 932	1589	
Luzerne 2948	3247	
Montour 1717	473	
Wyoming 619	848	
Total.....6216	6157	
'48, Butler, *Whig* 5032		
Wright, *Regular Opp*...4899		
Collings, *Indep't Opp* ...1938		
XII. Adams, Grow.		
Bradford 3168	2826	
Susquehanna..1373	2358	
Tioga.....1189	1696	
Total 5730	6880	
1848, Tracy, *W.* 4773; Wilmot, *Reg. Opp.* and *F. S.*, 8619; Brewster, *Cass*, 922.		
XIII. Armst'g, Gamble,		
Clinton 695	837	
Lycoming 1812	2146	
Northumb'l'd .1160	1980	
Sullivan 248	362	
Union.....2257	1507	
Total 6172	6832	
'48, Casey 7341; Petr'en 7118.		

	Whig.	*Opp.*
XIV. Bibighaus, Boas,		
Dauphin.....2164	2122	
Lebanon.....2200	1221	
Schuylkill 2684	2752	
Total 7048	6095	
1848, Pitman 10203 Dock 8182.		
XV. Smyser, Kurtz,		
Adams.....2016	1484	
York 3356	4281	
Total.....5372	5765	
1848, Nes, *Whig*.....6599		
Danner 6989		
XVI. Bard, M'L'an.		
Cumberland ..2283	2669	
Franklin 3348	2887	
Perry.....1074	1720	
Total 6705	7276	
1848, Brady, *Whig*.....8015		
McLanahan, *Opp*.8182		
XVII. M'Culloch, Parker,		
Blair 1755	1228	
Centre.....1213	2055	
Huntingdon ..1869	1361	
Juniata..... 868	1130	
Mifflin.....1158	1496	
Total 6863	7270	
'48, Calvin 8712; Parker 8648.		
XVIII. Ogle, D'son,		
Fayette 2382	3301	
Greene 1085	2177	
Somerset 2663	926	
Total.....6135	6404	
'48, Ogle 6902; Dawson 6649.		
XIX. Kulins, S'dg'ss,		
Bedford 1843	1676	
Cambria 891	727	
Fulton 654	335	
Westmorel'd .2357	1950	
Total 5745	4688	
1850, McKinney, *Opp.*, rec'd in Bedford 27, Cambria 2, Fulton 23, Westm'land 1664: total 1716; and McDonald, *Opp.*, in Bedford 125, Cam-792, Fulton 315, Westmoreland 159: total 1391.		
1848, Livergood, *Whig*..6330		
Mann, *Opp*.....9143		

	Whig.	*Opp.*
XX. Allison, Pow'r,		
Beaver 1602	1851	
‡Lawrence ... 778	359	
Washington ..3216	3279	
Total.....5596	5489	
1848, Reed, *Whig* 6418		
Hopkins, *Opp*.....6359		
Clark, *F. S.*..... 179		
XXI. Howe, Salish'y,		
Allegheny 5406	4247	
1850, Cullen, *Native*.... 539		
Jeffrey, *Protestant* 287		
1848, Hampton, *Whig* ..7666		
Black, *Opp*.....6613		
Jackson, *F. S.*.... 549		
Cullen, *Native* 260		
XXII. Howe, Shat'k,		
Crawford.....2346	2390	
‡Lawrence ... 891	502	
Mercer 2047	1821	
Venango.....1000	1169	
Total 6284	5882	
'48, Howe, *F. S. Whig*..7509		
McFarland, *Opp* 7166		
XXIII. Walker, Curtis,		
Clarion 1193	1697	
Elk..... 109	277	
Erie 3226	1656	
Jefferson 519	780	
M'Kean 292	454	
Potter 360	541	
Warren..... 717	1117	
Total.....6416	6522	
1848, Campbell, *Whig* ..7026		
Thompson, *Opp*...7509		
Mann, *F. S.*..... 229		
XXIV. Taylor, Gil're,		
Armstrong 1518	1851	
Butler 1912	2192	
Clearfield..... 537	1136	
Indiana.....1677	1334	
Total 5644	6513	
1848, Smith, *Whig*.....6969		
Gilmore, *Opp*.....7260		
McLaughlin, *F. S.* 200		

‡ The part of Lawrence taken from Beaver is in 20th District; and that from Mercer in 22d.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

1850, Vote on Amendment electing the Judiciary by the People: Yeas 144,578; Nays 71,982.

DELAWARE.

	Gov'R.—1850.		Pres.—1848.			Pres.-1844.		
	Causey,	Ross,	L'k'd,	Tay'r.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Cos.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*Temp.*					
Kent	1549	1354	135..	1497	1337	1..	1573	1416
Newcastle .	2445	2580	321..	3091	2717	79..	2816	2678
Sussex.....	1984	2067	..	1834	1856	..	1869	1877
Total.....	5978	6001	456..	6422	5910	80..	6258	5971
Maj.—Ross		23;	Taylor...	512;	Clay.....			287.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: *Whigs*—Kent 3; Newcastle 1:—total—.....4.
Opp.—Newcastle 2; Sussex 3:—.....5.
HOUSE: *Whigs*—Kent 7. *Opp.*—Newc'le 7; Sus'x 7—14.
Opp. maj. on joint ballot, 8.

	1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.					
	Rodney.	Riddle.	Wait.	Houston.	White-	
Counties.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*Temp.*	*Whig.*	ley, *O.*	
Kent.....	1508	1392	140.....	1526	1396	
Newcastle.....	2414	2596	313.....	2969	2682	
Sussex.....	2004	2067	.....	1874	1948	
Total.....	5926	6055	453.....	6369	6026	
Maj.—Riddle		129;	Houston		343.	

OHIO.

Co's.	Legis.—1850.—Gov'r. Whigs.	Op.	F.S.	Jo'n.	Wood.	Sm'h.	Tay'r.	1848.—Pres. Cass.	V.B.	1844.—Pres. Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Adams		1		..	969	1296	31..	1259	1690	196..	1252	1611	87
Pike				..	606	744	9..	843	909	33..	800	836	16
Lawrence				..	882	545	..	1164	745	63..	1140	658	3
Scioto		1		..	1118	654	..	1838	1268	13..	1519	1095	
Allen				..	550	910	2..	728	1070	2..	779	1062	9
Auglaize		1		..	344	955	..	457	1039	14..	(New county.)		
Mercer				..	306	505	..	360	641	16..	423	812	4
Defiance				..	445	628	1..	384	567	23..	(New county.)		
Paulding				..	30	179	..	70	198	..	63	192	
Putnam		1		..	315	524	..	402	634	3..	451	697	2
Van Wert				..	181	384	..	223	381	..	158	270	
Williams				..	402	601	..	328	515	154..	553	673	
Ashland		2		..	1163	2121	67..	1341	2519	275..	(New county.)		
Wayne				..	1426	2406	14..	2284	3380	190..	2759	3765	75
Aahtabula				2..	1281	667	1774..	1124	878	2467..	3383	1123	637
Lake				..	734	476	942..	777	716	904..	1818	901	109
Athens	†2			..	1699	1160	129..	1846	1509	320..	2050	1425	220
Meigs				..	947	615	131..	1327	1014	305..	1341	880	41
Gallia		1		..	1229	738	16..	1630	1081	95..	1484	957	31
Jackson				..	923	1057	4..	987	1108	50..	908	1046	13
Belmont	‡2			..	2834	2456	69..	2723	2892	543..	3140	2821	184
Monroe		1		..	949	1813	80..	999	2574	330..	1210	2548	114
Brown		1		..	1503	1844	37..	1771	2557	403..	1798	2342	130
Clermont		1		..	1585	1841	80..	2204	2833	404..	2189	2627	105
Butler		1		..	1771	2983	8..	1959	3536	381..	2158	3546	61
Carroll		2		..	1508	1371	30..	1453	1395	345..	1701	1589	140
Tuscar'as				..	2452	2103	54..	2662	2553	164..	2696	2358	35
Champ'gn				..	1558	1178	123..	1878	1508	330..	2069	1405	32
Clark		2		..	2111	1066	21..	2506	1375	208..	2477	1157	43
Madison				..	1103	506	7..	1329	712	80..	1269	643	8
Clinton		1		..	1337	814	350..	1233	1122	735..	1736	1133	172
Greene		1		..	1603	904	165..	2035	1256	644..	2422	1380	126
Warren		1		..	2443	1548	75..	2526	1861	402..	2822	1795	85
Columbiana		1		..	1723	2318	232..	1850	2732	865..	3416	3741	217
Mahoning				1..	828	1862	477..	720	1953	1042..	(New county.)		
Coshocton		1		..	1666	1973	22..	1814	2422	137..	1885	2281	60
Guernsey		1		..	2286	2269	299..	2375	2504	489..	2746	2628	218
Crawford				..	538	1055	..	952	1678	90..	1197	1738	8
Richland		2		..	1656	2799	25..	2088	3177	187..	3443	5574	111
Cuyahoga				1..	1554	2477	1318..	1776	2368	2594..	3331	2389	312
Darke		1		..	1500	1463	32..	1503	1554	81..	1408	1407	25
Shelby				..	925	1036	..	1021	1129	49..	1026	1014	26
Miami		1		..	1793	1304	111..	2542	1822	272..	2572	1657	113
Delaware	§2			..	2347	2015	150..	1866	1574	268..	2548	2017	118
Franklin		1		..	3091	2918	76..	3199	3029	284..	2965	2498	72
Erie		1		..	1192	1196	107..	1409	999	681..	1458	1261	65
Huron				..	2120	1718	349..	1950	1769	876..	2564	2136	138
Fairfield		1		..	2098	3232	1..	2438	3515	42..	2542	3637	15
Perry			‖3	..	1164	1888	..	1488	2192	19..	1527	2273	3
Hocking				..	612	936	14..	856	1319	23..	719	1289	2
Fayette		1		..	1002	696	19..	1157	946	128..	1229	878	67
Highland				..	1956	1867	93..	2114	2224	344..	2148	2164	114
Geauga				2..	851	632	1238..	872	922	1373..	2274	1101	233
Trumbull				..	1389	1649	1550..	1364	1951	2075..	3837	3544	738
Hamilton		6		..	6614	10845	96..	9018	10834	1986..	7201	8983	298
Hancock		1		..	706	1299	..	1016	1501	22..	907	1247	2
Wyandot				..	797	1002	2..	951	1059	46..	(New county.)		
Seneca		1		..	1031	1977	30..	1636	2326	383..	1727	2316	41
Hardin		1		..	580	494	3..	596	605	51..	510	495	6
Logan				..	1656	911	40..	1652	1137	275..	1625	1015	93
Marion		1		..	1161	1324	62..	1001	1193	55..	1425	1460	88
Union				..	1033	759	84..	1030	797	173..	1009	710	32
Harrison		1		..	1634	1411	73..	1564	1658	543..	2039	1750	195
Jefferson		1		..	1931	1944	40..	2147	2231	455..	2385	2354	95
Henry				..	232	335	1..	217	297	17..	229	245	
Lucas		1		..	1228	1237	4..	1298	1197	327..	1167	881	12
Ottawa				..	185	232	..	190	231	45..	241	233	9
Sandusky		1		..	742	1215	..	928	1146	125..	997	1214	12
Wood				..	451	530	..	647	636	29..	576	570	1
Holmes		2		..	857	1637	2..	1118	2224	45..	1142	2317	5
Knox				..	1909	2700	267..	1910	2890	539..	2746	3324	134
Licking		1		..	2759	3485	232..	3030	3468	534..	3500	3840	238
Lorain		1		..	1181	1889	515..	647	1473	1616..	1956	1793	473
Medina		1		..	1579	1620	339..	1140	1836	1098..	2045	1920	221
Montgom'ry		1		..	3481	3152	90..	3561	3331	304..	3388	3101	83
Preble	¶2			..	1707	1207	41..	2106	1519	314..	2262	1526	70
Morgan		1		..	2275	2375	142..	2320	2448	314..	2107	2021	64
Washington		1		..	2117	1768	98..	2079	1930	462..	2194	1686	151
Muskingum		1		..	2951	2412	70..	4423	3380	228..	4489	3196	86
Pickaway		2		..	1890	1922	2..	2115	1960	24..	2219	2012	10
Ross				..	2420	1678	72..	3395	2306	174..	3321	2380	90
Portage		1		..	1249	2101	742..	1270	2149	1127..	2510	2247	244
Summit		1		..	1894	1668	388..	1892	1815	1058..	2841	2056	184
Stark		1		..	2155	3067	45..	2382	3495	570..	2952	3575	76
*Morrow	[included in other co's.]			..	1166	1884				407..	(New county.)		

1848, Gerrit Smith, for President, received 111.

TOTALS.

1850..Wood, Opp...133,093
Johnston, W..121,105..Maj. 11,988
Smith, Free Soil..... 13,802

Majority against Wood..... 1,814

1848..Cass.....154,773
Taylor.....138,369..Maj. 16,414
V.Buren.35,347 Smith.111..35,458

Majority against Cass.....19,044

1844..Clay.....155,113
Polk.....149,061..Maj. 6,062
Birney..... 8,050

Majority against Clay..... 1,998

* Morrow County votes for Legislature and Congress, in parts, with Delaware, Knox, and Richland, from which it was taken, and is generally included in the vote of these counties for other offices.

There are two other new counties—Fulton, from Lucas, &c.; and Vinton, from Athens, &c.—which also vote with the counties from which they were taken.

† One elected with Gallia and Jackson; ‡ one with Guern'y; § one with Frank'n; ‖ one with Fairfi'd; ¶ one with Montg'y.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE.—The Senatorial Districts are shown in the foregoing table by the brackets *before* the counties: *Whigs*, elected 1850: Champaign, &c., 1; Darke, &c., 1; Dela., &c., 1; Erie, &c., 1; Harrison, &c., 1; Montgom'y, &c., 1; Stark 1. Elec'd 1849: Adams, &c., 1; Athens, &c., 1; Carroll, &c., 1; Clint'n, &c., 1; Fay'e, &c., 1; Ham'n 1; Hardin, &c., 1; Morgan, &c., 1; Musk'm, 1; Pick'y, &c., 1:—17. *Opposition*, elected 1850: Ashland, &c., 1; Butler, 1; Fairfield, &c., 1; Hamilton, 1; Hancock, &c., 1; Henry, &c., 1; Holmes, &c., 1; Licking, 1: Lorain, &c., 1. Elec'd 1849: Allen, &c., 1; Belm't, &c., 1; Brown, &c., 1; Col'ana, &c., 1; Cosh'n, &c., 1; Craw'd, &c., 1; Cuyah., 1:—..16. *Free Soil*, elected 1850: Geauga, &c., 1; Portage, &c., 1. Elected 1849: Ashtabula, &c., 1:—.....3.

HOUSE, as in foregoing table:—
Whigs 34; *Opposit'n* 32; *F. Soil* 6.
JOINT BAL'T: *W.* 51; *O.* 58; *F. S.* 9.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

Dis. & Co's.	Disney, W.	Strait, Opp.	Disney, Whig.	Opp.
I.	No			
Hamilton.. cand.	16640	6297		9292

1848, Lewis, *F. S.*, 2158; Scatter'g 514.

II.	Campbell, F.S.W.	Vance, Opp.	Camp'll, F. S.	Bald'n, Opp.
Butler	1845	2883	2172	3547
Clinton	1652	835	1998	1082
Warren	2595	1561	2744	1850
Total	6092	5279	6914	6479

III.	Bell. Whig,	Holt. Opp	Sch'ck. Whig,	M'Corkl. Opp.
Darke	1394	1498	1564	1616
Greene	1546	1084	2020	1407
Montgom'y	3421	3240	3597	3507
Preble	1653	1266	2103	1562
Total	8014	7088	9289	8082

IV.	Stanton. J.A.C'n.	M.B.C'n.	J.A.C.
Champaign	1544	1149	1667	1429
Clarke	2116	1058	2304	1323
Logan	1610	919	1480	1021
Miami	1791	1291	2332	1669
Union	1049	764	988	773
Total	8110	5181	8771	6215

1850, *Boucher 230. 1848, *Rogers 1030.

John A. Corwin was the *Opp.* candidate at both elections. His father, Moses B. Corwin, *Whig*, was elected in 1848.

V.	Whig. Riley.	Opp. Edg'tn.	Whig. *Fitcoh.	Opp, Potter.
Allen.....	544	910	10	953
Auglaize...	326	938	358	943
Defiance...	436	526	No returns.	
Hardin	577	503	553	545
Henry.....	229	337	193	297
Lucas	1224	1290	1234	1082
Mercer	289	492	115	530
Paulding...	31	190	57	158
Putnam ...	109	509	303	618
Shelby.....	936	1037	1000	1126
Van Wert..	177	379	158	318
Williams ..	393	593	259	459
Total....	5281	7684	4240	7029
VI.	Scatt'g.	Green.	*Wats'n.	Dick'n.
Crawford ..	12	1049	824	1557
Hancock...		1301	690	1316
Ottawa		281	No returns.	
Sandusky..		1215	871	1052
Seneca.....	43	1844	1421	1994
Wood	21	533	546	551
Wyandotte	567	999	832	934
Total....	643	7224	5184	7404
VII.	Barrere.	Ellsb'y.	*Jolliff.	Morris.
Brown.....	1689	1663	830	2353
Clermont ..	1667	1811	1497	2684
Highland ..	2159	1745	1256	2098
Total....	5515	5219	3583	7135

1848, Gatch, *W.*, in B. 846; H. 430—1278.

VIII.	Taylor.	M'Corm'k.	Tay'r.	Cleve'd.
Adams.....	785	1315	1273	1559
Jackson ...	971	999	868	1020
Pike.....	616	716	797	820
Rosa	2352	1677	2981	2160
Scioto	1126	614	1530	1064
Total....	5850	5321	7449	6624
IX.	V.Trump.	Olds.	Edwards.	Olds.
Fairfield...	2123	3195	2336	3459
Fayette....	990	715	1142	897
Madison ...	1100	510	1299	667
Pickaway .	1898	1863	2079	1961
Total....	6110	6283	6906	6984
X.	Galloway.	Sweetz'r.	Duncan.	Sw'zer.
Delaware..	2400	2182	2316	2168
Franklin...	3207	2842	2880	2854
Licking....	2835	3555	3242	3432
Total....	8442	8579	8438	8454
XI.	Ford.	Busby.	*Br'k'h'f.	Miller.
Knox.....	1874	2702	1923	3137
Marion	1110	1294	1229	1346
Richland ..	2053	3619	2310	4682
Total....	5037	7615	5462	9165

1850, Scattering (*F. S.*) 341.

XII.	Welch.	Daniels.	Vinton.	Tucker.
Athens	1602	1208	1580	859
Gallia.....	1216	747	1427	930
Hocking...	627	925	709	1140
Lawrence..	879	547	963	596
Meigs.....	937	610	1115	891
Total....	5261	4037	5799	4416

1850, *Simpson 285. 1848, Richmond 670.

XIII.	Fink.	Gaylord.	Cutler.	Whit'l'y
Morgan....	2236	2373	2447	2489
Perry.....	1436	1557	1304	2063
Washingt'n	2026	1814	2286	1823
Total....	5698	5744	6037	6375

1850, *Lawton in M.; W. 87—196.

XIV.	Harper.	Maxfield.	Evans.	Gaston.
Guernsey..	2275	2256	2500	2669
Muskingum	2833	2494	4106	3171
Total....	5108	4750	6606	5840

1850, *Richey in G. 306; M. 11—317.

XV.	*Hunter.	Jewett.	*Hunt'r.	Ken'on.
Belmont...	2918	2411	3303	2733
Harrison...	1709	1381	2043	1652
Monroe....	1124	1714	1365	1953
Total....	5751	5506	6711	6338

XVI.	†Johns'n.	Hgl'nd.	Welk'r.	Hoag'd.
Coshocton	1815	1605	1585	2017
Holmes...	862	1587	1058	1797
Tuscara's	2731	1764	25 01	2290
Total....	5458	5156	5144	6104
XVII.	Roberts.	Cable.	Mason.	Cable.
Carroll....	1484	1413	1561	1325
Col'mbi'na	1683	2539	2512	3414
Jefferson..	1951	1927	2257	2248
P't Ma'ho'g	185	806	with Col'bi'na.	
Total....	5303	6685	6330	6987

1848, *Farmer in Carroll 71; Columbiana 305; Jefferson 224:—600.

XVIII.	Browo.	Carter.	Hemp'll.	Cartr.
Stark.....	2112	3091	2309	3312
Wayne ...	1365	2683	2139	3370
Total....	3477	5774	4448	6682
XIX.	*Newton.	Day.	*Cro'ell.	Ran'y.
Pt Maho'g	1086	1033	(With Tr'b'll.)	
Portage...	2013	2058	2140	2111
Summit...	2250	1662	2517	1789
Trumbull.	2928	1629	3770	3473
Total....	8277	6382	8427	7373

1848, Scattering in Portage 268.

XX.	Kelly.	*Gid'ings.	White.	*Gid'gs.
Ashtab'la	746	1955	1499	2668
Cuyahoga	438	2377	No returns.	
Geauga..	195	1465	1070	1914
Lake	287	1099	596	1297
Total..	1716	6896	3155	5879

1850, Scattering 257. 1848, Scatt'g 344.

XXI.	Wor'st'r.	Towns'd.	*Root.	Stone.
Erie.	1205	1239	1468	1058
Huron...	2240	1774	2312	1674
Lorain ...	1250	1934	2589	1521
Medina..	1535	1680	2065	1824
Total..	6230	6677	8434	6077

1850, *Root 1120. 1848, Scattering 82.

* Free Soil candidates. † Independent.

INDIANA.

This State elected Members of the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention in 1850, as follows:—

SENATE. HOUSE.
Whigs 17; *Opp.* 33. *Whigs* 35; *Opp.* 65.

CONSTITUTION.
Whigs, 54; *Opposition*, 96.

MICHIGAN.

Dis. & Co's. Cong.—1850.—*Sec. of State. Pres.—1848. Pres.—1844.

I	W. & F. S. Penniman.	Opp. Buel.	Whig. Martin.	Opp. F.S. Tay'r.	Ha'd.	Van Bur'n.	Cass.	Bur'n.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir-ney.
1 †Wayne	2876	2963..	2624	3239	7..	2544	3308	420..	2345	2737	192
2. Washtenaw	2650	1873..	2224	2120	232..	2029	2081	917..	2347	2549	386
3. Hillsdale ..	1537	1156..	1296	1366	102..	1027	1290	482..	958	1084	212
Lenawee...	2704	1865..	2388	2333	..	1886	2171	795..	2177	2272	228
Monroe....	974	1052..	785	1316	..	800	1155	398..	870	1283	48
Total.....	10741	8909..	9317	10374	341..	8286	10005	3012..	8697	9925	1066
II.	Williams.	Stuart.									
2. Jackson....	1516	1516..	1206	1577	257..	969	1547	1072..	1302	1389	475
3. Branch.....	865	1045..	631	1084	208..	665	1084	400..	644	888	89
4. Berrien.....	802	969..	785	971	5..	953	1147	103..	713	828	35
Cass.....	784	777..		50 maj.	..	783	902	191..	760	715	59
St. Joseph..	1083	978..	832	1047	212..	963	1011	418..	935	976	84
Van Buren.	396	551..		146 maj.	..	353	509	117..	273	350	45
5. Allegan....	410	385..	296	379	125..	274	304	174..	323	299	11
Calhoun ...	1702	1532..	1318	1560	370..	1254	1487	745..	1357	1528	226
Kalamazoo.	1240	945..	1076	909	13..	1010	880	493..	932	828	276
7. Barry.....	337	489..		150 maj.	..	243	381	93..	228	249	16
Eaton.....	577	578..		135 "	..	356	546	218..	410	376	61
Ionia.....	594	710..		109 "	..	379	608	477..	418	398	59
Kent.....	934	982..	879	1015	..	652	768	337..	476	564	33
Montcalm..	55	91..		60			(New county.)				
Ottawa.....	213	375..		150 maj.	..	142	269	53..	42	116	17
Total.....	11503	11923..	7023	9342	1190..	8996	11443	4896..	8813	9504	1487
III.	Conger.	Hascall.									
1. Macomb ...	1119	944..	854	1314	..	855	1340	204..	963	1359	140
St. Clair....	647	640..		50 maj.	..	665	814	82..	569	617	27
Sanilac.....	62	164..		170 maj.	..		(New county.)				
Tuscola....	54	28..		20 maj	..		(New county.)				
2. Livingston.	845	1113..	757	1205	1..	764	1128	280..	687	1030	108
6. Chippewa..	45	23..	15 maj.		..	51	43	..	14		
Genesee ...	1264	639..	954	909	152..	876	823	315..	733	676	183
‡Houghton.	6	90..		85 maj.	..	(No returns.)			(New county.)		
Lapeer	481	462..		68 maj.	..	369	542	205..	399	502	88
Mackinac..	33	274..	6	305	..	51	127	..	43	100	
Oakland ...	2353	2188..	1965	2591	224..	1942	2781	693..	2225	2833	377
Saginaw....	235	266..		145 maj.	..	118	183	47..	107	104	2
Shiawassee	396	480..	373	510	..	281	426	192..	300	269	96
7. Clinton	324	394..		100 maj.	..	213	340	131..	255	283	19
Ingham....	759	722..		115 maj.	..	473	692	332..	432	441	45
Total.....	8623	8427..	4924	7587	377..	6658	9239	2481..	6727	8214	1085

Grand total. 30872 29259. 26331 32378 2209. 23940 30687 10389. 24237 27703 3632

Maj. *W. & F. S.* 1613; Taylor, *Opp.*, 6047; Cass...6747; Polk..3466

* The vote by counties is imperfect, but the Grand Total is officially correct

† The figures before the Counties denote Senate Districts; of which 1, 2, 3, and 7, are divided among different Cong. Dist's. ‡ Including Ontonagon Co.

CONSTITUTIONAL—1850.

New Constitution: *Yes* 36,169; *No* 9,433. Negro Suffrage: for 12,840; ag't 32,026.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

Senate: *Whigs* and *Free Soil*, elected 1850, 3; hold over 2: total—.....5.
Opp. and *Free Soil*, " " 9; " " 8:—.....17.

House: *Whigs* and *Free Soil*, 25; *Opp.* and *Free Soil*, 41.

MARYLAND.

Co's.	Leg. 1849. Whigs.	Opp.	Gov. 1850. Clark.	Lowe.	Pres. 1848. Tay'r.	Cass.	Pres. 1844. Clay.	Polk.
Allegany	4	1443	1855	1579	1620	1424	1491	
Baltimore	5	1923	2645	2527	2669	2301	2716	
" City	6	8812	11564	10474	10995	8413	8886	
Cecil	4	1472	1478	1504	1444	1527	1504	
Queen Anne's	3	746	711	725	612	749	722	
Washington	3	2820	2518	2688	2434	2633	2565	
Worcester	4	1454	1142	1351	1130	1453	909	
Anne Arundel	4	1624	1518	1693	1486	1777	1503	
Calvert	3	469	317	431	335	451	344	
Caroline	2	587	616	492	580	680	552	
Charles	3	605	446	769	398	785	519	
Montgomery	4	907	818	1057	771	1124	852	
Prince George's	3	948	675	1051	733	1054	666	
Somerset	3	1399	1045	1413	1005	1449	902	
Carroll	1	1664	1611	1763	1672	1784	1694	
Dorchester	4	1275	923	1367	820	1377	903	
Frederick	2	3123	3196	3158	2983	3190	2994	
Harford	4	1478	1480	1521	1253	1517	1247	
Kent	3	654	547	645	447	718	527	
St. Mary's	2	724	447	788	422	783	468	
Talbot	3	731	798	706	719	795	712	
Total	47	35,348	58	36,350	37,702	34,528	35,984	32,676

Maj.—*Opp.* Gov.....1492; Taylor..3174; Clay..3308.
1848, V. Buren 72 in Balt. City; 53 in rest of State:—125.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

Senate: *Whigs* 12—1 each from counties italicised.
Opp. 9—1 each from other counties.
The first 7 Co's elect in 1852; next 7 in 1854; last 7 in 1856.
House of Delegates as in table: *Whigs* 47; *Opp.* 35.

VIRGINIA.

In April, 1850, an election was held for Members of the Legislature for 1850-51. Three *Whig* and five *Opp.* Senators were elected; making, with those holding over, 11 *Whigs*, 21 *Opp.* The House, all elected then, consists of 55 *Whig*, 80 *Opp.* deleg's.

At the same election the people ratified the call of a Constitutional Convention, which has since been chosen—the State having been divided into 37 districts for that purpose. This election was greatly affected by the personal fitness of the candidates for Delegates. 27 districts elected delegations divided in their politics. The Convention consists of 53 *Whigs* and 32 *Opposition*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The only elections in this State, of interest, are those for Members of Congress. The following is a statement of these in 1848 and 1850:—

I.—Chester, Spartanburg, York, and Union districts. 1850, David Wallace, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Wallace 3369; Thompson 3044; Davie 2097.

II.—Greenville, Laurens, and Pendleton districts. 1850, James L. Orr, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Orr 4454, B. F. Perry, *Opp.*, 3790.

III.—Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter districts. 1850, Joseph A. Woodward, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority over Maj. J. O'Hanlon.

IV.—Chesterfield, Darlington, Georget'n, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg districts. 1850, Gen. Jno. McQueen, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 A. D. Sims, *Opp.*, was elected; vote: Sims 2718, McQueen 2469. Mr. Sims died and Gen. McQueen was chosen to fill the vacancy.

V.—Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, and Newberry districts. Armistead Burt, *Opp.*, re-elected, without contest, in 1848, and again in 1850.

VI.—Charleston district, except parish of St. John's, Colleton. 1850, Ex-Gov. Wm. Aiken, *Opp.* elected over and to succeed Isaac E. Holmes, *Opp.*, by about 1000 maj. In 1848, Holmes, as a "*Taylor Democrat*," elected by 600 maj. over Barker, *Cass.*

VII.—Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton, and Orangeburg districts, and the parish of St. John's, in Charleston district. 1848, William F. Colcock, *Opp.*, elected to succeed R. B. Rhett; and re-elected, without contest, in 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sen. Dis.	Co's.	Leg.—1850.—Gov. Wh's.	Op.	Manly.	Reid.	Pres.-1848. Tayl'r.	Cass.	Pres.-1844. Clay.	Polk.
1.	Pasquotank	1	..	390	217	570	244	663	232
	Perquimons	1	..	347	291	434	253	441	223
2.	Camden	1	..	497	85	493	70	556	101
	Currituck	1	..	185	457	193	406	157	551
3.	Chowan	1	..	281	223	295	177	305	166
	Gates	1	..	397	367	379	289	355	355
4.	Tyrrell	1	..	353	131	300	96	283	92
	Washington	1	..	189	291	373	149	329	124
5.	Northampton	1	..	489	524	493	488	519	364
6.	Hertford	1	..	270	171	316	144	309	253
7.	Bertie	2	..	526	431	524	302	475	439
8.	Martin	1	..	313	595	361	545	310	580
9.	Halifax	2	..	485	536	582	446	592	456
10.	Nash	1	..	80	909	113	798	74	894
11.	Wake	3	..	979	1450	1028	1248	1044	1374
12.	Franklin	2	..	311	694	341	658	336	760
13.	Johnston	2	..	638	849	688	746	595	650
14.	Warren	2	..	183	689	156	667	128	810
15.	Edgecombe	2	..	88	1481	143	1335	126	1503
16.	Wayne	2	..	221	1091	258	903	254	911
17.	Greene	1	..	317	342	318	237	302	276
	Lenoir	1	..	255	477	282	334	225	356
18.	Pitt	1	..	591	583	636	479	634	476
19.	Beaufort	2	..	814	537	923	463	932	627
	Hyde	1	..	422	316	495	236	318	164
20.	Carteret	1	..	415	361	474	317	434	315
	Jones	1	..	221	182	242	136	203	142
21.	Craven	1	..	609	541	696	616	654	628
22.	Chatham	2	1	1149	896	1133	519	1136	729
23.	Granville	3	..	984	974	959	831	936	942
24.	Person	1	..	329	577	346	518	275	649
25.	Cumberland	2	..	602	1310	812	1191	703	1101
26.	Sampson	2	..	507	853	612	741	533	878
27.	New Hanover	2	..	278	1187	464	1255	382	1122
28.	Duplin	2	..	226	1035	318	939	223	936
29.	Onslow	1	..	186	715	211	686	194	717
30.	Bladen	1	..	311	561	280	341	280	486
	Brunswick	1	..	306	260	319	237	351	283
	Columbus	1	..	165	454	169	274	135	363
31.	Richmond	1	..	680	141	699	71	802	117
	Robeson	2	..	562	626	633	545	559	591
32.	Montgomery	1	..	631	171	583	82	658	139
	Moore	1	..	671	589	538	406	540	500
33.	Anson	2	..	1043	502	1084	359	1012	481
34.	Cabarrus	2	..	693	412	756	377	718	374
	Stanly	1	..	834	66	725	14	530	48
35.	Caswell	2	..	263	1144	293	1087	283	1152
36.	Rockingham	2	..	337	1107	380	766	430	1022
37.	Orange	4	..	1634	1855	1667	1585	1686	1589
38.	Randolph	2	..	1354	354	1196	225	1171	312
39.	Guilford	3	..	1772	526	1714	373	2130	516
40.	Stokes	3	..	1060	1452	1014	912	1084	1153
41.	Davie	1	..	577	313	443	251	529	272
	Rowan	2	..	890	649	859	560	833	586
42.	Davidson	2	..	1159	699	1087	520	1091	610
43.	Ashe	1	..	604	687	660	358	522	477
	Surry	3	..	1017	1352	1132	852	996	880
44.	Buncombe	1	..	1035	649	936	434	961	412
	Henderson	1	..	664	272	541	116	555	141
	Yancy	1	..	456	632	*	*	338	427
45.	Burke	1	..	1341	344	1210	286	1234	228
	Caldwell	1	..	640	147	503	96	593	219
	Wilkes	1	..	1373	314	1061	121	1208	181
46.	Lincoln	4	..	690	1992	828	1593	790	1736
47.	Iredell	3	..	1010	279	1504	362	1582	330
48.	Cleaveland	1	..	297	820	314	421	366	624
	Rutherford	2	..	500	937	1184	178	1310	296
49.	Cherokee	1	..	713	230	549	175	390	225
	Haywood	1	..	508	399	418	213	342	267
	Macon	1	..	484	390	427	207	374	224
50.	Mecklenburg	1	2	670	1152	775	945	909	1201
	Total	55	65	42071	44845	43519	34869	43232	39287

Maj. for Reid, *Opp.*.....2774; Taylor.8650; Clay.3945.
1848, Van Buren, for President, 85.

New Co's.—Alamance with Orange; Alexander with Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes; Catawba and Gaston with Lincoln; Forsythe with Stokes; M'Dowell with Burke; Polk with Ruth'f'd; Union with Meckl'b'g; Watauga with Ashe.

* Not returned: reported 31 maj. for Taylor.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate: *Whigs*: Dist. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48:—.....23.
Opposition: Dist. 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 50:—27.
House—as in table: *Whigs* 55; *Opposition* 65.

ILLINOIS.

Sen.	Leg.—1850.—Cong.				Pres. 1848.		Cong. '48.	
Dis. Cong. Dist & Co's. I.	*Wh.*	*Opp.*	*W.*	*Opp.*	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.	*W.*	*Opp.*
1. Alexander	..		..		..101	212	2..		
Pulaski	1..		..		.. 84	141	..		
Union	..		..		..108	503	6..		
4. Jackson	1..		..		..177	243	6..		
Perry	1..		..		..239	344	44..		
Wash'gt'n	..		..		..204	577	27..		
Randolph	1..		..		..580	689	300..		
5. Monroe	1..		..		..355	546	..		
St. Clair	2..		..		..1109	2023	63..		
6. Madison	..	2	..		.1820	1503	162..		
Clinton	1..	1	..		..351	431	3..		
7. Bond	..		..		..391	371	43..		

No opposition to re-election of Wm. H. Bissell, *Opp.* He received the votes of all parties.

No opposition to election of Wm. H. Bissell, *Opp.*

Cong. Dist. II.	*Davis.	Allen.			Marshal.	M'Cl'd
1. Hardin	1..240	212..234	237		..216	232
Massac		125..204	303		..164	312
Pope	..234	368..224	334		..189	394
Johnson	1..190	440..67	290		.. 26	585
2. William'n	..252	701..211	575		..170	543
Franklin....*a*	..238	542..139	459		..139	564
Gallatin	1..511	165..235	537		6..129	533
Saline	..232	453..122	312		.. maj.	411
White	1..751	479..674	513		13..717	677
3. Hamilton	..209	548..125	478		..255	500
Jefferson	3..524	508..280	605		2..246	641
Marion	..269	497..227	639		15..113	629
Wayne	..337	393..318	479		1..300	597
8. Edwards	1..253	104..288	113		19..268	126
Wabash	..318	222..456	303		14..374	204
Total	.4816	5863..			.3514	6948

Cong. Dist. III.	Ryan.	Ficklin.			Hanson.	Yo'ng.
7. Christian	..151	366..183	254		.. 86	254
Shelby	.. 95	958..337	658		1..162	791
Fayette	1..350	726..407	452		..296	704
Montgomery*b*	..162	466..332	533		13..130	528
8. Clay	1..233	273..207	405		.. maj.	226
Effingham	..170	220.. 99	330		.. 61	403
Lawrence	1..386	346..464	532		..322	527
Richland	..370	196..321	281		..129	364
Jasper	1..233	165..154	228		.. 99	207
9. Crawford	..424	592..493	507		..394	452
Clark	1..721	564..743	759		27.. maj.	239
Edgar	1..568	753..829	816		42..637	746
10. Coles	1 ..725	481..877	633		6..767	511
Cumberland.*c*	..317	118..103	102		..240	219
Moultrie	..203	219..248	191		..190	170
Piatt	1..133	139..132	138		.. 88	117
11. Macon	..234	366..253	323		5..182	283
Dewitt	1..264	481..373	363		20..205	398
Total	.5739	7429..			.3985	7140

Cong. Dist. IV.	Coffing.	Malony.			Scammon.	W't'h.
10. Champaign.*d*	..247	145..213	187		..168	151
Vermilion	1..773	613..942	758		68..709	739
11. McLean...*e*	..704	501..758	626		94..665	532
20. Bureau	..440	341..376	306		566..368	453
Grundy	2--170	156..123	207		63.. 98	228
Livingst'n	.. 55	110.. 82	130		4.. 62	108
La Salle	..877	1135..862	1238		873..742	1244
21. Du Page	..346	462..313	623		628..239	559
Iroquois	..291	333..268	322		28..267	333
Kendall	1 †1--379	356..392	378		547..356	552
Will	..835	859..713	897		540..738	997
22. DeKalb	1..339	417..223	374		427..117	520
Kane	..933	978..855	783		1220..523	910
24. Boone	1..514	504..414	395		415..360	436
McHenry	..840	693..618	528		1016..586	952
25. Cook	2.1880	2863.1708	1622		2120.1921	2183
Lake	1..959	765..521	446		1088..383	960
Total	.10587	11321..			.8312	11857

1850, Collins, *F.S.*, rec'd 1073. 1848, Lovejoy, *F.S.*, 3130.

Cong. Dist. V.	Browning.	Richardson.			
13. Greene	..548	848..853	1128	36..	
Jersey	2--417	364..530	454	93..	
Macoupin	1..581	820..710	898	96..	
15. Calhoun	..110	129..215	257	3..	
Pike	2 ..1064	1131.1609	1636	159..	
Adams	2--1503	1366 1992	2205	251..	
16. Brown	..284	468 408	666	20..	
Schuyler	1..527	673..807	804	34..	
18. Fulton	2.1187	1333.1635	1684	371..	
Peoria	1..976	967.1237	1161	368..	
Total	7197	8099			

No opposition to election of Wm. A. Richardson, *Opp.*

Cong. Dist. VI.	Sweet.	Campbell.			Baker.	Wells.
16. McDonough	1..436	532..439	416		25..606	564
17. Hancock	2..552	729.1087	1074		67.1010	1134
Henders'n	2--292	233..408	291		65..383	321
19. Mercer	..373	305..436	315		90..496	375
Warren	..466	460..537	529		140..637	528
Knox	1..660	580..830	727		392..883	846
Henry	1 ..170	283..138	80		228..186	308
R'ck Isl'd	..549	399..683	431		96..649	526
Stark	..123	157..214	174		84..226	224
22. Lee	1..277	335..300	367		135..289	401
Ogle	1..669	691..682	480		413..744	638
23. Carroll	..372	321..426	222		116..400	270
JoDaviess	2--906	1374.1772	1392		134.1816	1489
Steph'ns'n	..733	836..730	763		111..694	898
Whiteside...*f*	..508	382..391	235		279..462	366
24. Winnebago	..771	664..866	240		807..839	494
Total	.7807	8181..			10325	9302

Cong. Dist. VII.	Yates.	Harris.			Logan.	Harris
11. Tazewell	1..872	569.1097	593		96..899	678
Logan	..394	384..465	369		4..417	399
12. Mason	..300	390..391	403		7..336	452
Sangamon	2 .1651	1315.1943	1336		47.1649	1386
Menard	..506	539..605	488		1..670	648
14. Cass	1 ..525	529..761	724		11..650	656
Morgan	2 .1309	963.1372	1309		139.1264	1322
Scott	1 ..561	554..798	649		15 .616	662
20. Marshall	..392	389..304	322		41..244	341
Putnam	1 ..289	227..266	185		299..219	238
Woodford	..209	395..186	309		62..231	419
Total	.7008	6254..			.7095	7201

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

Senate: *Whigs*, elected 1850: Dist. 6, 11, 15, 24:—..4
Hold over: Dist. 5, 8, 12, 19:—..4—8
Opp., elected 1850: Dist. 1, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23:—8
Hold over: Dist. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 16, 20, 21, 25:—9—17

Note.—Senate Districts 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20, 22, and 24, are divided between different Congressional Districts.

House—as in table: †*Whigs* 29; *Opp.* 46.

a—Franklin elects with Jackson. *b*—Montgomery with Clinton, &c. *c*—Cumberland with Clay, &c. *d*—Champaign with Moultrie, &c. *e*—McLean with Dewitt. *f*—Whiteside with Lee.

* Also *Opp.* † A tie for one member.

WISCONSIN.

Dists. & Co's.	1850.—Congress.—1848.						Pres. 1848.		
I.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*F.S.*	Tay-D'kee,	F.S.	El'e.	F'ch.
Kenosha		1196		195	(with Racine.)				
Milwaukie	1372		2898	1195	2155	559	1189	2151	626
Racine	1453		640	854	582	2056	907	635	1931
Walworth	1931		626	795	616	1478	804	550	1493
W'keesha	1560		1215	771	1083	945	806	961	1001
Total	7512		5574	3615	4436	5038	3706	4297	5051

II.	Cole.	East'n.	Cole.	Smith.	Crabb.			
Crawford	76	364	79	218	..	109	215	12
Dane	836	1349	729	850	294	724	757	443
Grant	1040	1124	1624	1169	58	1649	1148	144
Green	569	534	493	432	208	479	391	297
Iowa	715	636	823	877	68	884	848	118
Lafayette	597	1030	862	1073	11	921	1001	31
Marathon	70	97	(new county.)					
Portage	50	203	192	212	..	216	225	
Richland	76	69	(with Iowa.)					
Rock	1484	1387	1337	683	1173	1300	491	1338
St. Croix	43	109	(No returns.)					
Sauk	296	360	142	176	104	149	158	159
Total	5852	7262	6281	5690	1916	6431	5234	2542

III.	Doty, *F.S.*	Hob't.	Ho'e.	Doty.	Judd.		
Brown	845	123	286	247	..	238	309	10
Calumet	128	111	69	37	..	65	79	
Columbia	729	549	310	162	132	302	145	166
Dodge	1428	918	446	859	619	527	797	637
F. du Lac	1182	696	421	568	374	446	483	497
Jefferson	1377	517	701	849	544	713	840	562
Manitowoc	420	165	67	169	30	77	150	70
Marquette	1126	218	204	212	143	214	173	174
Sheboygan	394	1309	356	487	120	372	442	175
Wash'ton	2047	583	235	1807	236	355	1720	324
Win'bago	1483	182	223	349	132	300	222	220
Total	11159	5371	3338	5746	2330	3609	5360	2935

MISSOURI.

Sen. Dist.	Co's.	Whigs.	B.	A-B.	T'l'r.	C'ss.	Rol's.	King.	Cl'y.	P'lk.
		Leg.–1850.				Pres.–'48.		Gov.–'48.		Pres.–'44.
1.	Lincoln	2		..	556	696	.613	748	.578	683
	St. Charles		2	..	477	569	.612	693	.480	503
2.	Pike	2		..	793	784	.883	903	.861	809
	Ralls	1		..	397	299	.438	392	.422	322
3.	Marinn.	2		..	1046	797	.955	763	.1017	721
	Monroe	1	1	..	807	561	.817	594	.792	578
4.	Clark	1		..	284	242	.301	270	.225	220
	Knox	1		..	196	197	.135	240	(New Co.)	
	Lewis		1	..	479	479	.464	501	.380	403
	Schuyler		1	..	204	192	.291	293	(New Co.)	
	Scotland		1	..	131	240	.167	345	.317	442
6.	Carroll	*1		..	266	298	.297	452	.242	311
	Daviess		1	..	269	358	.387	388	.318	446
	Linn	1		..	230	297	.274	365	.269	494
	Livingston		1	..	195	373	.245	398	.198	351
6.	Andrew		2	..	384	689	.395	926	.384	941
	Atchison	1		..	77	136	.. 95	195	(New Co.)	
	Holt		1	..	148	248	.165	296	.185	378
	Nodoway		1	..	43	148	.. 66	298	(New Co.)	
7.	Buchanan	1	1	..	704	1055	.675	1199	.599	1162
	DeKalb		1	..	37	146	.. 58	196	(New Co.)	
	Gentry		1	..	152	396	.150	425	"	
8.	Clinton	1		..	290	286	.277	264	.310	667
	Platte	2	1	..	1102	1494	.874	1437	.900	1386
9.	Caldwell	1		..	128	168	.186	159	.129	212
	Clay	2		..	626	418	.745	531	.765	552
	Ray	*2		..	509	626	.611	687	.599	734
10.	Grundy	1		..	225	187	.219	209	.346	365
	Harrison		1	..	63	144	.103	203	(New Co.)	
	Mercer	1		..	144	183	.154	248	"	
	Putnam	*1		..	74	120	.. 78	180	"	
	Sullivan	1		..	154	250	.154	257	"	
11.	Chariton		1	..	414	577	.468	665	.371	602
	Howard	1	1	..	801	888	.879	991	.1013	969
12.	Adair		1	..	110	200	.117	221	.294	450
	Macon		1	..	360	470	.364	596	.327	457
	Randolph		2	..	607	508	.683	657	.596	571
	Shelby		1	..	175	263	.233	328	.244	209
13.	Audrain	1		..	185	166	.235	238	.175	163
	Boone	2	*1	..	1102	588	.1256	791	.1190	602
14.	Calloway	2		..	849	631	.838	729	.940	793
	Montgomery		*1	..	379	186	.411	264	.359	232
15.	Franklin	2		..	339	680	.324	870	.386	796
	Gasconade	1		..	87	349	.. 93	426	.. 71	326
	Warren	1		..	351	336	.366	357	.364	341
16.	Jefferson	1		..	246	311	.243	577	.327	349
	Perry	*1		..	322	389	.215	523	.385	463
	St. Francois	*1		..	285	274	.320	305	.301	234
	St. Genevieve	1		..	142	168	.199	331	.193	245
17.	C. Girardeau	1	1	..	485	709	.549	1060	.518	914
	Wayne	1		..	91	245	.. 70	559	.. 86	366
18.	Dunklin	1		..	42	42	.. 49	86	(New Co.)	
	Mississippi		1	..	138	181	.127	265	"	
	New Madrid	1		..	323	168	.318	216	.298	208
	Scott		1	..	147	217	.167	271	.258	480
	Stoddard	*1		..	97	196	.115	469	.115	323
19.	Madison	1		..	231	377	.163	490	.183	399
	Oregon	*1		..	7	111	.. 6	168	(New Co.)	
	Reynolds		1	..	21	148	.. 16	208	"	
	Ripley		1	..	14	154	.. 27	209	.. 31	266
	Shannon		1	..	35	55	.. 40	99	.. 57	271
	Texas		1	..	82	185	.. 62	263	(New Co.)	
	Wright	1		..	73	181	.115	361	.. 97	486
20.	Greene	1	1		.401	825	.511	1040	.351	817
	Ozark		1	..	39	113	.. 41	250	(New Co.)	
	Taney	1		..	54	325	.. 54	469	.. 36	297
21.	Barry	1		..	55	217	.. 85	362	.142	478
	Jasper	1		..	161	294	.205	346	.115	242
	Lawrence	1		..	170	374	.196	479	(New Co.)	
	Newton	1		..	161	461	.154	803	.189	665
22.	Bates	1		..	146	186	.183	372	.206	307
	Cedar	1		..	116	271	.100	394	(New Co.)	
	Dade	1		..	166	306	.151	354	.255	690
	St. Clair	1		..	148	263	.152	302	.177	342
23.	Cass	1		..	270	420	.295	526	.257	443
	Jackson	2		..	695	954	.754	1042	.614	852
24.	Johnson	1		..	334	451	.397	667	.367	511
	Lafayette	2		..	915	585	.906	693	.820	576
25.	Benton	1		..	208	382	.256	490	.252	664
	Henry	1		..	274	239	.324	275	.280	283
	Pettis	1		..	230	265	.296	369	.228	319
	Saline	1		..	536	438	.567	626	.591	446
26.	Cooper	2		..	813	633	.885	760	.901	783
	Moniteau	1		..	161	466	.183	615	(New Co.)	
27.	Cole	1		..	277	631	.223	787	.418	1122
	Miller		1	..	76	373	.102	454	.. 74	369
	Morgan	1		..	167	342	.213	440	.262	544
	Osage	1		..	92	312	.194	574	.120	434
28.	Camden	1		..	155	282	.. 95	287	.. 70	247
	Dallas	1		..	105	283	.. 85	398	.. 76	345
	Hickory	1		..	98	224	.. 95	254	(New Co.)	
	Polk	1		..	231	516	.247	597	.273	636
29.	Crawford	1		..	264	275	.308	379	.237	367
	Pulaski	1		..	124	241	.120	304	.. 86	325
	Washington	1	1	..	473	423	.608	554	.613	588
30.	St. Louis	10			.4827	4778	.4032	4316	.3688	3329

Totals: 1848. Taylor....32,671; Cass....40,077: Maj. 7,406
Aug. 1848, Rollins, *W.* 33,963; King, *Op.* 48,921: " 14,953
1844, Clay.....†31,250; Polk.. †41,324; " 10,074

LEGISLATURE for 1851-2.

Senate: *Whigs*, elected 1850: Districts 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 14, 16, 23, 25, one each; and Dist. 30, three:—.....12
Bentonites, elected 1850: Dists. 6, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, one each; hold over: Dis. 4, 17, 19, 24, 30, one each:—13
Anti-Benton, elected 1850: Dists. 5, 7, 8, 12, 18, 29, one each; hold over: Dists. 11, 26, one each:—..... 8.
House—as in table: *Whigs* 53; *Benton*. 48; *Anti-Ben.* 27.
Joint Ballot: *Whigs* 65; *Benton* 61; *Anti-Benton* 35.
* *One* in each county claimed as *Anti-Benton*.
† Including Decatur Co., Clay 57, Polk 208; name since changed to that of one of the counties designated as New.

1850.—Congress.—1848.

Dists. & Co's. I.	Whig. Darby	Benton. Rozier	Anti-B. Bowlin	Whig. Conk	Opp. Bowlin
Butler	21	28	170	(New Co.)	
Cape Girardeau	613	398	717	516	1101
Dunklin	78		90	92	90
Jefferson	328	296	230	245	581
Madison	206	294	191	136	494
Mississippi	159	31	233	161	279
New Madrid	424	23	265	423	246
Oregon	6	2	207	1	174
Perry	362	303	167	224	527
Reynolds	19	2	262	13	206
Ripley	53	7	321	27	229
St. Francois	289	66	238	316	307
St. Genevieve	249	288	140	183	336
St. Louis	3894	3672	868	3936	4340
Scott	172	21	264	210	254
Shannon	50	31	84	46	111
Stoddard	135	120	345	143	475
Wayne	87	18	475	104	562
Total	7145	5600	5317	6776	10312

II.	Porter	*Hend'n.	Porter.	Bay.
Audrain	218		196	234	232
Calloway	746		636	820	692
Crawford	359		413	300	384
Franklin	448		261	328	914
Gasconade	97		253	84	436
Lincoln	666		469	625	726
Marion	809		604	926	754
Montgomery	385		243	414	216
Osage	244		225	156	605
Pike	777		760	867	901
Pulaski	155		277	110	339
Ralls	408		317	435	393
St. Charles	598		194	621	670
Texas	117		236	75	250
Warren	364		254	374	350
Washington	498		540	599	532
Total	6889		5878	6968	8394

* Henderson, *Opp.*, was not supported by all the Benton men. In Franklin 269 votes were cast for Hunt, *Benton*.

III.	J.G.Miller.	J.Mill'r.	Green.	Wilson.	Green.
Boone	919	106	606	1221	787
Camden	107	221	98	64	295
Chariton	370	192	354	450	657
Clark	290	90	276	287	289
Cole	228	301	293	204	792
Cooper	858	432	167	878	752
Howard	511	20	792	864	990
Knox	153	40	207	123	258
Lewis	390	38	441	419	534
Macon	351	32	655	334	613
Miller	109	153	286	69	451
Moniteau	350	322	118	174	619

D's. & Co's.	J.G.Mill'r.	J.Mill'r.	Green.	Wilson.	Green.
Monroe	669	26	609	309	600
Morgan	166	268	192	201	435
Randolph	530	7	631	677	654
Schuyler	170	16	253	286	303
Scotland	181	31	333	154	369
Shelby	226	116	243	203	356
Total	6578	2411	6554	7417	9754

IV.	Bowman.	Gard'nhire.	Hall.	Samuel.	Hall.
Adair	87	2	291	70	265
Andrew	411	681	173	335	959
Atchison	80	106	60	87	203
Buchanan	642	568	603	569	1279
Caldwell	114	63	114	80	248
Carroll	224	54	302	268	469
Clay	534	54	445	570	578
Clinton	239	33	210	239	273
Daviess	307	76	345	125	601
DeKalb	55	113	160	22	242
Gentry	183	187	251	99	488
Grundy	185	133	86	127	256
Harrison	83	90	132	54	203
Holt	116	334	73	138	309
Linn	228	82	299	172	443
Livingston	193	38	343	169	444
Mercer	161	117	111	97	315
Nodaway	77	102	143	47	323
Platte	788	563	691	653	1609
Putnam	70	29	159	21	208
Ray	558	361	317	420	770
Sullivan	120	35	293	56	355
Total	5505	3326	5606	4418	10840

V.	Woodson.	Phelps.	Shields.	Winston.	Phelps.
Barry	70	302	82	73	365
Bates	155	339	13	185	373
Benton	186	406	65	232	495
Cass	256	409	65	277	520
Cedar	106	334	11	103	339
Dade	160	267	70	138	364
Dallas	99	394	25	92	400
Greene	589	860	236	485	999
Henry	220	205	46	306	280
Hickory	105	238	17	74	277
Jackson	706	189	312	723	1020
Jasper	207	389	41	197	344
Johnson	357	545	12	392	550
La Fayette	853	349	145	893	565
Lawrence	177	358	142	187	411
McDonald	29	260	22	(New Co.)	
Newton	81	453	15	150	768
Ozark	31	186	131		293
Pettis	272	186	110	275	369
Polk	262	505	36	252	594
St. Clair	149	247	37	145	302
Saline	446	75	280	557	518
Taney	49	570	36	49	467
Wright	102	407	86	58	399
Total	5667	8473	2035	5848	11062

'58, Gilpin, *Ben.*, in Cass 46, Jack'n 379, other co's 162—587.

IOWA.

Gov.—1850. S. P. W.—1849. Pres.—1848.

Co's.	Thomp-son, W.	H'p'd, Opp.	Clark. F.S.	*Alli-son.	W'ms, Opp.	Tay-lor.	Cass.	Van B'n.
Allamakee	27	30	..	15	..	(New county.)		
Appanoose	176	263	6..	97	180..	60	118	
Benton	46	58	..	19	71..	22	44	
Boone	14	79	..	5	19..	(New county.)		
Buchanan	35	28	5..	19	19..	21	37	5
Cedar	256	330	18..	239	282..	205	276	38
Clayton	221	315	14..	246	149..	148	188	26
Clinton	138	245	..	116	203..	168	218	
Dallas	†59	†70	..	51	44..	30	26	
Davis	447	513	..	336	439..	364	375	1
Decatur	10	70	..	(New county.)				
Delaware	130	124	3..	144	110..	124	104	6
Des Moines	682	812	..	813	994..	955	1070	95
Dubuque	353	721	..	‡297	692..	585	764	4
Fayette	63	38	1..	(New county.)				
Fremont	78	77	..	"	"			
Henry	669	467	142..	815	416..	655	458	190

Co's.	Th'p'n.	He'd.	Cl'k.	Alli'n.	W'ms.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V.B.
Iowa	†34	†78	..	24	71..	25	59	1
Jackson	337	623	1..	448	555..	397	559	8
Jasper	93	98	..	51	80..	66	69	
Jefferson	674	733	19..	671	698..	637	739	23
Johnson	265	396	7..	303	394..	286	359	30
Jones	165	213	14..	158	215..	154	207	41
Keokuk	307	400	2..	160	361..	231	355	21
Lee	931	1473	103..	1053	1286..	1222	1614	204
Linn	380	436	26..	276	432..	293	383	41
Louisa	352	299	21..	407	312..	428	286	66
Lucas	41	46	..	6	14..	(New county.)		
Madison	†61	†107	..	15	51..	"	"	
Mahaska	518	484	..	419	429..	402	400	21
Marion	268	367	3..	233	282..	277	306	9
Marshall	11	24	..	(New county.)				
Monroe	181	282	11..	97	247..	111	195	10
Muscatine	394	430	..	398	411..	395	377	13
Polk	312	350	..	279	302..	199	234	
Pottawatt'mie	446	82	..	550	4..	‡527	‡42	
Poweshiek	59	47	..	29	30..	20	20	
Scott	351	418	4..	314	411..	335	366	30
Van Buren	815	930	51..	840	971..	926	998	104
Wapello	576	702	1..	561	652..	570	584	2
Warren	†60	†40	..	‡36	28..	(New county.)		
Washington	358	289	122..	439	300..	340	295	147
Total	11396	13487	574.	10978	12154.	11178	12125	1126

Maj.—Hempstead, 2,091; Williams..1,176; Cass..947.

* *Whig* and *F. S.* cand. for Sec'y of Public Works. † Vote for Sec'y of State: no returns for Gov. ‡ Not in official count.

LEGISLATURE for 1851–2.

Senats: *Whigs* 6; *Opp.* 13.—House: *Whigs* 4; *Opp.* 35.

1850.—Congress.—1848.

Dists. & Co's.	Whig.	Opp. F.S.	Whig.	Opp. F.S.
1.	Wright.	Henn. Shed.	Miller.	Th'p'n. Howe
Appanoose	182	248	6.... 67	113
Dallas	60	68	 88	22
Davis	455	510	 363	432
Decatur	10	71	.... (New county.)	
Fremont	78	77	.... "	"
Henry	676	466	146.... 662	483 135
Jasper	95	94	 60	49
Jefferson	680	732	4.... 710	758 9
Keokuk	307	399	3.... 266	347
Lee	989	1404	97.... 1264	1460 110
Lucas	42	45	.... (New county.)	
Madison	61	107	.... "	"
Mahaska	522	482	 397	362
Marion	274	366	2.... 257	298
Monroe	181	283	9.... 149	172
Polk	322	350	 237	300
Pottawattamie	458	80	.... * Vote rej'd.	
Poweshiek	47	59	 27	22
Van Buren	893	870	33.... 976	1023 55
Wapello	590	688	1.... 559	631 1
Warren	63	38	.... (New county.)	
Total	6985	7487	301.... 6091	6477 310

* Mormon vote—463 maj. for Miller. Congress ordered new elect'n. Result: Miller 5463; Thomp'n 4601; Smith, *F.S.* 365.

II.	Henderson.	Clark.	Davis.	Lefler.	Da's'n
Allamakee	35	20	.... (New county.)		
Benton	53	54	 29	41	
Boone	13	79	.... (New county.)		
Buchanan	38	28	 29	38	
Cedar	257	326	1.... 277	301	
Clayton	258	279	5.... 200	207	4
Clinton	140	244	 169	209	
Delaware	129	127	 122	109	
Des Moines	676	815	 1024	1054	64
Dubuque	385	668	 597	766	
Fayette	62	37	1.... (New county.)		
Iowa	35	76	 25	58	1
Jackson	363	488	 451	652	
Johnson	288	372	5.... 347	347	
Jones	170	208	13.... 191	186	
Linn	342	467	41.... 408	399	
Louisa	338	312	 413	355	14
Marshall	13	22	.... (New county.)		
Muscatine	395	431	 424	400	
Scott	364	406	3.... 336	364	
Washington	371	286	109.... 356	303	95
Total	4725	5745	178.... 5398	5789	178

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The annual election in this State was slightly contested and a light vote was polled. Dinsmoor, *Opp.*, was re-elected Governor by about 6,500 majority over all others. The Whigs elected one Councillor and one Senator; the *Opposition* all the rest, with over two thirds of the House. At the same election the people decided, by a vote of two to one, to have a Constitutional Convention, which has since been elected, with a large *Opp.* majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

The *Opposition* in this State did not contest the election of the Whig State ticket. A *Free Soil* ticket was made out, on which *Opposition* candidates were placed; but it received only a few of their votes, and less than 1,000 of all sorts.

GEORGIA.

The only important election held in this State in 1850, was for Members of a Convention called by Gov. Towns, to consider the action of Congress upon subjects affected by the question of Slavery. The candidates for delegates were very numerous and of all shades of opinion, and it is difficult to make an exact statement of the result. It is conceded, however, that there was a *Union* majority in the State of full 30,000; and that the Disunionists did not elect 30 out of the 260 delegates.

FLORIDA.

	1850.—Congress—		*1848.	Pres.—†1848.	
Co's.	Cabell,	Beard,	Cabell,	Duvall, Taylor,	Cass,
Calhoun	87	79....	63	59....	maj. 11
Escambia ..	196	166....	203	156....227	155
Franklin....	90	115....	100	138....131	140
Holmes	108	50....	129	37....111	27
Jackson	362	193....	405	190....257	"
Santa Rosa .	168	100....	174	82....204	63
Walton.....	154	99....	182	102....125	"
Washington	90	133....	100	132....106	101
Gadsden....	462	358....	435	326....190	"
Hamilton ...	155	164....	147	141.... 1	"
Jefferson ...	181	293....	219	236....	" 40
Leon	337	346....	394	308....444	279
Madison	341	232....	299	225....150	"
Wakulla	158	96....	127	95....165	86
Alachua	155	150....	149	168.... 15	"
Columbia...	287	339....	295	290....284	282
Duval	297	240....	279	235....311	220
Marion	223	172....	215	209.... 57	"
Nassau	80	30....	89	77.... 25	"
Putnam.....	75	38		(new county)	
Orange.....	25	32....	19	39....	" 25
St. John's...	181	170....	129	171 ... 113	132
St. Lucie ...	3	7....	3	17....	" 15
Benton	52	66....	53	69.... 39	69
Dade	13	3....	3	3....	" 5
Hillsboro' ..	105	154....	77	152.... 78	111
Levy	42	23....	38	16.... 20	"
Monroe.....	54	147....	56	132.... 63	86
Total	4531	4050	4382	3805 3116	1847

Maj. Cabell, *Whig*, 481; Cabell 577; Taylor ...1269.

*Oct.] LEGISLATURE for 1850–1. [†Nov.

Senate: *Whigs* 9; *Opp.* 10. House: *Whigs*, 19: *Opp* 21.

KENTUCKY.

Elected Members of the Legislature in 1850. The two branches are divided as follows:

Whigs: Senate 25..House 57..Joint ballot 82.
Opp.: " 13.. " 43.. " 56.

ARKANSAS.

The election for Congress in this State has been postponed to this year. In 1850, Members of the Legislature were elected, with the following result:

Senate: *Whigs*, elected 1850, 3; holding over 1— 4
Opp. .....12; " " 9—21
House: *Whigs*.....51; *Opp*.....25

TEXAS.

In this State no important election was held in 1850, except the vote upon the proposition of the United States to pay $10,000,000 to the State, upon the relinquishment of all claim to the territory of New-Mexico, north and west of certain specified lines. The following is the vote in 62 counties, leaving 30 not returned:

Counties.	Accept.	Rej't			
Anderson.....	243	31	Houston	128	18
Austin.....	62	60	Hunt	162	6
Bastrop	108	42	Jackson	60	3
Bell.....	87	25	Jefferson	56	47
Bexar	449	32	Kaufman	134	3
Brazoria	54	76	Lamar.....	227	16
Burleson	103	7	Leon	108	24
Caldwell	74	46	Matagorda	50	45
Calhoun	70	24	McLennan	28	10
Cass.....	225	158	Medina	46	6
Cherokee.....	492	226	Milam	80	52
Collin	102	6	Montgomery ...	112	73
Colorado	59	54	Nacogdoches ...	381	19
Comal.....	36	32	Navarro	141	72
Dallas	266	15	Newton	103	8
Denton	70		Nueces	34	54
De Witt.....	42	44	Polk.....	85	62
Ellis	55	20	Red River.....	237	17
Fannin	342	1	Robertson	87	14
Fayette.....	161	127	Sabine.....	157	4
Fort Bend.....	52	30	San Patricio....	27	1
Galveston	137	61	Shelby.....	254	83
Gillespie	52	44	Titus	320	14
Goliad	43	11	Travis	230	91
Gonzales	62	32	Victoria	135	10
Grayson.....	99	3	Walker	271	48
Grimes	154	57	Washington	160	295
Guadalupe	55	16	Webb	30	4
Harris	244	80	Wharton	23	32
Harrison	272	534	Williamson.....	103	20
Hays	16	11	Total.....	8488	3167
Hopkins	226	11	Maj. to accept...	5321	

CALIFORNIA

Elected Att'y Gen., Clerk, &c., in October, and also Members of the Legislature. The *Sacramento Transcript* classes the two houses as follows: Senate: *Opp.* 9; *Whigs* 7. House: *Whigs* 14; *Opp.* 18; *Independent* 1; doubtful 3. The Whigs claim a majority, and the result of the election for U. S. Senator is very doubtful.

Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

These States held no elections in 1850, other than for mere local officers, or to fill vacancies.

TERRITORIES.

Minnesota, in October, re-elected H. H. Sibley Delegate to Congress by 100 maj. over A. M. Mitchell. Legislature: *Whigs* 5; *Opp.* 12; *F. S.* 1.

New-Mexico, in June, with a view to admission as a State, elected Gov., Lt.-Gov., and a Member of Congress; the latter Wm. S. Messervey by 500 maj. over Hugh N. Smith, who had been previously elected Territorial Delegate.

Oregon and Utah held no elections in 1850.

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Delaware	57	Minnesota....	64	S. Carolina...	60
Florida	64	Mississippi ..	64	Tennessee ...	64
Georgia	64	Missouri	62	Texas	64
Illinois	61	N. Hampsh'e.	64	Utah	64
Indiana	59	New-Jersey .	56	Vermont	53
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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1852

GREELEY & McELRATH
NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS, &c.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp's*	*Salary*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	Henry W. Collier	Dec. 1853	$2.500	2 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	John S. Roane	Nov. 1852	1.800	1 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
California	San Jose, *or*, Vallejo.	John Bigler	Dec. 1853	10.000	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour	May, 1852	1.100	1 W. May	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William H. Ross	Jan. 1854	1.333	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	*Thomas S. Brown*	Oct. 1853	1.500	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Howell Cobb	Nov. 1853	3.000	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Augustus C. French	Jan. 1853	1.500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan. 1853	1 300	Jan. 8	1 M. Aug.
Iowa	Iowa City	Stephen Hempstead	Dec. 1854	1.000	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Lazarus W. Powell	Sept. 1852	2.500	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Joseph Walker	Jan. 1854	6.000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	John Hubbard	Jan. 1853	1.500	2 W. Jan	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Enoch Louis Lowe	Jan. 1854	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	George S. Boutwell	Jan. 1853	2.500	1 W Jan	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Robert McClelland	Jan. 1854	1.500	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry S. Foote	Jan. 1854	3.000	1 M. Jan.	1 M & Tu. N.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Austin A. King	Nov. 1852	2.000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire	Concord	Samuel Dinsmoor	June, 1852	1.000	1 W. Ju.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	George F. Fort	Jan. 1854	1.600	2 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Washington Hunt*	Jan. 1853	4.000	1 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina	Raleigh	David S. Reid	Jan. 1853	2.000	3 M. Nov	1 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	Reuben Wood	Dec. 1853	1.200	1 M. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburgh	William Bigler	Jan. 1855	3.000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov.	Philip Allen	May, 1852	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	John H. Means	Dec. 1852	3.500	4 M. Nov	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	*William B. Campbell*	Oct. 1853	2.000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Peter H. Bell	Dec. 1853	2.000	In Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Charles K. Williams*	Oct. 1852	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Joseph Johnson	Jan. 1856	5.000	2 M. Jan.	Not fixed.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Leonard J. Farwell*	Dec. 1853	1.250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	1848.			1844.			1840.	
STATES.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Opposition.* Cass.	*Free Soil.* Van Buren.	*Whig.* Clay.	*Opposition.* Polk.	*Abolition.* Birney.	*Whig.* Harrison.	*Opposition.* Van Buren.
Alabama	30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		28,471	33,991
Arkansas	7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		4,363	6,048
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	31,601	25,296
Delaware	6,422	5,910	80	6,258	5,971		5,967	4,874
Florida	4,539	3,238		Admitted	since	1844.		
Georgia	47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		40,264	31,933
Illinois	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	45,537	47,476
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	65,302	51,604
Iowa	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted	since	1844.		
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		58,489	32,616
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		11,296	7,616
Maine	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	46,612	46,201
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		33,528	28,752
Massachusetts	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,959	72,874	51,944
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	22,933	21,131
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		19,518	16,975
Missouri	32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		22,972	29,760
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	26,158	32,761
New Jersey	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	823	33,351	31,034
New York	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	225,817	212,527
North Carolina	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,287		46,376	33,782
Ohio	138,359	154,773	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	148,157	124,782
Pennsylvania	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,332	144,021	143,672
Rhode Island	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		5,278	3,301
South Carolina	Preside	ntial elect	ors chos'n	by the leg	islature.			
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917		60,391	48,289
Texas	4,509	10,668	3	Admitted	since	1844.		
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	32,440	18,018
Virginia	45,265	46,738	9	44,790	50,683		42,501	43,893
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted	since	1844.		
Total	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	1,274,203	1,128,303

Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370; Harrison over Van Buren, 145,900; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 152,931; Clay and Birney over Polk, 28,934. In 1836, Harrison received 737,711 votes, and Van Buren, 763,587, giving the latter a majority of 25.876. General Harrison that year received the popular majority and electoral votes in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee.

Moon's Phases.	D	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n	N.Orl'ns.
Last Quar.	4	7 41 mo	7 38 mo	7 26 mo	7 22 mo	7 14 mo	7 7 mo	7 3 mo	6 22 mo
New Moon	10	11 50 ev.	11 47 ev.	10 35 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 23 ev.	10 16 ev.	10 12 ev.	9 31 ev.
First Quar.	18	3 58 mo	3 55 mo	3 43 mo	3 39 mo	3 31 mo	3 24 mo	3 20 mo	2 39 mo
Full Moon	26	8 28 mo	8 25 mo	8 13 mo	8 9 mo	8 1 mo	7 54 mo	7 50 mo	7 9 mo

Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Roches'r N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	High water at N. York. morn	even.	H. w. Bost.	even.	H. w. Phil.	even.	Sun meri. bef're	Moon meri. morn	Moon's Place at 7 P. M. Sign.	Deg	7 St's meri. even	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.			h. m		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
													[1797. *Alexander, emp'r Russia d.* 1825.			
1	W	11 31	11 49	1 51	4 51	10 31	3 34	Cancer .	10	54	Venus in merid. 9 16 mo. *Oliver Wolcott d.*			7 16	4 23	8 45
2	Th	.....	0 10	2 30	5 30	10 8	4 26	Cancer .	23	50	Mercury gr. elong. E. Moon near Regulus.			7 17	4 22	9 53
3	Fr	0 31	0 53	3 13	6 13	9 44	5 17	Leo	6	10	Mars in meri. 0 47 ev. *Flight James II.*1688			7 18	4 22	11 5
4	Sa	1 20	1 46	4 6	7 6	9 19	6 7	Leo	20	10	Jupiter in meri. 11 22 mo. *Genoa surr.*1746			7 19	4 22	*morn*
5	☾	2 16	2 50	5 10	8 10	8 54	6 57	Virgo...	4	10	Jupiter in Scorpio. Moon on equator.			7 20	4 22	0 14
6	M	3 26	4 8	6 28	9 28	8 28	7 46	Virgo...	18	10	Saturn in meri. 9 38 ev. Moon near Spica.			7 21	4 22	1 27
7	Tu	4 42	5 19	7 39	10 39	8 2	8 37	Libra...	3	10	Venus in Libra. Uranus in Aries. [Antares.			7 22	4 22	2 41
8	W	5 52	6 24	8 44	11 44	7 35	9 31	Libra...	18	10	Moon conj. Venus. Mars in Scorp. Jupi. nr.			7 23	4 22	3 59
9	Th	6 52	7 20	9 40	*morn*	7 8	10 27	Scorpio.	3	10	Moon Perigee. Moon nr. Antares. *Pius IV.*			7 24	4 21	5 16
10	Fr	7 45	8 10	10 30	0 40	6 41	11 26	Scorpio.	17	10	Jupiter conj. moon. Merc'y stat. [*d.* 1565.			7 25	4 21	*sets*
11	Sa	8 32	8 58	11 18	1 30	6 13	*ev.* 28	Sagitta..	2	10	Mars and Merc'y conj. moon. Mars lowest.			7 26	4 21	5 3
12	☾	9 24	9 48	*morn*	2 18	5 44	1 30	Sagitta..	17	10	Sat'n in meri. 9 13 ev. Moon lowest. [1642.			7 27	4 22	6 3
13	M	10 12	10 35	0 8	3 8	5 16	2 30	Capric'n	1	10	Venus in meri. 9 25 mo. *N. Zealand discov.*			7 28	4 22	7 10
14	Tu	10 59	11 22	0 55	3 55	4 47	3 26	Capric'n	14	10	Jupiter in merid. 10 49 mo. *Washington d.*			7 28	4 22	8 18
15	W	11 44	.....	1 42	4 42	4 17	4 18	Capric'n	27	9	Mercury 1 deg. 37 m. north Mars. [1799.			7 29	4 22	9 27
16	Th	0 7	0 30	2 27	5 27	3 48	5 6	Aqua'us	10	9	Jupiter's dec. 21deg. 8 m. south. *Great fire*			7 30	4 22	10 33
17	Fr	0 55	1 19	3 15	6 15	3 18	5 51	Aqua'us	22	9	Mars in merid. 0 39 ev. [*in N. York*, 1835.			7 30	4 23	11 37
18	Sa	1 44	2 7	4 4	7 4	2 49	6 33	Pisces..	5	9	Saturn in merid. 8 48 even. [on equator.			7 31	4 23	*morn*
19	☾	2 35	3 4	4 55	7 55	2 19	7 14	Pisces..	17	9	Jupiter in Scorpio. Saturn in Aries. Moon			7 32	4 23	0 38
20	M	3 37	4 11	5 57	8 57	1 49	7 55	Pisces..	29	9	Mercury inf. conj. Sun. *Ignatius kil'd*, 107.			7 32	4 24	1 37
21	Tu	4 44	5 17	7 4	10 4	1 19	8 36	Aries ...	10	9	Moon Apog. Uranus conj. moon. Sun ent.			7 33	4 24	2 37
22	W	5 48	6 18	8 8	11 8	0 49	9 19	Aries...	22	9	Moon nr. 7 stars. [Sagit. Sat. conj. moon.			7 33	4 25	3 36
23	Th	6 47	7 12	9 7	*ev.* 7	0 19	10 5	Taurus..	4	9	Moon near Aldebaran. *Sam. Cooper d.*1783.			7 33	4 25	4 38
24	Fr	7 35	7 54	9 55	0 55	*after*	10 53	Taurus.	16	9	Mars dec. 23 dg. 56 m. S.; farthest fm earth.			7 34	4 26	5 40
25	Sa	8 14	8 34	10 34	1 34	0 40	11 44	Taurus.	29	9	Mars in meri. d 0 34 even. *Newton b.* 1642.			7 34	4 27	6 41
26	☾	8 52	9 12	11 12	2 12	1 10	*morn*	Gemini.	11	9	Moon eclipsed, vis. Jupi. in meri. 10 16 mo.			7 35	4 27	*rises*
27	M	9 29	9 50	11 49	2 49	1 40	0 36	Gemini.	23	9	Venus in merid. 9 40 morn. Moon high.			7 35	4 28	5 36
28	Tu	10 7	10 27	*ev.* 27	3 27	2 9	1 30	Cancer .	6	9	Venus in Scorpio. Mars in Sagitta. [1778.			7 35	4 29	6 39
29	W	10 44	11 3	1 4	4 4	2 38	2 23	Cancer .	20	9	Moon W. Regulus 8 deg. *Savannah taken*,			7 35	4 29	7 45
30	Th	11 22	11 41	1 42	4 42	3 7	3 15	Leo	3	9	Sun nearest earth. Mercury stat. [1384.			7 36	4 30	8 54
31	Fr	.....	0 2	2 22	5 22	3 36	4 5	Leo	16	8	Venus dec. 20 deg. 6 m. south. *Wickliffe d.*			7 36	4 31	10 4

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukie, W. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for WASHING'N, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califo'a. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin. Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
1	7 10	4 29	8 49	7 5	4 34	8 54	7 2	4 37	8 56	6 59	4 40	8 59	6 52	4 46	9 7	6 44	4 55	9 13	6 38	5 0	9 21
2	7 11	4 29	9 57	7 6	4 34	10 0	7 3	4 36	10 2	7 0	4 39	10 4	6 53	4 46	10 10	6 45	4 55	10 16	6 39	5 0	10 22
3	7 12	4 29	11 7	7 7	4 34	11 9	7 4	4 36	11 11	7 1	4 39	11 12	6 54	4 46	11 17	6 45	4 55	11 21	6 40	5 0	11 25
4	7 13	4 28	*morn*	7 8	4 33	*morn*	7 5	4 36	*morn*	7 2	4 39	*morn*	6 55	4 46	*morn*	6 46	4 55	*morn*	6 41	5 0	*morn*
5	7 14	4 28	0 15	7 9	4 33	0 17	7 6	4 35	0 18	7 3	4 38	0 19	6 56	4 46	0 21	6 47	4 55	0 23	6 41	5 0	0 26
6	7 15	4 28	1 27	7 10	4 33	1 27	7 7	4 35	1 27	7 4	4 38	1 27	6 57	4 46	1 28	6 48	4 55	1 28	6 42	5 0	1 29
7	7 16	4 28	2 40	7 11	4 33	2 39	7 8	4 35	2 39	7 5	4 38	2 38	6 58	4 46	2 37	6 48	4 55	2 35	6 43	5 0	2 34
8	7 17	4 28	3 57	7 12	4 33	3 55	7 9	4 35	3 54	7 6	4 38	3 52	6 59	4 46	3 49	6 49	4 55	3 45	6 44	5 0	3 42
9	7 18	4 28	5 13	7 13	4 33	5 10	7 10	4 35	5 8	7 7	4 38	5 6	6 59	4 46	5 1	6 50	4 55	4 56	6 45	5 1	4 50
10	7 19	4 28	*sets*	7 14	4 33	*sets*	7 11	4 35	*sets*	7 8	4 38	*sets*	7 0	4 46	*sets*	6 51	4 55	*sets*	6 46	5 1	*sets*
11	7 20	4 28	5 8	7 15	4 33	5 13	7 12	4 35	5 16	7 9	4 38	5 19	7 1	4 46	5 28	6 52	4 56	5 36	6 47	5 1	5 45
12	7 21	4 28	6 8	7 16	4 33	6 14	7 13	4 35	6 16	7 10	4 39	6 20	7 2	4 46	6 29	6 52	4 56	6 37	6 47	5 1	6 46
13	7 21	4 28	7 15	7 16	4 33	7 20	7 13	4 35	7 22	7 10	4 39	7 26	7 3	4 46	7 34	6 53	4 56	7 42	6 48	5 2	7 50
14	7 22	4 28	8 22	7 17	4 34	8 26	7 14	4 36	8 28	7 11	4 39	8 31	7 4	4 46	8 38	6 54	4 56	8 45	6 49	5 2	8 52
15	7 23	4 28	9 29	7 17	4 34	9 33	7 15	4 36	9 34	7 12	4 39	9 36	7 5	4 47	9 42	6 54	4 56	9 47	6 49	5 2	9 53
16	7 24	4 28	10 34	7 18	4 34	10 37	7 15	4 36	10 38	7 12	4 39	10 40	7 5	4 47	10 44	6 55	4 57	10 47	6 50	5 2	10 51
17	7 24	4 29	11 38	7 18	4 34	11 39	7 16	4 36	11 40	7 13	4 40	11 41	7 6	4 48	11 43	6 55	4 57	11 45	6 50	5 3	11 47
18	7 25	4 29	*morn*	7 19	4 35	*morn*	7 16	4 37	*morn*	7 13	4 40	*morn*	7 6	4 48	*morn*	6 56	4 57	*morn*	6 51	5 3	*morn*
19	7 25	4 29	0 38	7 19	4 35	0 38	7 17	4 37	0 38	7 14	4 40	0 39	7 7	4 49	0 39	6 56	4 58	0 40	6 51	5 3	0 40
20	7 26	4 30	1 36	7 20	4 36	1 36	7 17	4 38	1 35	7 14	4 40	1 35	7 7	4 49	1 34	6 57	4 58	1 33	6 52	5 4	1 32
21	7 26	4 30	2 35	7 20	4 36	2 34	7 18	4 38	2 33	7 14	4 41	2 32	7 8	4 50	2 29	6 57	4 58	2 27	6 52	5 4	2 24
22	7 27	4 31	3 34	7 21	4 37	3 32	7 18	4 39	3 30	7 15	4 41	3 29	7 8	4 50	3 24	6 58	4 59	3 20	6 53	5 4	3 16
23	7 27	4 31	4 35	7 21	4 37	4 31	7 18	4 39	4 30	7 15	4 42	4 27	7 9	4 51	4 21	6 58	4 59	4 16	6 53	5 5	4 10
24	7 28	4 32	5 36	7 22	4 38	5 32	7 19	4 40	5 30	7 16	4 43	5 27	7 9	4 51	5 20	6 59	5 0	5 13	6 54	5 5	5 6
25	7 28	4 32	6 36	7 22	4 38	6 31	7 19	4 40	6 29	7 16	4 43	6 26	7 9	4 52	6 17	6 59	5 0	6 9	6 54	5 6	6 1
26	7 29	4 33	*rises*	7 23	4 39	*rises*	7 20	4 41	*rises*	7 17	4 44	*rises*	7 9	4 52	*rises*	7 0	5 1	*rises*	6 55	5 6	*rises*
27	7 29	4 34	5 41	7 24	4 39	5 46	7 20	4 41	5 49	7 17	4 45	5 52	7 9	4 53	6 1	7 0	5 2	6 9	6 55	5 7	6 16
28	7 29	4 34	6 43	7 24	4 40	6 48	7 21	4 42	6 50	7 18	4 45	6 53	7 10	4 53	7 1	7 1	5 2	7 8	6 56	5 8	7 16
29	7 29	4 35	7 48	7 24	4 40	7 52	7 21	4 42	7 54	7 18	4 46	7 57	7 10	4 54	8 3	7 1	5 3	8 10	6 56	5 9	8 16
30	7 30	4 36	8 57	7 24	4 41	9 0	7 22	4 43	9 2	7 19	4 47	9 4	7 10	4 55	9 9	7 2	5 4	9 13	6 57	5 10	9 18
31	7 30	4 37	10 6	7 25	4 42	10 8	7 22	4 44	10 9	7 19	4 48	10 10	7 11	4 56	10 13	7 2	5 5	10 16	6 57	5 10	10 19

Dec. 2, Bonaparte emp. France, 1804. *Dec.* 15, *Exile of Rienzi*, 1347. *Dec.* 17, *Aurora Borealis seen in America*, 1719. *Dec* 19, *Roman Capitol burnt*, 69. *Dec.* 21, *Puritans landed*, 1620. *Dec.* 27, *St. John d.* 100. *Dec.* 30, *Jesuits founded*, 1535.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*..Salary $25,000.

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of State*	Salary	$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, *Attorney-General*	"	4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $5,000.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	*Associate Justice.*	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	*Associate Justice*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylva.,	" "
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky,	" "	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massach.,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.
SECOND SESSION assembles Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman. 34; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 3: Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1855..William R. King.

ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.

CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..[Vacancy.]

CONNECTICUT.
1855..*Truman Smith*,
1857..[Vacancy.]

DELAWARE.
1853..*Presley Spruance*,
1857..*James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1855..*Jackson Morton*,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1853..*John M. Berrien*,
1855..*William C. Dawson.*

INDIANA.
1855..James Whitcomb,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,
1855..James Shields,

IOWA.
1853..George W. Jones,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.

KENTUCKY.
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*,
1855..*Henry Clay.*

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
1855..Pierre Soulé.

MAINE.
1853..James W. Bradbury,
1857..Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1853..*John Davis*,
1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.

MARYLAND.
1855..*James A. Pearce*,
1857..*Thomas G. Pratt.*

MICHIGAN.
1853..Alpheus Felch,
1857..Lewis Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.
1853..Henry S. Foote,
1857..†John J. McRea.

MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..**Henry S. Geyer.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN P. HALE,
1855..Moses Norris, jr.

NEW YORK.
1855..*William H. Seward*,
1857..**Hamilton Fish.*

NEW JERSEY.
1853..*Jacob W. Miller*,
1857..*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*,
1855..*George E. Badger.*

OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..**Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..*James Cooper*,
1857..*Richard Brodhead, jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1853..*John H. Clarke*,
1857..*Charles T. James.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..R. Barnwell Rhett,
1855..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESEE.
1853...*John Bell*,
1857..**James C. Jones.*

TEXAS.
1853..Samuel Houston,
1857..Thomas J. Rusk.

VERMONT.
1855..*William Upham*,
1857..**Solomon Foot.*

VIRIGINIA.
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1857..James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..‡Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meets.
‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker. JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

ALABAMA.
1 John Bragg, [S. R.]
2 *James Abercrombie*, [U]
3 *S. W. Harris, [S. R]
4 William R. Smith, [U]
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U]
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U]
7 *Alexander White*, [U.]

ARKANSAS.
*R.W.Johnson, [S.R.]

CALIFORNIA.
1 Edward C. Marshall,
2 Joseph W. McCorkle.

CONNECTICUT.
1 *Charles Chapman*,
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,
3 *C.F.Cleveland, [F.S]
4 Origen S. Seymour.

DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle,

FLORIDA.
**Edw. C. Cabell*, [U.]

GEORGIA.
1 *Jos.W.Jackson, [SR]
2 James Johnson, [U.]
3 David J. Bailey [S.R.]
4 Charles Murphy, [U.]
5 Elij. W. Chastain, [U]
6 Junius Hillyer, [U.]
7 **Alex. H. Stephens*, [U]
8 **Robert Toombs*, [U.]

ILLINOIS.
1 *William H. Bissell,
2 Willis Allen,
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
4 Richard S. Molony,
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,
6 Thompson Campbell,
7 *Richard Yates.*

INDIANA.
1 James Lockhart,
2 *Cyrus L. Dunham,
3 *John L. Robinson,
4 *Samuel W. Parker*,
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,
6 *Willis A. Gorman,
7 John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 *Graham N. Fitch,
10 *Samuel Brenton*, [F S]

IOWA.
1 Lincoln Clark,
2 Bernhart Henn.

KENTUCKY.
1 *Linn Boyd,
2 *Ben Edwards Grey*,
3 *Presley Ewing*,
4 *William T. Ward*,
5 James W. Stone,
6 *Addison White*,
7 **Humphrey Marshall*,
8 John C. Breckenridge
9 *John C. Mason,
10 *Richard H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.
1 Louis St. Martin, [SR]
2 *J. Aristide Landry*,
3 Alexander G. Penn,
4 *John Moore.*

MAINE.
1 Moses McDonald,
2 John Appleton,
3 *Robert Goodenow*,
4 Charles Andrews,
5 Ephraim K. Smart,
6 *Israel Washburn, jr.*,
7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.
1 **Richard I. Bowie*,
2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,
3 *Edward Hammond,
4 *Thos. Yates Walsh*,
5 **Alexander Evans*,
6 *Joseph S Cottman.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *William Appleton*,
2 Ro. Rantoul, jr., [F.S]
3 **James H. Duncan*,
4 *Benjamin Thompson*,
5 *CHAS. ALLEN, [F.S.]
6 *George T. Davis*,
7 *John Z. Goodrich*,
8 *HORACE MANN, [F.S]
9 **Orin Fowler*, [F. S.]
10 *Zeno Scudder.*

MICHIGAN.
1 *Eben'r J. Penniman*,
2 Charles E. Stuart,
3 *James L. Conger.*

MISSOURI.
1 *John F. Darby*,
2 *Gilchrist Porter*,
3 *John G. Miller*,
4 *Willard P. Hall.†
5 *John S. Phelps.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]
2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]
3 John D. Freeman, [U]
4 *Albert G. Brown. [U]

NEW JERSEY.
1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Charles Skelton,
3 *Isaac Wildrick,
4 *George H. Brown*,
5 Rodman M. Price.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 **T. L. Clingman*, [S.R]
2 **Joseph P. Caldwell*,
3 *Alfred Dockery*,
4 *James T. Morehead*,
5 *A. W. Venable, [S.R.]
6 *John R. J. Daniel,
7 William S. Ashe,
8 **Edward Stanly*,
9 **David Outlaw.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 *AMOS TUCK, [F. S.]
2 *Chas. H. Peaslee,
3 *Jared Perkins*, [F. S.]
4 *Harry Hibbard.

NEW YORK.
1 John G. Floyd,
2 *Obadiah Boune*,
3 Emanuel B. Hart,
4 *J. H. Hobart Haws*,
5 **George Briggs*,
6 **James Brooks*,
7 Abraham P. Stevens,
8 Gilbert Dean,
9 William Murray,
10 *Marius Schoonmaker*,
11 Josiah Sutherland,
12 David L. Seymour,
13 **John L. Schoolcraft*,
14 *John H Boyd*,
15 Joseph Russell,
16 *John Wells*,
17 Alexander H. Buell,
18 *Preston King, [F. S.]
19 Willard Ives,
20 Timothy Jenkins,
21 William W. Snow,
22 **Henry Bennett.*
23 Leander Babcock,
24 Daniel T. Jones,
25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,
26 *Henry S. Walbridge*,
27 **William A. Sackett*,
28 **Ab. M. Schermerhorn*,
29 *Jerediah Horsford*,
30 Reuben Robie,
31 *Frederick S. Martin*,
32 *Solomon G. Haven*,
33 *Augustus P. Hascall*,
34 **Lorenzo Burrows.*

OHIO.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 **L.D. Campbell*, [F.S.]
3 *Hiram Bell*,
4 *Benjamin Stanton*,
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Frederick Green,
7 *Nelson Barrere*,
8 **John L. Taylor*,
9 *Edson B. Olds,
10 *Charles Sweetser,
11 George H. Busby,
12 **John Welch*,
13 James M. Gaylord,
14 *Alexander Harper*,
15 *Wm. F. Hunter*, [F.S.]
16 *John Johnson*, [Ind.]
17 *Joseph Cable,
18 *David K. Cartter,
19 *Eben Newton*, [F. S.]
20 *J.R.GIDDINGS, [F.S.]
21 N.S.Townshend [F.S.]

PENNSYLVANIA
1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 **Joseph R. Chandler*,
3 **Henry D. Moore*,
4 *John Robbins, jr.,
5 John McNair,
6 *Thomas Ross,
7 John A. Morrison,
8 **Thaddeus Stevens*,
9 J. Glancy Jones,
10 *Milo M. Dimmick,
11 †*Henry M. Fuller*,
12 Galusha A. Grow,
13 James Gamble,
14 *Thos. M. Bibighaus*,
15 William H. Kurtz,
16 *Jas. X. McLanahan,
17 Andrew Parker,
18 John L. Dawson,
19 *Joseph H. Kuhns*,
20 *John Alison*,
21 *Thomas M. Howe*,
22 **John W. Howe*, [F.S.]
23 Carlton B. Curtis,
24 *Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 **George G. King*,
2 Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *Daniel Wallace [S.R]
2 *James L. Orr, [S.R.]
3 *J.A.Woodward, [S.R]
4 *John McQueen [S.R]
5 *Armistead Burt [SR]
6 William Aiken, [S. R.]
7 *Wm.F.Colcock [S.R]

TENNESSEE.
1 *Andrew Johnson,
2 **Albert G. Watkins*,
3 Wm. M. Churchwell,
4 *John H. Savage,
5 *George W. Jones,
6 William H. Polk,
7 **Meredith P. Gentry*,
8 *William Cullom*,
9 *Isham G. Harris,
10 *Frederick P. Stanton
11 **Christo. H. Williams.*

TEXAS.
1 Richardson Scurry,
2 *Volney E. Howard.

VERMONT.
1 *Ahiman L. Miner*,
2 **William Hebard*,
3 **James Meacham*,
4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]

VIRGINIA.
1 *John S. Millson,
2 *Richard K. Meade,
3 *Thomas H. Averett,
4 *Thomas S. Bocock,
5 *Paulus Powell,
6 John S. Caskie,
7 *Thomas H. Bayly,
8 *Alex. R. Holliday,
9 *James F. Strother*,
10 *Charles Jas. Faulkner*,
11 John Letcher,
12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,
13 *Fayette McMullen,
14 *James M. H. Beale,
15 Geo. W. Thompson.

WISCONSIN.
1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F.S]
2 Ben C. Eastman,
3 *Jas. Duane Doty [In.]

DELEGATES.
Oregon—Joseph Lane.
N.Mex'o-R.H.Weightm'n
Minnesota—*H. H. Sibley
Utah—John M.Bernhisel

[Whigs in *Italics*, 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 5—Total, 233. There are also four Delegates from Territories, who can speak, but not vote. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. *Members of the XXXIst Congress. † Seats contested. U. Union. S. R. Southern Rights.

F. S. Free Soil.

States.	*W.*	*Op.*	*States.*	*W.*	*Op.*
Alabama	2	5	Illinois	1	6
Arkansas		1	Indiana	2	8
California		2	Iowa		2
Connecticut	1	3	Kentucky	5	5
Delaware		1	Louisiana	2	2
Florida		1	Maine	2	5
Georgia	2	6			

RECAPITULATION.

States.	*W.*	*Op.*	*States.*	*W.*	*Op.*	*States.*	*W.*	*Op.*
Maryland	4	2	New Jersey	1	4	South Carolina		7
Massachusetts	9	1	New York	17	17	Tennessee	4	7
Michigan	2	1	North Carolina	6	3	Texas		2
Mississippi		4	Ohio	11	10	Vermont	3	1
Missouri	3	2	Pennsylvania	9	15	Virginia	2	13
New Hampshire	2	2	Rhode Island	1	1	Wisconsin		3

In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members are classed according to former politics.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.

In 1841, a single Senator of the United Statea was, for the first time, allowed Mileage for a journey he was known not to have made. *George Evans* had been a Member of the House for several years preceding the 4th of March, 1841, when he took his seat in the Senate then convened to act on General Harrison's appointments on his inauguration, and was allowed Mileage as if he had come from Maine on purpose. The subject does not seem to have attracted any public attention. *John Tyler* was Vice-President, and probably certified that the accounts of the several Senators were correct.

In March, 1845, a new Senate was in like manner convened, on Mr. Polk's accession; and, for the first time, a *general* allowance of Constructive Mileage was made, *G. M. Dallas* being now Vice-President, and officially passing the accounts, which were made out by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate. About half the Senators thus liberally compensated for a journey they had not performed refused their several quotas, though two or three of these afterward relented, and took the money. The amount of Mileage thus allowed for journeys never made was some Forty Thousand Dollars.

In March, 1849, there was another Called Session of the Senate, on the occasion of General Taylor's accession; and the accounts of Senators for their attendance on that Session were again made out as before. Mr. *Fillmore* had now become Vice-President, and his opinion as to the justice and legality of this 'Constructive' allowance was informally sought, and freely given. It was adverse to the whole job. In consequence of this, the accounts were not officially presented to him for approval, but held back until he had vacated the Chair of the Senate, to enable that body to choose a President *pro tem.*, as is its uniform custom. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was thus chosen, and by him the accounts were passed as made up, Constructive Mileage included, Mr. Atchison's individual share thereof being $1,696.

At the close of the regular Session of 1850,-'1, another Extra Session of the Senate was found necessary and called, for the dispatch of Executive business, laid over at the regular Session for want of time. Meantime, a provision of law had been passed, cutting off Constructive Mileage in future; but so worded as not to prevent the allowance of such Mileage at this Session. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dickens, as before, *Col. King*, of Ala., being now President *pro tem.*, and he, though he did not take the allowance himself, enabled others to do so by the following certificate:—

..... "WASHINGTON, March 13, 1851.

"I certify that the compensation allowed by the foregoing schedule, to Senators of the United States, *is according to law.*

"WILLIAM R. KING,

"President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*"

Whereupon *twenty-five* Senators who had not traveled the journey for which this allowance was made, nevertheless took the money, viz.:—

Senators.	*Miles.*	*Mileage.*
David R. Atchison, Mo.....	4,240	$1,696.00
Solon Borland, Ark.....	4,520	1,808.00
Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.	2,600	1,040.00
James Cooper, Penn.....	460	184.00
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa ...	3,600	1.440.00
Henry Dodge, Wisc.	3,960	1,584.00
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.	2,710	1,084.00
Solomon W. Downs, Lou....	5,600	2,240.00
Alpheus Felch, Mich.....	2,242	896.80
Henry S. Foote, Miss.....	5,160	2,064.00
William M. Gwin, Cal.....	10,020	4,008.00
JOHN P. HALE, N.H.....	1,134	453.60
Hannibal Hamlin, Me.....	1,476	590.40
Samuel Houston, Texas	6,240	2,496.00
George W. Jones, Iowa.....	4,000	1,600.00
Jackson Morton, Fla.....	3,340	1,336.00
Moses Norris, Jr., N.H.	1,180	472.00
R. Barnwell Rhett, S.C,.....	1,280	512.00
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.....	5,868	2,347.20
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark	3,800	1,520.00
James Shields, Ill.....	3,354	1,341.60
Pierre Soulé, Lou.....	5,186	2,074.40
William Upham, Vt.	1,300	520.00
Isaac P. Walker, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
James Whitcomb, Ind.	2,032	812.80

Whigs, in *Italics*, three; Free Soil Independent (Hale), one. Total received by all these, $2,493.60. The twenty-one remaining are called Democrats, though between R. Barnwell Rhett and Pierre Soulé on the one hand, and Hannibal Hamlin and Isaac P. Walker on the other, there can not be any very thorough coincidence of opinion. The aggregate amount received by these twenty-one is $33,226.20.

Twenty-four Senators, who also held over, did not accept this Constructive Mileage at the time, and we trust have for eyer rejected it. Their names and the amounts offered them are as follows:—

Senators.	*Miles.*	*Mileage.*
George E. Badger, N.C.	610	$244.00
John Bell, Tenn.....	2,244	897.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	1,520	608 00
James W. Bradbury, Me.....	1,350	540.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.	1,862	744.80
Andrew P. Butler, S.C.....	1,398	559.20
Lewis Cass, Mich.....	2,162	864.80
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1,436	574.40
John H. Clarke, R.I.....	900	360.00
Henry Clay, Ky.....	1,120	448.00
John Davis, Mass.....	880	352.00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3,970	1,588.00
William C. Dawson, Ga.	1,550	620.00
Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.....	230	92.00
William R. King, Ala.....	2,200	880.00
Willie P. Mangum, N.C.	660	264.00
James M. Mason, Va.....	286	114.40
Jacob W. Miller, N. J.	564	225.60
James A. Pearce, Md.	260	104.00
Thomas G. Pratt, Md	84	33.60
Willam H. Seward, N.Y.	1,108	443 20
Truman Smith, Conn.....	720	288.00
Presley Spruance, Del.	300	120.00
Joseph R. Underwood, Ky....	1,480	592.00

— This whole subject is eminently deserving of public attention, and we trust will receive it.

WHY I AM A WHIG.

REPLY TO AN INQUIRING FRIEND.

My dear P—.

You have been pleased to express your surprise that I, whom you consider in other respects Liberal and Progressive, should yet sympathize and act with the American Whig party rather than its great antagonist. The time and place chosen for this expression precluded an immediate and circumstantial reply; you will excuse, therefore, the medium and method of my answer. I hope to be able to present to your mind, or at least to the minds of others less prejudiced against my conclusions, some considerations hitherto overlooked, or inadequately weighed and regarded. May I not fairly claim of you a patient and, if possible, a candid hearing?

— Two grand and fruitful ideas attract and divide the political world. On the one hand Liberty, on the other Order, is the watchword of a mighty host, impatient of resistance and eager for universal dominion. Each has had its reign—nay, its reigns—of terror; and the butcheries of Catiline and Marius, of Marat and Robespierre, have been fully paralleled by those of Alva and Claverhouse, of Suwarrow and Haynau. An infinity of cruelty and crime has been perpetrated in the abused name of Order, and hardly less in that equally abused of Liberty. But neither of these suffices without the other. Each is indispensable to general contentment, prosperity, and happiness. No good is secure in the absence of either. If without Liberty human existence is bitter and irksome, without Order it is precarious and beset with constant perils. Few men will clear, and plant, and build, without a reasonable assurance that they shall likewise reap, and inhabit, and enjoy. For Liberty, a nation wisely and nobly discards present tranquillity, thrift, and peace, just as it welcomes the tempest and the thunderbolt rather than endure eternal drouth and consequent sterility, but, having achieved Freedom, it finds itself compelled to rebuild the shattered bulwarks of Order, and reäffirm the sacred majesty of Law. Anarchy or mob-rule is the worst of despotisms,—it is the rule of thousands of savage tyrants instead of one—it is the carnival of unbridled lust, brutality, and ruffianism. As an escape from this, the governments even of Egypt or Naples would be joyfully accepted by all who prefer to walk in the quiet paths of industry and virtue.

Now republics have their peculiar perils no less than monarchies, and they, though diverse, are not unrelated. What the sycophant, the courtier, is to the Sovereign Prince, the demagogue is to the Sovereign People. The maxim that 'The King can do no wrong' is as mischievous in a free state as in any other. Nations, as well as kings, have their weaknesses, their vices, their temptations; they, too, need to be frequently reminded of the Macedonian's admonition—'Remember, Philip, thou art mortal!' They, too, are subject to the illusion of false glory. They are often impelled to kill or to enslave their neighbors under the pretense of liberating them; they are in danger of mistaking the promptings of ambition or covetousness for those of philanthropy or destiny. Nowhere is there greater need of Conservatism than in a young, powerful, and martial Republic.

It was by no accident, or fortuitous concurrence of events, therefore, that Washington, Knox, Hamilton, and the great majority of those who had battled bravely and perseveringly for American Independence during the Revolution, became afterward the founders and champions of the more conservative and less popular party under the Federal Constitution. When the country needed defense against foreign tyranny, and again when it required guidance through the perils of domestic anarchy, they were found at the post of danger and of duty. That they committed errors in either case is quite probable; but the patriotic instinct which summoned them to the defense of enfeebled Order was identical

with that which had previously called them to battle under the flag of Liberty.

And while it is quite possible to err on the side of Order as well as that of Liberty, the tendency, the temptation, in a Democracy like ours, is almost wholly on the side of the latter. Where the king is 'the fountain of honor,' the self-seeker flatters and panders to the monarch; where the People are the source of power, the courtier becomes a demagogue, and labors to ingratiate himself with that active, daring, reckless minority. who habitually attend political gatherings, give tone to the public sentiment of bar-rooms, always vote and solicit votes at elections, direct the most efficient party machinery, and thus virtually stand for what they assume to be —the People. The danger of erring lies inevitably on the same side with the temptation.

Strictly speaking, there is but one organized, disciplined party in our country—that which assumes to be the champion and embodiment of Democracy. This party enjoys certain vast advantages in a contest over any which can be mustered against it. In the first place, it has the more popular name—one which the most ignorant comprehends, in which the most depressed finds promise of hope and sympathy, and which the humble and lowly immigrant, just landed from his Atlantic voyage, recognises as the watchword of liberty in the beloved land whence he is for liberty's sake, an exile. Of course he rallies under the flag so invitingly inscribed, and suffers his prejudices to be enlisted on behalf of one party before he knows wherein and why it differs from the other. Not one-fourth of our voters of European birth ever primarily considered the claims of the two parties respectively to their support, and gave an impartial judgment between them. They were never fairly in a position to do so. Here are half a million votes to begin with secured to the self-styled Democracy by their name, and there are at least as many natives of our soil who vote 'the regular ticket' because of its name, and would at least as heartily support Protection to Home Labor, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., as they now oppose them, if the democratic label were taken from the one side, and affixed to the other. This vast dead-weight fastened in one scale naturally attracts thither a large class of young lawyers and other aspirants who are more anxious to be on the winning than on the right side, and whose gaze is fascinated and fixed by the prospect of judgeships, seats in the legislature, &c., &c. Thus the party termed Democratic commences a struggle for ascendency with nearly or quite one-third of the votes attached to its standard, not by any enlightened, unprejudiced judgment that the Country will be benefited by its success, but by considerations quite foreign to this; whilst its antagonist obtains few or no votes but those of reading or thinking men, who, judging from experience, and the doctrines propounded and measures promoted on either side, earnestly believe the ascendency of that self-styled Democratic party fraught with evil to the nation. And yet, in spite of its immense advantages aside from the merits of the case, in spite also of the *prestige* of former triumphs, almost unbroken, that Democratic party has been beaten in two of the three last Presidential elections, and barely succeeded in the other. Could such have been the fact, if its distinctive principles and practices had not been decidedly adverse to the plain requirements of the public weal?

Let me here briefly indicate, according to my understanding of the facts, what those distinctive characteristics are:—

1. The party styling itself Democratic is, as regards Foreign Powers, the more belligerent and aggressive party. It takes delight in shaking its fists in the face of mankind in general. It made all the foreign wars in which our country has been involved since her independence was acknowledged. In its secret councils the wresting of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to this country, were plotted. There the Mexican war was precipitated by the absurd claim that Texas extended to the Rio Grande del Norte, and by sending General Taylor down to take post in the very heart of a Mexican department, under the guns of its capital. In those councils peace was refused to Mexico after she had been beaten into a concession of the Rio Grande boundary, unless she would

further consent to sell us for money vast areas of territory which it was not even pretended that she owed us, which, by offering her fifteen millions therefor, our rulers plainly confessed that we had no just claim to. In those councils were plotted the several invasions of Cuba, under the pretense that her inhabitants pined for deliverance from Spanish ascendency—a pretense thoroughly exploded by the event. Thence originated the mob-gatherings in our cities, to raise men and money in aid of Lopez; thence also the shameful riots in New Orleans, wherein the property of peaceful and harmless Spanish residents was destroyed, their safety endangered, and their consul barely saved from a violent death by taking refuge in a prison. For these shameful outrages Democracy had never a word of regret, though it was eager enough to drive our government into hostile demonstrations against Spain, because her war-steamer had compelled our Falcon to heave to and satisfy them that she was not engaged in landing invaders on the Cuban coast. This harmless act of maritime police, which no captain of a war-steamer, under like circumstances, would have been justified in omitting, and which none who carried the American flag would ever have thought of omitting, had Spaniards been the invaders and our coast the scene of action, has been trumpeted through the land as a wanton and lawless aggression, for which the fullest reparation should be exacted, and which our Whig Cabinet evinced great pusillanimity in not promptly resenting. This is a fair sample of the spirit by which that party is animated. Nearly twenty years ago, it threatened France with war, in case the money she owed our merchants for spoliations committed under her flag, since 1800, were not promptly paid; though an equal amount due our merchants for French spoliations before 1800, and which our government for a valuable consideration, by it received, had promised a half century since to discharge, though often petitioned for, then remained unpaid, and still remains so, one bill providing for its payment having been vetoed by a 'Democratic' President, and another defeated in the House by a 'Democratic' opposition. And so from first to last partisan 'Democracy' has steadily evinced a disposition to bully other nations for the payment of doubtful debts, while refusing on frivolous pretexts to pay indisputable debts of our own.

No reproach has been more commonly applied to the Whig party by its enemies than that of being a 'peace party,' and of 'taking the side of the enemy,' and nothing could be said, which, rightly regarded, redounds more to its praise. It is easy and popular, in case of international disputes, to take extreme ground, to insist on all the points which favor our own country and slur over those which make for its antagonist—easy to rouse the dogs of war, and cry havoc amidst the shouts of excited and admiring multitudes. But to urge that there is another side to the picture, which also demands consideration—that men are not necessarily demons because they live across a river, or speak a different language from ourselves—that we have not only endured wrong but done wrong, and that the claims put forth on our behalf are beyond the measure of justice,—this is not the way to win huzzas nor elections, yet it is the course often dictated by duty and genuine patriotism. Honor, then, to that party which has repeatedly dared to stem the mad torrent of revenge and lust of conquest, and to receive into its own bosom the darts aimed at foreign Peoples, States, and Nations, and calculated to stir up revengeful passions in their breasts in turn! 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' and blessed also are they who for half a century have stood forth the unshrinking antagonists of Aggression and War! 'We are a land-stealing race!' was once exultingly propounded in Tammany Hall, by a chief actor in the theft of Texas, who is now a formidable aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. With our covetous, aggressive propensities thus broadly proclaimed, who shall say that credit is not due to that party which dares entrench itself across the path of national rapacity, and receive the first charge of the headlong host upon its own thinned ranks, rather than permit it to pour itself unchecked across the inviting possessions of our neighbors?

— Opposed to the instinct of boundless

acquisition stands that of Internal Improvement. A nation can not simultaneously devote its energies to the absorption of others' territories and the improvement of its own. In a state of war, not law only is silent, but the pioneer's axe, the canal-digger's mattock, and the house-builder's trowel also. Vainly should we hope to clear, and drain, and fence, and fertilize our useless millions of acres, at the same time that we are intent on bringing the whole vast continent under our exclusive dominion. It is by no accident, therefore, but by an instinct profounder than any process of reasoning that the Democratic party arrays itself against the prosecution of Internal Improvements. Individuals in that party may demur, and local or personal interests may overbear party tenets and tendencies; but it is none the less true that 'the party' is essentially hostile to the Improvement policy. We see this evinced in its votes against and vetoes of river and harbor improvement bills, in its repudiations, its hostility to corporations, &c., &c. Individuals in the party will pretend to be in favor of the prosecution of such improvements, but not by the General government, nor by the State government, nor yet by a company of citizens, unless clogged with conditions which render such prosecution morally impossible. Thus, New-Hampshire, under 'Democratic' guidance, undertook to saddle all corporations with the individual liability of each stockholder for the full amount of every debt incurred by the Company, thus repelling men of large capital or caution, and effectually obstructing progress. To this succeeded a party attempt to make every railroad company buy every foot of land it was compelled to cross at the owner's valuation, in effect giving one rapacious or perverse landholder on the line of a projected railroad a power to prevent its construction. This ground was finally receded from, when the combination of local interest with Whig resistance threatened to revolutionize the State; but the spirit which dictated the effort still lives and reigns, though deterred by fear of consequences from that particular mode and measure of self-exhibition.

I watched with intense and painful interest the last hours of the late Congress. A bill had passed the House, supported by a few 'Democratic' and nearly all the Whig votes, making appropriations for the further improvements of rivers and harbors throughout the country. That bill came up in course to be acted on in the Senate. Every question involved in its passage had been heretofore discussed in either House, so as to be perfectly understood from the outset, and nothing could be effected by its discussion but the consumption of time. But though a decided majority of the Senate was of the party termed 'Democratic,' yet that majority included a number who, if this bill were pressed to a final vote, would be impelled by local interest or personal conviction to support it, so that such a vote would insure its passage; while several 'Democratic' Senators, representing States deeply interested in the prosecution of these improvements, but themselves aspirants to the Presidency, and depending on anti-Improvement support, were unwilling to vote either for or against the bill. In this dilemma, an understanding was had, in caucus, that the bill should be talked to death, no matter at what cost. In pursuance of this plot, day after day was wasted in time-killing talk; amendment after amendment was moved, merely to hang speeches upon; and even old reports and veto-messages sent to the clerk, to be read through. Nearly all the important business of the session remained unperfected. At length, on the last evening of the session, Mr. Clay, on behalf of the friends of the bill, rose and said substantially: "Gentlemen opposite! We know you can talk this bill to death if you will; and it is understood that you have agreed to do so. If this be your determination, tell us so frankly, and I myself will move that this subject be laid on the table, and the Appropriation bills taken up instead." He paused, but no one responded. The men who had no scruple as to the deed were ashamed of its appearance, or afraid of its responsibility. So the debate went on, and the game of staving off was persisted in, until four o'clock of the morning after the session should have closed, when all hopes of its passage having died out, a majority voted to lay the Harbor bill on the table, and proceed with the ordinary appropriations,

which were rushed through somehow by noon or a little after. Can a party which thus fights Internal Improvement and skulks from responsibility, have any just claim to be distinguished as Democratic?

— So with the question of Protection to Home Industry. I am tolerably acquainted with all that has been urged on behalf of the policy known as Free Trade; but it has never shaken my conviction that a tariff of duties, wisely adjusted so as to afford both Revenue and Protection, is essential to the national growth and well-being. What do we mean by Protection? Simply the restriction of importations of foreign manufactures to such an extent that their younger and less hardy American rivals may take root and flourish. How far do we propose to prosecute this policy? Until our country's legitimate wants are supplied by her own labor, so far as Nature may have interposed no impediment. We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self-interest and the interest of Labor universally demand the encouragement and fostering of Home Production, up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the Home Consumption. In other words, we hold it the interest of Labor universally, that producer and consumer should everywhere be placed in as simple and direct relations as possible, so as to relieve them from the necessity of paying transportation and three or four profits upon the interchange of their mutual products in different hemispheres, when those products might with as little labor have been produced in the same neighborhood. We contend that in this great work of bringing consumer and producer nearer each other, and thus diminishing the cost of a factitious commerce, Government has an important and beneficent function assigned it, which it can not abjure without gross dereliction and serious detriment to the public weal.

Now that Protection, wisely directed, has greatly benefited and enriched our own and other countries, I can no more doubt than I can my own existence. I defy any of its adversaries to point out an instance wherein a branch of industry, required for the supply of our own legitimate wants, has been naturalized among us by means of Protection, where such transfer has not decidedly conduced to the general welfare of our people. The reason of this is too plain to escape the discernment of any who with unprejudiced eyes will attempt to see. That our Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c., come cheaper to their consumers in this country than they would if we imported them, is not more self-evident than that the Cloths, Silks, Wares, Crockery, &c., which we now import, *would* cost us less, if made on our own soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of *their* labor; but, so long as they are made in and imported from Europe, another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy staples, in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his Cloths, his Wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money, but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, 'Under which policy can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor, as applied to the improving and tilling of my land?' and this question the money-test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries, for eighty dollars while we buy them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at home—what then? 'Then he

saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade,' says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farm, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and 'our workshops in Europe,' he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation, and to take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow, less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and now he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat-growing for the English market. Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c.,-&c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while we were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned off from his farm at good prices, which had no money value while an ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is *able* to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Timber, Vegetables, &c., each month, keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings, and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker; he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher. On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows, and conduces to the prosperity of his townsmen. And the basis of all this is the fact that, by a benignant policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors, whereby he receives eighty or ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent, of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which, with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to production; and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment as herdsmen and wheat-growers to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen to twenty, when, by reason of the neighborhood of manufactories, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously-directed Protective Policy, than in the fact, that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods ahead of the load. *Protection diverts Labor from non-productive to productive employments*—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities, and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them—Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer—Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former at the least possible cost.

— Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of Importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most 'Democratic'

States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Even Jackson, when a candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from *a* 'Federal' into *the* 'Democratic' candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. The Tariff of 1828 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by a Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good-will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered the 'Party' completely off the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially 'Democratic' on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as if it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of ravenous office-seekers, styling themselves Democratic National Conventions.

— There underlies the practical politics of our time and country a radical diversity of sentiment respecting the appropriate sphere of Government. On the one hand, Republican Government is regarded as the natural friend and servant of the People, whose proper function it is to lighten their burdens, to increase their facilities of intercourse or intelligence, and to contribute in all practicable ways to their progress, comfort, and happiness. On the other, Government is regarded with jealousy and distrust, as an enemy to be watched, an evil to be restricted within the narrowest limits. The mottoes of this latter school are significant: 'The world is governed too much,'—'The best Government is that which governs least,'—'*Laissez faire*' ('Let us alone'), &c., &c. Now these maxims seem to me unwisely transferred from Governments directed by despots to Governments controlled by and existing for the People. They are nowhere recognized by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Governments more pervasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor,—these are but a part of the ideas of like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and beneficent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, nugatory,—a bundle of negations, restrictions, and abjurations. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is the true Democracy? Who does not see that the fundamental ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools, and to tax-sustained Common Roads, as to a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?

— There is another point on which I must speak frankly; and I ask you not to take offense at, but earnestly ponder it. You and I prefer the society and counsel of those who walk, so far as we may judge, in the ways of Virtue, to that of the reckless, ostentatious servitors of Vice. You, I am confident, will not stigmatize this preference as Aristocratic, nor seek to confound Poverty with Vice, in the paltry hope of making capital out of the natural indignation of the former. The great city of my residence is, perhaps, a fair sample politically of the whole country—its parties almost equal in numbers, and each composed of rich and poor, native and foreign-born, informed and ignorant. Doubtless, the great mass, of whatever party, sincerely desire the public welfare; doubtless, rogues and libertines are to be found in the ranks of each of the great parties. But point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy,—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' party. Thus, the 'Five Points' is the most 'Democratic' district of our City; 'The Hook' follows not very far behind it, and so on. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same 'Democracy.'

What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?

Democracy is, I know full well, a word of power. I know that it has a charm for the hopeful, the generous, the lowly, and the aspiring, as well as for many darker spirits. I know that be who aspires to influence. office, and honors, rather than to usefulness and an approving conscience, will naturally be led to enlist under its banner, often drugging his moral sense with the sophistry that he who would do good must put himself in a position where the *power* to do good will most probably attach to him. But I know also that names must lose their potency as intelligence shall be diffused more and more widely. I know that to *be* truly Democratic is of more importance than to win and wear the advantages connected with the name. Of that Democracy which labors to protect the feeble and uplift the fallen I will endeavor not to be wholly destitute, while of that which claims a monopoly of office and honors as the due reward of its devotion to equality, I am content to be adjudged lacking. Of that Democracy which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his broad domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of Spain's declining valuable possessions—which plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless, and desolate Indian,—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor!

— My friend, I think you now understand what are my political convictions, and why I cherish them. If they differ widely from yours, I can but hope that time and reflection may bring us nearer together, and that in whatever your views are humaner, more conducive to general well-being, more truly Democratic than mine, I shall learn of you, and become filled with your wisdom and imbued with your spirit. That our common country may discern and follow that path which leads through Truth and Right to Prosperity and enduring Greatness, is ever the prayer of Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, October 1st, 1851.

PUBLIC DEBTS AND STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

States.	*Debts.*	*Army.*	*Ves'ls.*	*Guns*
Great Britain	$5,000,000,000	129,000	678	18,000
Spain	1,300,000,000	160,000	50	721
Austria	1,000,000,000	300,000	156	6,00
Russia and Poland	733,000,000	700,000	175*	7,000
The Netherlands	731,000,000	50,000	125	2,500
Prussia	180,000,000	121,000	47	114
France	1,330,000,000	265,463	328	8,000
Belgium	165,000,000	90,000	5	36
Portugal	160,000,000	38,000	36	700
Papal States	120,000,000	19,000	5	24
Sardinia	120,000,000	38,000	60	900
Naples	100,000,000	48,000	15	434
Bavaria	82,000,000	57,000		
Denmark	80,000,000	20,000	33	1120
Saxony	43,500,000	25,000		
Turkey	40,000,000	220,000	66	800
City of Hamburg	34,000,000	1,800		
Duchy of Baden	33,000,000	18,000		
Hanover	30,360,000	21,000		
Wurtemburg	28,000,000	19,000		
Greece	25,000,000	8,900	34	131
Mech'bg Schwerin	10,000,000	4,700		
Tuscany	10,000,000	12,000	10	150
City of Frankfort	7,000,000	1,300		
Duchy of Brunswick	6,800,000	3,000		
Hesse Darmstadt	6,200,000	42,000		
Electoral Hesse	6,000,000	11,000		
City of Lubec	6,000,000	490		
Saxe-Weimar	4,000,000	2,000		
Schleswig & Holstein	4,000,000	no army		
Anhalt Dessau, &c.	3,500,000	700		
City of Bremen	3,000,000	500		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	2,556,000	1,200		
Saxe-Meiningen	2,500,000	2,400		
Duchy of Nassau	2,000,000	3,500		
Duchy of Parma	1,800,000	5,000		
Anhalt-Bernburg	1.500,000	300		
Saxe-Altenburg	1,500,000	1,000		
Norway	1,500,000	23,000	160	560
Oldenburg	1,200,000	600		
Hesse Homburg	860,000	350		
Schwarzb'g Rudolstadt	250,000	540		
Schwzb'g Sonderh'n	60,000	450		
Danubian Principalities	240,000†	6,800		
Servia	160,000†	3,000		
Sweden	no debt	34,000	340	2,400
Modena	" "	3,500		
Lippe-Detmold	" "	820		
Mecklenburg Strelitz	" "	800		
Princip. of Reuss	" "	745		
" Lippe-Schaumb'g	" "	430		
" Waldeck	" "	520		
" Lichtenstein	" "	60		
Switzerland	" "	69,500		
Rep. of San Marino	" "	no army.		

The total public debt of Europe amounts to $11,897 096,000, of which Great Britain, without her colonies, owes nearly one half. The paper-money in actual circulation in Europe represents a value of $1,261,428,520.

The above figures represent the military forces of the several countries in time of peace; but many of them are now on the war-footing, and consequently much larger than here represented. The Austrian force in actual service is probably nearer 500,000 than 300,000. That of France is also much larger than the table represents it.

The vessels referred to are of course government or war vessels. Of these Great Britain has about two-fifths in number, and nearly one half in force.

Of the standing armies of Europe that of Russia is nearly or quite one-third in numerical force.

* Also 440 gun-boats. † Annual tribute to Turkey.

UNITED STATES LAWS FOR 1851.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

Passed at the 2d Session of the XXXIst Congress.

An Act to grant the Right of Preëmption to certain Purchasers and Settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final Adjudication of the Title in favor of the United States.—This act authorizes certain purchasers under the Maison Rouge Grant, or their legal representatives, in case of the confirmation of the title of the United States to the track, to enter the land so purchased, prior to the 1st of March, 1849, giving the claimants twelve months, after due notice, to enter and pay for the land at the minimum price of the Government lands.

To Settle and Adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon, in defending themselves against the Cayuse Indians, in 1847–8,—Appropriates one hundred thousand dollars, to carry the act into effect.

To Create Additional Collection Districts in Oregon, and for other Purposes—Creates three Collection Districts in the Territory of Oregon, with a port of entry to each, viz.: Umpqua, embracing the territory lying between 42d and 44th degrees of North latitude, with Scottsville for the port of entry and delivery; the District of Oregon, embracing that portion of the territory lying between 44th and 46th degrees of North latitude, on the east side of the coast range of mountains, and extending to the 48th degree of North latitude on the west side of said mountains, with Astoria for the port of entry; and the District of Puget's Sound, extending north from the District of Oregon to the British Possessions, with Olympia as a port of entry and delivery. Nasqually and Portland are continued as ports of delivery, with Surveyors to reside thereat.

To amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon,' and 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota'—Authorizes the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to employ a clerk for each branch thereof.

To authorize the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the School Lands in said Territories and for other purposes—Appropriates two townships of land in Minnesota for the support of a University in that Territory.

To prescribe the Mode of Obtaining Evidence in cases of Contested Elections—Provides that any person intending to contest any Election for Member of the House of Representatives shall give notice to his opponent of such intention within thirty days after the election is declared, and that the member on whom such notice may be served shall answer within thirty days thereafter, admitting or denying the facts alleged, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant. Testimony may be taken before any Judge. Justice, Mayor, or Recorder, in the Congressional District, both parties to the contest being present. The person before whom evidence may be taken has power to require the production of papers pertaining to the contest, and is required to transmit the evidence taken to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Rules of testimony are prescribed, and heavy penalties attached to the wilful neglect of witnesses to attend and testify.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—This Act makes the following appropriations:

For Deficiencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Post-office, and Interior	$670,144
For the Payment of Pensions	349,828
For Fulfilling Treaties with various Indian Tribes	1,238,709
For Miscellaneous Purposes	496,964
Total Deficiencies	$2,755,645

Making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates $2,151,900, for carrying the act into effect.

Making Appropriations for the Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852—This Act provides for the following Appropriations, viz.:

Pay of Superintendents, Agents, &c.	$121,500
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi	70,800
Payments to the Ottowas and Chippewas	89,840
Payments to the Pottawotomies	85,180
Payments to the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	73,680
Other tribes, &c., &c.	363,545
Total Indian Appropriations	$804,545

An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles ten cents, (excepting, however,

all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon letters and all other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the offices of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: *And provided further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the

certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for a like purpose, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the said office to be decided by the postmaster at such office, at such times, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of such list, on the day, or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster-General may specially direct; *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German, or any other foreign language, which publication shall be either in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced below the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during any fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per centum the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post-office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the post-office department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the moneys appropriated to the post-office department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the service of the post-office department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post-office department.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post-offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same, and all sums so received shall be paid into the post-office department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster-General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the treasury by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and, that in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

Making Appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, *and for other purposes.*—This act authorizes the appropriation of the following sums:

For transporting the mails at home..	$3,476,000
For transporting mails from New York to Bremen and Havre	467,000
For compensation to postmasters....	1,875,000
For clerks in offices of postmasters...	425,000
For advertising.....	80,000
For other items.....	427,000
Total Post-office appropriations..	$6,750,000

The act authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters and papers in California and Oregon, at a rate of compensation not exceeding five cents for letters, and two cents for papers.

An Act making Appropriations for the Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates $130,528 for that purpose.

Making Appropriations for Naval Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852—Forty thousand dollars appropriated.

To Divide the District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts.

For the Settlement of certain classes of 'Private Land Claims,' within the limits of the 'Baron De Bastrop Grant,' and for allowing Preëmptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop in favor of the United States.

Making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852, *and for other purposes.*—This act provides for the following appropriations:

For Pay and mileage of Congressmen	$835,040
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives	416,831
Compensation of the President	25,000
Expenses of State Department	83,394
Expenses of Treasury Department	405,122
Expenses of the Home Department	293,733
Expenses of the War Department	126,940
Expenses of the Navy Department	92,105
Expenses of the Post-office Department	227,550
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	284,900
Relief of American seamen abroad	125,000
Expenses of U. S. Mint and branches	187,600
Expenses of the U. S. Judiciary	744,547
Expenses of the Light-house Establishment	529,267
Appropriations for Marine Hospitals	90,427
For building Custom-houses	889,556
Appropriations for Coast Surveys	310,000
For Deficiency in fund for Relief of Sick Seamen	200,000
For Expenses of Loans, &c.	25,000
For Salaries of Sub-Treasurers, &c.	45,100
Pay of Surveyors-General and Clerks	63,920
Territorial Expenses of Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah	140,000
For Surveying the Public Lands	300,100
For completing East Wing of Patent-office Building	200,000
For Repairs of Public Buildings and Improvement of Capitol Grounds	169,715
Expenses of Public Land Offices	172,200
For Running Mexican Boundary Line	100,000
For Expenses of Settling Land Claims in California	50,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures	206,237
Total Civil and Dep. Expenditures	$7,339,384

To found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States.—This bill provides for the purchase or erection of suitable buildings for a hospital for such soldiers of the United States army as shall have done or may do 20 years' service, or who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the line of their duty. Pensioners are entitled to the privileges of the asylum, on transferring their pensions while availing themselves of it. The General-in-Chief of the army, the Generals of the eastern and western divisions, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Adjutant-General, are to be, *ex officio*, a Board of Commissioners for the general government of the Asylum, which is to be under the immediate management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Secretary; to be taken from the army, appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. The funds set apart for the benefit of this institution are $118,791, levied by the commanding general in Mexico during the late war; the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the benefit of discharged and disabled soldiers; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers; forfeitures on account of desertion; unclaimed estates of deceased soldiers; 25 cents per month to be deducted from the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private; and some other unimportant items.

Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending June 30,1852.—This act makes the following appropriations:

Pay of the Army,	$2,096,670
Other Army Expenditures	5,360,898
Total Army Appropriations	$7,457,568

Making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates as follows:

Pay of Officers and Men	$2,771,448
Other Naval Expenditures	5,133,366
Total Naval Expenditures	$7,904,814

Authorizing the Payment of Interest to the State of Georgia for Advances made for the Suppression of Indian Hostilities—Authorizes the Secretary of War to allow to the State of Georgia six per cent. per annum on advances made to the United States, for the suppression of difficulties with the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in 1836,'7, and '8. Interest to be paid from the date the money was advanced till the same was or shall be paid by the United States, on such sums only as Georgia either paid or lost interest.

Authorizing the Payment of Interest upon Advances made by the State of Maine, for the Use of the United States in the Protection of the North-Eastern Frontier—Provides for the payment to Maine of interest on the amount expended in the protection of the North-Eastern Frontier during the years 1839, '40, and '41.

Making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for Other Purposes—Appropriates the sum of $245,235 for the purpose.

To amend the Act regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and for Other Purposes.—This act provides that in assessing *ad-valorem* duties on imports, the wholesale market prices in the country from which the importation is made, with costs and charges, shall be the guide. The certificate of any of the appraisers of the United States, or any other revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of imported merchandise shall be deemed and taken as the appraisement of such merchandise, and in cases of appeal.

as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1842, the collector is required to select one discreet and experienced merchant, to be associated with one of the appraisers, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and in case of disagreement, the collector shall decide between them: the appraisement thus determined to be final. The act provides for the appointment of four appraisers of merchandise, with a salary of $2,500 and travelling fees each, to be employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be deemed useful for the security of the revenue. The act took effect on the 1st of April, 1851.

To amend the Act to change the Time of Holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio—Provides that the term of the Courts heretofore commencing on the third Tuesday of May, shall hereafter commence on the third Tuesday of April of each year.

To change the Terms of the Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

To ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State af California.—This act provides for a Commission composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to continue for three years, whose duty it shall be to proceed to California, and there hear and decide all claims to land in that state. The commissioners are to receive each a salary of $6,000 per annum, and attached to the Commission are to be a Secretary, learned in the English and Spanish languages, who is to act as interpreter and keep a record of the proceedings, at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and five clerks, at a salary of 1,500 each. Provision is also made for the services of an agent, who shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and act as the attorney of the United States. The Board will hold sessions at such times and places as the President may direct, of which due notice will be given. All persons claiming lands in California, by virtue of title derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments, are required to present such claims, with the evidence of title, to the Board, who shall decide upon their validity, and certify the same, within thirty days after the decision, to the United States Attorney for the district in which the decision shall be rendered. Provision is made for appeal from the decisions of the Board to the United States District Court, and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. In their decisions the Board and the Court are to be governed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Law of Nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as these as are applicable. All lands to which titles shall not be established, and to which claims shall not be presented within two years after the passage of this act, are to be deemed a part of the public domain of the United States. Each claimant who shall establish his title to land will receive a patent therefor. The Surveyor-General of California is required to survey all confirmed claims and furnish plots thereof. Special Provision is made in cases where more than one party claim the same land. In cases where lands have been granted for the establishment of towns or cities by the Spanish or Mexican governments, the claims are to be presented by the corporate authorities of such towns or cities, instead of the individual owners of the lots. The decrees of the commissioners are to be conclusive only between the United States and the claimant, and will not affect the interests of third parties. The Commissioners are required to report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held, also those lands held by Civilized Indians, also those occupied by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

To amend an Act entitled an 'Act allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to Delegates of the Territories,' and repealing all other Laws on the subject.—This act is designed to put an end to the constructive mileage swindle, in cases of called Sessions of the Senate on the 4th of every fourth March.

To limit the Liability of Shipowners and for other purposes.—This act provides that shipowners shall not be liable for damage by fire to freight, unless such fire shall be caused by the owners' design or neglect; but parties may vary their liability by special contract. Owners are not liable for the loss of certain valuables, such as platinum, gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, banknotes, diamonds, &c., unless the shipper give notice in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading. In case of loss by embezzlement or destruction by the master, officers, mariners, &c., of a vessel, or any other loss incurred without the privity or knowledge of the owner, his liability shall not exceed his interest in such vessel and freight. In case of losses by several shippers, when the value of the vessel and freight are insufficient to make full compensation to each, they shall receive in proportion to their respective losses, to the extent of the value of such vessel and freight. The charterer of any vessel which he may navigate shall be liable for losses, the same as if he were the owner. The remedy of shippers against masters, mariners, &c., for misconduct, remains as before the passing of this act. Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unslaked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, without giving due notice in writing of the true character of such merchandise, shall forfeit $1,000 to the United States. This act does not apply to inland navigation.

Providing for an additional Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago.

To establish certain Post-Roads in the United States and Territories thereof.—This act establishes new post-roads in nearly every State of the Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for transporting the mails thereon.

Among the Resolutions at the second Session of the XXXIst Congress, was one authorizing the President to place at the disposal of Kossuth, and his companions in captivity, a national vessel, in which to emigrate from the Turkish dominions to those of the United States. He embarked with his companions on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, on the 7th of September, and arrived at New York, amid great demonstrations of joy, on the 6th of December.

CALIFORNIA IN 1851.

During the past year the development of industry, in connection with the mineral wealth of the State, has proceeded with rapid pace, fully confirming the golden promise by which California has attracted the attention of the world.

On the 14th of December, 1850, San Francisco was visited with another conflagration, which at first threatened to destroy a considerable portion of the city. The whole population rushed quickly to the spot where it broke out, and by dint of the most vigorous efforts succeeded in staying the flames. The value of property consumed did not exceed the amount of $50,000.

A far more destructive conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the night of May 3d, 1850, consuming 1,500 houses, and other property, to the amount of $12,000,000. The spectacle was one of terrible sublimity. With great difficulty, the shipping in the harbor was protected from the flames. The city recovered from the blow with incredible rapidity. Within ten days from the termination of the fire, no less than 357 buildings were commenced, the greater part of which were completed during that period.

The city of Stockton was ravaged by a fire on the 12th of May, which destroyed a large amount of property.

A third fire took place in San Francisco on the 22d of June, being the sixth within two years, destroying property to the amount of between two and three millions of dollars.

The prevalence of crime in San Francisco led to the formation of a voluntary association in the month of June, called the Vigilance Committee, which, assuming the authority and functions of the law, gave several terrible examples of the summary rigor of retribution which they deemed necessary to the support of society. The first instance of their sway was the execution of a robber, who was tried, condemned to death, and hung on the same night.

Quartz-mining has been attempted in many places with encouraging success, and several companies have been formed for pursuing that enterprise on a large scale.

In addition to the Gold Placers, several mines of silver were discovered at about the close of the year 1850, which have since proved rich in that precious metal.

A railroad has been commenced between San Francisco and San José, with a capital of $1,500,000, of which $150,000 has already been subscribed.

The amount of gold shipped in 1850 was $29,441,583, which, added to $12,000,000, which it is estimated went forward by private hands, and $6,000,000 retained for circulation, gives an aggregate of $48,000,000, a sum exceeding one-third the total of all the products of the United States exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one-third the amount of imports. During the same period, 1,743 vessels entered the harbor of San Francisco from all foreign ports, and 1,461 vessels were cleared. The number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was 35,333 males, and 4,248 females. The number which left during the same time by sailing vessels and steamers was 26,593 males, and 8 females. The clearances for one year from San Francisco were nearly half those from New York, and the arrivals 368 more than half. As compared with New Orleans, the difference in favor of San Francisco is, in clearances, 330, and in arrivals, 645. Compared with Philadelphia, the difference is still greater in favor of San Francisco, being, in clearances, 922, and in arrivals, 1,137.

We have not yet received an authentic statement of the production of gold in the year 1851. From estimates based on the Customhouse statistics, it is supposed that the yield will exceed $75,000,000. The actual exports from San Francisco for the months of July, August, September, and October, amounted to $17,155,391, which, added to the estimates for passengers, $8,000,000, make a total of over $25,000,000.

Nor has the devotion to the pursuit of gold destroyed all interest in the more important occupations of agriculture. Many portions of California are remarkably adapted to agricultural industry; the soil is fertile and easy of cultivation; the climate is agreeable and salubrious; and the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with the richest harvests. On a single farm, consisting of 800 acres of land, in the Santa Clare Valley, the crops of the last year amounted to $200,000, at a cost of about $50,000. Among them were 120,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bushels of onions, 30 tons of pumpkins, 5,000 bushels of barley, 108,000 solid-headed cabbages, 600 chickens, 1,200 dozen eggs, and over 1,000 pounds of garden-seeds.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850 AND OF 1840.

MAINE.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Aroostook	12,535	9,413
Cumberland	79,549	68,660
Franklin	20,027	20,800
Hancock	34 372	28,646
Kennebec	62,521	55,804
Lincoln	74.875	63,512
Oxford	39,663	38,339
Penobscot	63,029	45,705
Piscataquis	14.735	13,138
Somerset	35,581	33,912
Waldo	47,230	41,535
Washington	38,810	28,309
York	60,101	54,023
Total	583,088	501,796

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap	17,721	17.988
Carroll	20,156	19.973
Cheshire	30,144	26,429
Coos	11,853	9,849
Grafton	42.343	42,311
Hillsborough	57,477	42,494
Merrimac	38,445	36,253
Rockingham	50.966	45,771
Strafford	29,364	23,166
Sullivan	19,375	20,340
Total	317,864	284,574

VERMONT.

Addison	26,549	23,583
Bennington	18,589	16,872
Caledonia	23,086	21,891
Chittenden	29,036	22,977
Essex	4,650	4,226
Franklin	28,586	24,531
Grand Isle	4,145	3,883
Lamoille	10,872	10,475
Orange	27,296	27,873
Orleans	15,707	13,634
Rutland	33,059	30,699
Washington	24,654	23,506
Windham	29,062	27,442
Windsor	38,320	40,356
Total	313,611	291,948

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	35,276	32,548
Berkshire	49,592	41 745
Bristol	74,577	60,164
Dukes	4,540	3,958
Essex	131,300	94,987
Franklin	30,870	28,812
Hampden	51.281	37,366
Hampshire	35,732	30,897
Middlesex	161,383	106,611
Nantucket	8,452	9,012
Norfolk	78,892	53,140
Plymouth	55,697	47,373
Suffolk	144,507	95,773
Worcester	130,789	95,313
Total	992,888	737,699

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Bristol	8,514	6,476
Kent	15,068	13,083
Newport	20.017	16,874
Providence	87,625	58,073
Washington	16,430	14,324
Total	147,654	108,830

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield	59,775	49,917
Hartford	69,966	55.629
Litchfield	45,253	40,448
Middlesex	30,680	24,879
New Haven	62,126	48,619
New London	51,821	44 463
Toland	20,091	17,980
Windham	31,079	28,080
Total	370,791	310,015

NEW YORK.

Albany	93,279	68,593
Allegany	37,808	40,975
Broome	30,660	22,338
Cattaraugus	38,950	28,872
Cayuga	55,458	50,338
Chautauque	50,493	47,975
Chemung	28,821	20,732
Chenango	40,311	40,785
Clinton	40,047	28,157
Columbia	43,073	43.252
Cortland	25,140	24,607
Delaware	39,334	35,396
Dutchess	58,992	52,398
Erie	100,993	62,465
Essex	31,148	23,634
Franklin	25,102	16,518
Fulton	20,171	18,049
Genesee	28,488	59,587
Greene	33,126	30,446
Hamilton	2,188	1,907
Herkimer	38,244	37,477
Jefferson	68,153	60,984
Kings	138,882	47,613
Lewis	24,564	17,830
Livingston	40,875	35,140
Madison	43,072	40,008
Monroe	87,650	64,902
Montgomery	31,992	35,818
New York	515,547	312,710
Niagara	42,276	31,132
Oneida	99,566	85,310
Onondaga	85,890	67,911
Ontario	43,929	43,501
Orange	57,145	50,739
Orleans	28,501	25,127
Oswego	62,198	43,619
Otsego	48.638	49,628
Putnam	14,138	12,825
Queens	36,833	30,324
Rensselaer	73,363	60,295
Richmond	15,061	10,965
Rockland	16,962	11,975
St. Lawrence	68,617	56,706
Saratoga	45,646	40,553
Schenectady	20,054	17,387
Schoharie	33,548	32,358
Seneca	25,441	24,874
Suffolk	36,922	32,469
Steuben	63,771	46,138
Sullivan	25,088	15,629
Tioga	24,880	20,527
Tompkins	38,746	37,948
Ulster	59,384	45,822
Warren	17,199	13,422
Washington	44,750	41,080
Wayne	44,953	42,057
Westchester	58,263	48,686
Wyoming	31,981	new co
Yates	20,590	20,444
Total	3,097,394	2,428,957

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic	8,961	8,726
Bergen	14,725	13,223
Burlington	43,203	32,831
Camden	25,422	new co
Cape May	6,433	5,324
Cumberland	17,189	14,374
Essex	73,950	44.621
Gloucester	14.655	25,438
Hudson	21,821	9,488
Hunterdon	28.989	24,789
Mercer	27,992	21,502
Middlesex	28,635	21,893
Monmouth	30,313	32,909
Morris	30,158 }	25,844
Ocean	10,032 }	
Passaic	22,575	16,734
Salem	19,467	16,024
Somerset	19,688	17.455
Sussex	22,989	21,770
Warren	22,358	20,366
Total	489,555	373,306

MARYLAND.

Alleghany	22,769	15,690
Anne Arundel	32,393	29,532
Baltimore City	169,054	102,313
Baltimore County	41,592	32,066
Calvert	9,646	9,229
Carolne	9,692	7,806
Carroll	20,616	new co
Cecil	18,939	17,232
Charles	16,162	16,023
Dorchester	18,877	18.343
Frederick	40,987	36,405
Harford	19,356	17,120
Kent	11,386	10,842
Montgomery	15,860	14,669
Prince George's	21,550	19,539
Queen Anne's	14,484	12,633
Somerset	22,456	19,508
St. Mary's	13,698	13,224
Talbot	13,811	12,090
Washington	30,848	28,850
Worcester	18,359	18,377
Total	583,035	469,232

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	25,981	23,044
Allegheny	138,290	81,235
Armstrong	29,560	28,365
Beaver	26,639	29,338
Bedford	23,052	29,335
Berks	77,129	64,569
Blair	21,777	new co
Bradford	42,831	32,769
Bucks	56,091	48,107
Butler	30,346	22,378
Cambria	17,773	11,256
Carbon	15,686	new co
Centre	23,355	20,492
Chester	66,433	57,515
Clarion	23,565	new co
Clearfield	12,586	7,834
Clinton	11,207	8,323
Columbia	17,710	21,267
Crawford	37,849	31,724
Cumberland	34,327	30,953
Dauphin	35,754	30,118
Delaware	24,679	19,791
Elk	3,531	new co
Erie	38,742	31,344
Fayette	39,112	33,574
Forest	561	new co
Franklin	39,904	37,793
Fulton	7,567	new co
Greene	22,136	19,147
Huntingdon	24,766	35,134
Indiana	27,170	20,782
Jefferson	12,957	7,253
Juniata	13,029	11,080
Lancaster	93,944	84,203
Lawrence	21,679	new co
Lebanon	26,071	21,872
Lehigh	32,479	25,785
Luzerne	56,072	44,066
Lycoming	26,257	22,649
McKean	5,254	2,975
Mercer	33,172	32,873
Mifflin	14,980	13,092
Monroe	13,270	9,879
Montgomery	58,291	47,241
Montour	15,239	new co
Northampton	40,235	40,996
Northumberland	23,272	20,027
Perry	20,088	17,096
Philadelphia	408,762	258,037
Pike	5,881	3,832
Potter	6,843	3,371
Schuylkill	60,713	29,053
Somerset	24,416	19,650
Susquehanna	28,638	21,195
Sullivan	3,694	new co
Tioga	23,987	15,492
Union	26,083	22,787
Venango	18,310	17,990
Warren	13,671	9,278
Washington	44,989	41,279
Wayne	21,390	11,348
Wyoming	10,655	new co
Westmoreland	51,726	42,699
York	57,450	47,010
Total	2,311,786	1,724,031

DELAWARE.

Kent	22,816	19,872
New Castle	42,784	33,120
Sussex	25,935	25,093
Total	91,535	78,085

District of Columbia.

Washington city	40,001	23,364
Tot. pop. of district	51,687	33,745

VIRGINIA.

EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Accomac	17,890	17,096
Albemarle	25,800	22,924
Appomatox	9,193	new co
Amherst	12,699	12,576
Amelia	9,770	10,320
Alexandria*	10,008	new co
Brunswick	13,894	14,346
Bedford	24,080	20,203
Buckingham	13,837	18,786
Culpepper	12,282	11,393
Cumberland	9,751	10,399
Charlotte	13,955	11,595
Caroline	18,456	17,813
Chesterfield	17,489	17,143
Charles City	5,200	4,774
Campbell	23,245	21,030
Dinwiddie	25,118	22,558
Essex	10,266	11,309
Elizabeth City	4,586	3,706
Fauquier	20,863	21,877
Franklin	17,430	15,832
Fairfax	10,632	9,370
Fluvanna	9,487	8,812
Greene	4,400	4,232
Grenville	5,639	6,366
Goochland	10,352	9,760
Gloucester	10,527	10,715
Henrico	43,572	33,076
Hanover	15,153	14,963
Halifax	25,962	25,936
Henry	8,872	7,335
James City	4,020	3,679
Isle of Wight	9,353	9,972
King and Queen	10,319	10,862
King George	5,971	5,927
King William	8,779	9,258
Louisa	16,691	15,433
Lunenburg	11,692	11,055
Lancaster	4,708	4,628
Loudoun	22,079	20,431
Madison	9,331	8,107
Mecklenburg	20,630	20,724
Mathews	6,714	7,442
Middlesex	4,394	4,392
Northumberland	7,346	7,924
Nansemond	12,283	10,795
Northampton	7,498	7,715
New Kent	6,064	6,230
Nottoway	8,437	9,719
Nelson	12,758	12,287
Norfolk	33,036	27,569
Orange	10,007	9,125
Patrick	9,609	8,032
Pittsylvania	28,796	26,393
Powhattan	8,178	7,924
Prince Edward	11,857	14,069
Prince George	7,596	7,175
Prince William	8,129	8,144
Princess Ann	7,669	7,285
Rappahanuock	9,752	9,257
Richmond	6,448	5,969
Spottsylvania	14,911	15,161
Southampton	13,521	14,525
Stafford	8,044	8,454
Surry	5,679	6,480
Sussex	9,820	11,229
Warwick	1,546	1,456
Westmoreland	8,080	8,019
York	4,460	4,720
Total E. Virginia	856,693	806,942

Of the population of E. Virginia, 469,295 are slaves, while in W. Va. there are only 63,233 slaves.

* This county formerly belonged to the District of Columbia.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alleghany	3,515	2,749
Augusta	24,610	19,628
Barbour	9,005	new co
Bath	3,426	4,300
Berkeley	11,771	10,972
Brooke	5,054	7,948
Braxton	4,212	2,575
Boone	3,237	new co
Botetourt	14,908	11,679
Cabell	6,299	8,163
Carroll	5,909	new co
Clarke	7,352	7,353
Doddridge	2,750	new co
Fayette	3,955	3,924
Floyd	6,458	4,453
Frederick	15,975	14,242
Giles	6,570	5,307
Gilmer	3,475	new co
Grayson	6,677	9,087
Greenbrier	10,022	8,695
Hampshire	14,036	12,295
Hancock	4,050	new co
Hardy	9,543	7,622
Harrison	11,728	17,669
Highland	4,227	new co
Jackson	6,544	4,890
Jefferson	15,357	14,082
Kanawha	15,353	13,567
Lee	10,267	8,441
Lewis	10,031	8,151
Logan	3,620	4,309
Marion	10,552	new co
Marshall	10,138	6,937
Mason	7,539	6,777
Mercer	4,222	2,233
Monongalia	12,387	17,363
Monroe	10,304	8,422
Montgomery	8,359	7,465
Morgan	3,557	4,253
Nicholas	3,963	2,515
Ohio	18,006	13,357
Page	7,600	6,194
Pendleton	5,795	6,940
Pocahontas	3,598	2,922
Preston	11,708	6,866
Pulaski	5,118	3,739
Putnam	5,335	new co
Raleigh	1,765	new co
Randolph	5,245	6,203
Ritchie	3,902	new co
Roanoke	8,477	5,499
Rockbridge	16,045	14,284
Rockingham	20,294	17,344
Russell	11,919	7,878
Scott	9,829	7,303
Shenandoah	13,768	11,618
Smyth	8,162	6,522
Taylor	5,367	new co
Tazewell	9,942	6,290
Tyler	5,498	6,954
Warren	6,687	5,627
Washington	14,612	13,001
Wayne	4,760	new co
Wetzel	4,284	new co
Wirt	3,353	new co
Wood	9,450	7,923
Wyoming	1,645	new co
Wythe	12,024	9,375
Total W. Virginia	564,963	432,855

Total population of Virginia: In 1850, 1,421,661; in 1840, 1,239,797.

Of the present population of Virginia, 467,530 are white males; 443,752 white females; 25,846 free colored males; 27,936 do. females; and 472,528 slaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Abbeville	32,318	29,351
Anderson	10,531	18,493
Barnwell	26,608	21,471
Beaufort	36,219	35,794
Charleston	83,644	82,661
Chester	18,038	17,747
Chesterfield	10,790	8,574
Colleton	28,466	25,548
Darlington	16,830	14,822
Edgefield	39,262	32,852
Fairfield	21,404	20,165
Georgetown	20,617	18,274
Greenville	20,156	17,839
Horrey	7,646	5,755
Kershaw	14,473	12,281
Lancaster	10,988	9,907
Laurens	23,407	21,584
Lexington	12,930	12,111
Marion	17,407	13,932
Marlboro'	10,789	8,403
Newbury	20,143	18,350
Orangeburg	23,582	18,519
Pickens	16,904	14,356
Richland	20,243	16,397
Spartanburg	26,400	23,669
Sumter	33,220	27,892
Union	19,852	18,936
Williamsburg	12,447	10,327
York	19,433	18,383
Total	668,507	594,398

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alamance	11,444	new co
Alexander	5,220	new co
Anson	13,489	15,077
Ashe	8,777	7,467
Beaufort	13,816	12,225
Bertie	12,851	12,175
Bladen	9,767	8,022
Brunswick	7,272	5,265
Buncombe	13,425	10,084
Burke	7,772	15,799
Cabarrus	9,747	9,259
Caldwell	6,317	new co
Camden	6,049	5,663
Carteret	6,803	6,591
Caswell	15,269	14,693
Catawba	8,862	new co
Chatham	18,449	16,242
Chowan	6,721	6,690
Cleaveland	10,396	new co
Columbus	5,909	3,941
Craven	14,709	13,438
Cumberland	20,610	15,284
Currituck	7,236	6,703
Cherokee	6,838	3,427
Duplin	13,514	11,182
Davie	7,866	7,574
Davidson	15,320	14,606
Edgecomb	17,189	15,708
Franklin	11,713	10,980
Forsythe	11,168	new co
Gates	8,426	8,161
Granville	21,219	18,817
Greene	6,619	6,595
Guilford	19,754	19,175
Gaston	8,073	new co
Halifax	16,589	16,865
Haywood	7,074	4,975
Henderson	6,853	5,129
Hertford	8,142	7,484
Hyde	7,636	6,458
Iredell	14,719	15,685
Johnston	13,726	10,599
Jones	5,038	4,945
Lenoir	7,828	7,605
Lincoln	7,746	25,160
Martin	8,307	7,637
McDowell	6,246	new co
Mecklenburg	13,914	18,273
Montgomery	6,872	10,780
Moore	9,342	7,988
Macon	6,389	4,869
Nash	10,657	9,047
New Hanover	17,663	13,312
Northampton	13,335	13,369
Onslow	8,283	7,527
Orange	17,055	24,356
Pasquotank	8,950	8,514
Perquimans	7,331	7,346
Person	10,781	9,790
Pitt	13,397	11,806
Randolph	15,832	12,875
Richmond	9,818	8,909
Rowan	13,870	12,109
Robeson	12,826	10,370
Rockingham	14,495	13,442
Rutherford	13,550	19,202
Sampson	14,585	12,157
Stokes	9,266	16,265
Surry	13,443	15,679
Stanly	6,922	new co
Tyrrell	5,133	4,657
Union	10,051	new co
Wake	24,337	21,118
Warren	13,912	12,929
Washington	5,666	4,525
Wilkes	12,099	12,577
Watauga	3,400	new co
Wayne	13,486	10,391
Yancy	8,205	5,962
Total	863,903	753,419

GEORGIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Appling	2,949	2,052
Baker	8,120	4,226
Baldwin	8,148	7,250
Bibb	12,699	9,802
Bryan	3,424	3,182
Bullock	4,300	3,102
Burke	16,100	13,176
Butts	6,488	5,308
Camden	6,319	6,075
Campbell	7,232	5,370
Carroll	9,357	5,252
Cass	13,300	9,390
Chatham	23,901	13,801
Chattooga	6,815	3,433
Cherokee	12,800	5,895
Clarke	11,119	10,522
Cobb	13,843	7,539
Columbia	11,961	11,356
Coweta	13,635	10,364
Crawford	8,984	7,981
Dade	2,630	1,364
Decatur	8,262	5,872
De Kalb	14,328	10,467
Dooly	8,361	4,427
Early	7,246	5,414
Effingham	3,864	3,675
Elbert	12,959	11,425
Emanuel	4,577	3,129
Fayette	8,709	6,191
Floyd	8,205	4,441
Forsyth	8,850	5,619
Franklin	11,513	9,886
Gilmer	3,440	2,536
Glynn	4,933	5,392
Gordon	5,984	new co
Greene	13,068	11,690
Gwinnett	11,257	10,804
Habersham	8,395	7,961
Hall	8,713	7,875
Hancock	11,573	9,659
Harris	14,721	13,933
Heard	6,923	5,329
Henry	14,726	11,756
Houston	16,450	9,711
Irwin	3,334	2,638
Jackson	9,763	8,522
Jasper	11,486	11,111
Jones	10,224	10,065
Jefferson	9,131	7,254
Laurens	6,442	5,585
Lee	6,659	4,520
Liberty	7,926	7,241
Lincoln	5,993	5,895
Lowndes	8,351	5,574
Lumpkin	8,954	5,671
Macon	7,052	5,045
Madison	5,603	4,510
Marion	10,280	4,812
McIntosh	6,028	5,360
Meriwether	16,476	14,132
Monroe	16,985	16,275
Montgomery	2,154	1,616
Morgan	10,744	9,121
Murray	14,433	4,695
Muscogee	18,578	11,699
Newton	13,296	11,628
Oglethorpe	12,259	10,263
Paulding	7,039	2,556
Pike	14,305	9,176
Pulaski	6,627	5,389
Putnam	10,794	10,260
Rabun	2,418	1,912
Randolph	12,863	8,276
Richmond	16,246	11,932
Scriven	6,347	4,794
Stewart	16,027	12,933
Sumter	10,322	5,759
Talbot	16,534	15,627
Taliaferro	5,146	5,190
Tatnall	3,227	2,724
Telfair	3,026	[illegible]
Thomas	10,103	6,766
Troup	16,879	15,733
Twiggs	8,179	8,422
Union	7,234	3,152
Upson	9,424	9,408
Walker	13,109	6,572
Walton	10,821	10,209
Ware	3,888	2,323
Warren	12,425	9,789
Washington	11,766	10,565
Wayne	1,499	1,253
Wilkinson	8,212	6,842
Wilkes	12,107	10,148
Total	905,999	691,392

FLORIDA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alachua	2,524	2,282
Benton	926	new co
Calhoun	1,377	1,142
Columbia	4,808	2,102
Dade	159	446
Duval	4,539	4,156
Escambia	4,351	3,993
Franklin	1,561	1,030
Gadsden	8,783	5,992
Hamilton	2,469	1,464
Hillsborough	2,377	452
Holmes	1,644	new co
Jackson	6,639	4,631
Jefferson	7,718	5,713
Leon	11,442	10,713
Levy	465	new co
Madison	5,490	2,644
Marion	3,333	new co
Monroe	2,613	688
Musquito	dropped	73
Nassau	2,164	1,892
Orange	466	new co

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Putnam	687	new co
St. John	2,525	26,94
St. Lucie	139	new co
Santa Rosa	2,883	new co
Wakulla	1,955	new co
Walton	1,379	1,461
Washington	1,950	859
Total	87,401	54,477

ALABAMA.

Autauga	15,023	14,342
Baldwin	4,414	2,951
Barbour	23,682	12,024
Benton	17,163	14,260
Bibb	9,969	8,284
Blount	7,367	5,570
Butler	10,836	8,685
Chambers	23,960	17,333
Cherokee	13,384	8,773
Choctaw	8,389	new co
Clarke	9,786	8,640
Coffee	5,940	new co
Conecuh	9,322	8,197
Coosa	14,543	6,995
Covington	3,645	2,435
Dale	6,346	7,397
Dallas	29,727	25,199
De Kalb	8,245	5,929
Fayette	9,681	6,942
Franklin	19,610	14,270
Greene	31,441	24,024
Hancock	1,512	new co
Henry	9,019	5,787
Jackson	14,683	15,715
Jefferson	8,939	7,131
Lauderdale	17,172	14,485
Lawrence	15,258	13,313
Limestone	16,483	14,374
Lowndes	21,915	19,539
Macon	26,898	11,247
Madison	26,427	25,706
Marengo	27,831	17,264
Marion	7,833	5,847
Marshall	8,846	7,553
Mobile	27,600	18,741
Monroe	12,013	10,680
Montgomery	29,795	21,574
Morgan	10,125	9,841
Perry	22,285	19,086
Pickens	21,512	17,118
Pike	15,920	10,108
Randolph	11,581	4,973
Russell	19,548	13,513
Shelby	9,536	6,112
St. Clair	6,829	5,638
Sumter	22,259	29,937
Talladega	18,624	12,587
Tallapoosa	15,534	6,444
Tuscaloosa	18,056	16,583
Walker	5,124	4,032
Washington	2,713	5,300
Wilcox	17,352	15,278
Total	771,671	590,756

TENNESSEE.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Anderson	6,938	5,658
Bledsoe	5,959	5,676
Blount	12,382	11,745
Bradley	12,259	7,385
Campbell	6,068	6,149
Carter	6,296	5,372
Claiborne	9,369	9,474
Cocke	8,300	6,992
Granger	12,370	10,572
Greene	17,824	16,076
Hamilton	10,075	8,175
Hancock	5,660	new co
Hawkins	13,370	15,035
Jefferson	13,204	12,076
Johnson	3,705	2,658
Knox	18,755	15,485
Marion	6,314	6,070
Meigs	4,879	4,794
Monroe	10,874	12,056
Morgan	3,430	2,660
McMinn	13,906	12,719
Polk	6,338	3,570
Rhea	4,415	3,985
Roane	12,185	10,948
Scott	1,905	new co
Sevier	6,920	6,442
Sullivan	11,742	10,736
Washington	13,861	11,751
Total	260,303	224,259

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	21,512	20,546
Cannon	8,982	7,193
Coffee	8,351	8,184
Davidson	33,881	30,509
Dickson	8,404	7,074
De Kalb	8,016	5,868
Fentress	4,454	3,550
Franklin	13,768	12,033
Giles	25,949	21,494
Grundy	2,773	new co
Hickman	9,397	8,618
Humphreys	6,422	5,195
Jackson	15,673	12,872
Lawrence	9,280	7,121
Lewis	4,438	new co
Lincoln	23,492	21,493
Macon	6,948	new co
Marshall	15,616	14,555
Maury	29,520	28,186
Montgomery	21,045	16,927
Overton	11,211	9,279
Robertson	16,145	13,801
Rutherford	29,122	24,282
Smith	18,412	21,179
Steward	9,719	8,587
Sumner	22,717	22,445
Van Buren	2,674	new co
Warren	10,179	10,803
Wayne	8,170	7,705
White	11,444	10,747
Williamson	27,201	27,006
Wilson	27,444	24,460
Total	477,359	411,710

WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Benton	6,315	4,772
Carroll	15,967	12,362
Decatur	6,003	new co
Dyer	6,361	4,484
Fayette	26,719	21,501
Gibson	19,548	13,689
Haywood	17,259	13,870
Henderson	13,164	11,875
Hardeman	17,156	14,563
Hardin	10,328	8,245
Henry	18,233	14,906
Lauderdale	5,169	3,435
Madison	21,470	16,530
McNairy	21,864	9,385
Obion	7,633	4,814
Perry	5,822	7,419
Shelby	31,157	14,721
Tipton	8,887	6,800
Weakley	14,608	9,870
Total	264,963	193,241

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adair	9,898	8,466
Allen	8,742	7,329
Anderson	6,260	5,452
Ballard	5,496	new co
Barren	20,240	17,288
Bath	12,115	9,763
Boone	11,185	10,034
Bourbon	14,466	14,478
Boyle	9,116	new co
Breathitt	3,785	2,195
Brecken	8,903	7,053
Breckenridge	10,593	8,944
Bullitt	6,774	6,334
Butler	5,755	3,898
Caldwell	13,048	10,365
Callaway	8,096	9,794
Campbell	13,127	5,214
Carroll	5,526	3,966
Carter	6,241	2,905
Casey	6,556	4,939
Christian	19,580	15,587
Clark	12,683	10,802
Clay	5,421	4,607
Clinton	4,389	3,863
Crittenden	6,351	new co
Cumberland	7,005	6,090
Daviess	12,353	8,331
Edmondston	4,088	2,914
Estill	5,985	5,535
Fayette	22,735	22,194
Fleming	13,914	13,268
Floyd	5,714	6,302
Franklin	12,462	9,420
Fulton	4,446	new co
Gallatin	5,137	4,003
Garrard	10,237	10,480
Grant	6,531	4,192
Graves	11,397	7,465
Grayson	6,837	4,461
Green	9,060	14,212
Greenup	9,654	6,297
Hancock	3,853	2,581
Hardin	14,525	16,357
Harlan	4,268	3,015
Harrison	12,964	12,472
Hart	9,093	7,031
Henderson	12,171	9,548
Henry	11,442	10,015
Hickman	4,791	8,968
Hopkins	12,441	9,171
Jefferson	59,831	36,346
Jessamine	10,249	9,396
Johnson	3,873	new co
Kenton	17,038	7,816
Knox	7,050	5,722
Laurel	4,145	3,079
La Rue	5,859	new co
Lawrence	6,281	4,730
Letcher	2,512	new co
Lewis	7,202	6,306
Lincoln	10,093	10,187
Livingston	6,578	9,025
Logan	16,581	13,615
Madison	15,727	16,355
Marion	11,765	11,032
Mason	18,344	15,719
Marshall	5,269	new co
McCracken	6,067	4,745
Meade	7,393	5,780
Mercer	14,067	18,720
Monroe	7,756	6,526
Montgomery	9,903	9,332
Morgan	7,620	4,603
Muhlenburg	10,809	6,964
Nelson	14,789	13,637
Nicholas	10,361	8,745
Ohio	9,749	6,592
Oldham	7,629	7,380

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Owen	10,444	8,232
Owsley	3,774	new co
Pendleton	6,774	4.455
Perry	2,192	3,089
Pike	5,365	3,567
Pulaski	14,195	9,620
Rockcastle	4,697	3,409
Russell	5,349	4,238
Scott	14,946	13,668
Shelby	17,095	17,768
Simpson	7,733	6 537
Spencer	6,842	6,581
Taylor	7,250	new co
Todd	12,268	9,991
Trigg	10,129	7,716
Trimble	5,963	4,480
Union	9,012	6,673
Warren	15,123	15,446
Washington	12,194	10,596
Wayne	8,692	7,399
Whitley	7,447	4,673
Woodford	12,423	11,740
Total	982,405	779,828

OHIO.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	18,883	13,183
Allen	12,109	9,079
Ashland	23,792	new co
Ashtabula	28,766	23,724
Athens	18,215	19,109
Auglaize	11,338	new co
Belmont	34,600	30,901
Brown	27,332	22,715
Butler	30,789	28,173
Carroll	17,685	18,018
Champaign	19,762	16,721
Clark	22,178	16,882
Clermont	30,455	23,106
Clinton	18,838	15,719
Columbiana	83,621	40,378
Coshocton	25,674	21,590
Crawford	18,177	13,152
Cuyahoga	48,099	26,566
Darke	20,274	13,282
Defiance	6,966	new co
Delaware	21,817	22,060
Erie	18,568	12,599
Fairfield	30,264	31,924
Fayette	12,726	10,984
Franklin	42,910	25,949
Fulton	7,781	new co
Gallia	17,063	13,444
Geauga	17,827	16,297
Greene	21,946	17,528
Guernsey	30,438	27,748
Hamilton	156,843	80,145
Hancock	16,751	9,936
Hardin	8,251	4,593
Harrison	20,157	20,099
Henry	3,435	2,503
Highland	25,781	22,269
Hocking	14,119	9,741
Holmes	20,452	18,088
Huron	26,203	23,933
Jackson	12,721	9,744
Jefferson	29,132	25,030
Knox	28,873	29,579
Lake	14,654	9,738
Lawrence	15,246	13,719
Licking	38,846	35,096
Logan	19,162	14,015
Lorain	26,086	18,467
Lucas	12,363	9,382
Madison	10,015	9,025
Mahoning	23,735	new co
Marion	12,618	14,765
Medina	24,441	18,352
Meigs	17,971	11.452
Mercer	7,712	8,277
Miami	24,996	19,688
Monroe	28,351	18,521
Montgomery	38,219	31,938
Morgan	28,585	20,852
Morrow	20,280	new co
Muskingum	45,049	38,749
Ottawa	3,303	2,248
Paulding	1,766	1,634
Perry	20,775	19,344
Pickaway	21,018	19,725
Pike	10,953	7,626
Portage	24,419	22,965
Preble	21,736	19,482
Putnam	7,221	5.189
Richland	30,879	44,532
Ross	32,074	27,460
Sandusky	14,305	10,182
Scioto	18,428	11,192
Seneca	27.105	18,128
Shelby	13,958	12,154
Stark	39,878	34,603
Summit	27,485	22,560
Trumbull	30,490	38,107
Tuscarawas	31,761	25,631
Union	12,204	8,422
Van Wert	4,813	1,577
Vinton	9,353	new co
Warren	25,561	23,141
Washington	29.540	20,823
Wayne	32,981	35,808
Williams	8,018	4,465
Wood	9,157	5,357
Wyandott	11,292	new co
Total	1,980,401	1,519.467

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Allegan	5,125	1,783
Barry	5,072	1,078
Berrien	11,417	5,011
Branch	12,472	5,715
Calhoun	19,162	10,599
Cass	10,907	5,710
Chippewa	898	534
Clinton	5,102	1,614
Eaton	7,058	2,379
Genesee	12,031	4,268
Hillsdale	16,159	7,240
Houghton	703	new co
Huron	210	new co
Ingham	8,631	2,498
Ionia	7.597	1,923
Jackson	19,431	13,130
Kalamazoo	13,179	7,380
Kent	12,016	2,587
Lapeer	7,029	4,265
Lenawee	26,372	17,889
Livingston	13,485	7,430
Macomb	15,530	923
Marquette	136	new co
Michilimackinac	3,593	9,716
Mason	93	new co
Midland	65	new co
Montcalm	891	new co
Monroe	14,698	9,922
Newaygo	510	new co
Oakland	31,270	23,646
Oceana	300	208
Ontonagon	389	new co
Ottawa	5,587	496
Saginaw	2,609	2,103
Sanilac	2,112	new co
St. Clair	10,420	4,606
St. Joseph	12,725	7,068
Schoolcraft	16	new co
Shiawassee	5,230	2,103
Tuscola	291	new co
Van Buren	5,800	1,910
Washtenaw	28,567	23,571
Wayne	42,756	24,173
Total	397,654	212,276

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	187	new co
Brown	6,212	2,107
Calumet	1,743	275
Chippewa	614	new co
Columbia	9,565	new co
Crawford	2,498	1,502
Dane	16,641	3,114
Dodge	19,133	67
Fond du Lac	11,463	139
Grant	16,170	3,926
Greene	8,563	933
Iowa	9,530	3,978
Jefferson	15,317	914
Kenosha	10,732	new co
Lafayette	11,541	new co
La Pointe	489	new co
Marquette	8,642	18
Marathon	508	new co
Milwaukee	31,077	5,605
Manitouwoc	3,702	235
Portage	1,250	1,623
Racine	14,973	3,475
Richland	903	new co
Rock	20,768	1,701
Sauk	4,371	102
Sheboygan	8,378	133
St. Croix	624	861
Walworth	17,861	2,611
Washington	19,484	343
Waukesha	19,174	new co
Winnebago	10,125	135
Total	305,191	30,945

IOWA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Allamakee	777	new co
Appanoose	3,131	new co
Benton	672	new co
Black Hawk	135	new co
Boone	735	new co
Buchanan	517	new co
Cedar	3,941	1,253
Clark	79	new co
Clayton	3,873	1,101
Clinton	2,822	821
Dallas	854	new co
Davis	7,264	new co
Decatur	965	new co
Delaware	1,759	168
Des Moines	12,987	5,575
Dubuque	10,341	3,059
Fayette	825	new co
Fremont	1,244	new co
Henry	8,707	3,772
Iowa	822	new co
Jackson	7,210	1,411
Jasper	1,280	new co
Jefferson	9,904	2,773
Johnson	4,472	1,491
Jones	3,007	471
Keokuk	4,822	new co
Lee	18,369	6,093
Linn	5,444	1,373
Louisa	4,939	1,927
Lucas	471	new co
Madison	1,179	new co
Mahaska	5,969	new co
Marion	5,492	new co

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Marshall	338	new co
Monroe	2,824	new co
Muscatine	5,731	1,942
Page	551	new co
Polk	4,515	new co
Pottawatomie	7,328	new co
Poweshick	615	new co
Scott	5,936	2,140
Tama	8	new co
Taylor	204	new co
Van Buren	12,270	6,146
Wapello	8,471	new co
Warren	961	new co
Washington	4,957	1,594
Wayne	349	new co
Winneshick	546	new co
Total	192,214	43,111

INDIANA.

Adams	5,797	2,264
Allen	16,919	5,942
Bartholomew	12,428	10,946
Benton	1,144	new co
Blackford	2,860	1,226
Boone	11,631	8,121
Browne	4,846	2,364
Carroll	11,015	7,819
Cass	11,021	5,480
Clark	15,823	15,595
Clay	7,941	5,567
Clinton	11,869	7,568
Crawford	6,514	5,282
Daviess	10,352	6,720
Dearborn	20,166	19,327
Decatur	15,107	12,171
De Kalb	8,251	1,968
Delaware	10,843	8,343
Dubois	6,821	3,632
Elkhart	12,699	6,660
Fayette	10,217	9,837
Floyd	14,375	9,454
Fountain	13,253	11,218
Franklin	17,968	13,349
Fulton	5,932	1,993
Gibson	16,771	8,977
Grant	11,692	4,875
Greene	12,313	8,321
Hamilton	12,684	9,855
Hancock	9,693	7,538
Harrison	15,286	12,459
Hendricks	14,083	11,264
Henry	17,605	15,128
Howard	6,657	new co
Huntington	7,850	1,579
Jackson	11,047	8,961
Jasper	3,540	1,267
Jay	7,047	3,863
Jefferson	23,916	16,614
Jennings	12,096	8,829
Johnson	12,101	9,852
Knox	11,684	10,657
Kosciusko	10,243	4,170
La Grange	8,337	3,664
Lake	3,991	1,488
La Porte	12,145	8,184
Lawrence	12,097	11,782
Madison	12,875	8,374
Marion	24,013	16,080
Marshall	5,348	1,651
Martin	5,911	3,875
Miami	11,304	3,048
Monroe	11,286	10,143
Montgomery	18,084	14,433
Morgan	14,576	10,741
Noble	7,946	2,702
Ohio	5,303	new co
Orange	10,869	9,602
Owen	12,106	8,359
Parke	14,968	13,499
Perry	7,263	4,655
Pike	7,720	4,769
Porter	5,234	2,162
Posey	12,549	9,683
Pulaski	2,595	561
Putnam	18,615	16,843
Randolph	14,725	10,684
Ripley	14,820	10,392
Rush	16,445	16,456
Scott	5,885	4,242
Shelby	15,502	12,005
Spencer	8,616	6,305
Stark	557	149
Steuben	6,104	2,573
St. Joseph	10,954	6,425
Sullivan	10,141	8,315
Switzerland	12,932	9,920
Tippecanoe	19,377	13,724
Tipton	3,532	new co
Union	6,944	8,017
Vanderburg	11,414	6,250
Vermillion	8,661	8,274
Vigo	12,289	12,076
Wabash	12,133	2,756
Warren	7,387	5,656
Warwick	8,811	6,321
Washington	17,040	15,265
Wayne	25,320	23,290
Wells	6,152	1,822
White	4,761	1,832
Whitly	5,190	1,237
Total	988,416	685,866

ILLINOIS.

Adams	26,508	14,476
Alexander	2,484	3,313
Bond	6,144	5,060
Boone	7,626	1,705
Brown	7,198	4,183
Bureau	8,341	3,067
Calhoun	3,231	1,741
Carroll	4,526	1,023
Cass	7,253	2,981
Champaigne	2,649	1,475
Christian	3,202	1,878
Clark	9,532	7,453
Clay	4,289	3,228
Clinton	5,139	3,718
Coles	9,335	9,616
Cook	43,385	10,201
Crawford	7,135	4,422
Cumberland	3,720	new co
De Kalb	7,540	1,697
De Witt	5,002	3,247
Du Page	9,290	3,535
Edgar	10,692	8,225
Edwards	3,524	3,070
Effingham	3,799	1,675
Fayette	8,075	6,328
Franklin	5,621	3,682
Fulton	22,508	13,142
Gallatin	5,448	10,760
Green	12,429	11,951
Grundy	3,023	new co
Hamilton	6,362	3,945
Hancock	14,652	9,946
Hardin	2,837	1,378
Henderson	4,612	new co
Henry	3,807	1,260
Iroquois	4,149	1,695
Jackson	5,862	3,566
Jasper	3,220	1,472
Jefferson	8,109	5,762
Jersey	7,354	4,535
Jo Daviess	18,604	6,180
Johnson	4,113	3,626
Kane	16,703	6,501
Kendall	7,730	new co
Knox	13,279	7,660
Lake	14,226	2,634
La Salle	17,815	9,348
Lawrence	6,121	7,092
Lee	5,292	2,035
Livingston	1,552	759
Logan	5,128	2,333
Macon	3,983	3,039
Macoupin	12,355	7,826
McLean	10,163	6,565
McDonough	7,616	5,308
McHenry	14,979	2,578
Madison	20,436	14,433
Marion	6,720	4,742
Marshall	5,180	1,849
Mason	5,921	new co
Massac	4,092	new co
Menard	6,349	4,431
Mercer	5,246	2,352
Montgomery	6,276	4,499
Monroe	7,679	4,481
Moultrie	3,234	new co
Morgan	16,664	19,549
Ogle	10,020	3,479
Peoria	17,547	6,153
Perry	5,278	3,222
Platt	1,606	new co
Pike	18,819	11,728
Pope	3,975	4,094
Pulaski	2,265	new co
Putnam	3,924	2,181
Randolph	11,079	7,944
Richland	4,012	new co
Rock Island	6,937	2,610
Saline	5,588	new co
Sangamon	19,228	14,716
Scott	7,914	6,215
Schuyler	10,573	6,972
Shelby	7,807	6,659
Stark	3,710	1,573
St. Clair	20,181	13,631
Stevenson	11,666	2,809
Tazewell	12,052	7,221
Union	7,615	5,524
Vermillion	11,492	9,393
Wabash	4,690	4,240
Warren	8,176	6,739
Washington	6,953	4,810
Wayne	6,825	5,133
White	8,925	7,919
Whitesides	5,361	2,514
Will	16,703	10,167
Williamson	7,216	4,457
Winnebago	11,773	4,609
Woodford	4,416	new co
Total	851,469	476,183

MISSOURI.

Adair	2,342	1,949
Andrew	9,433	new co
Atchison	1,678	new co
Audrain	3,506	new co
Barry	3,467	4,795
Bates	3,669	new co
Benton	5,015	4,205
Boone	14,979	13,561
Buchanan	12,975	6,237
Butler	1,616	new co
Caldwell	2,316	1,458
Callaway	13,827	11,765
Camden	2,338	new co
Cape Giradeau	13,912	9,359
Carroll	5,441	2,423
Cass	6,090	4,693

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Cedar	3,361	new co
Chariton	7,514	4,746
Clarke	5,527	2,846
Clay	10,332	8,282
Clinton	3,786	2,724
Cole	6,696	9,286
Cooper	12,950	10,484
Crawford	6 397	3,561
Dade	4,246	new co
Dallas	3,648	new co
Daviess	5,293	2,756
De Kalb	2,075	new co
Dodge	353	new co
Dunklin	1,229	new co
Franklin	11,021	7,515
Gasconade	4,996	5,330
Gentry	4,248	new co
Greene	13,785	5,372
Grundy	3,006	new co
Harrison	2,447	new co
Henry	4,052	4,726
Hickory	2,329	new co
Holt	3,957	new co
Howard	13,969	13,108
Jackson	14,000	7,612
Jasper	4,223	new co
Jefferson	6,928	4,296
Johnson	7,464	4,471
Knox	2,894	new co
Laclede	2,498	new co
Lafayette	13,690	6,815
Lawrence	4,859	new co
Lewis	6,578	6,040
Lincoln	9,421	7,449
Linn	4,058	2,245
Livingston	4,247	4,325
Macon	6,565	6,034
Madison	6,003	3,395
Marion	12,230	9,623
Macdonald	2,236	new co
Mercer	2,691	new co
Miller	3,834	2,282
Mississippi	3,123	new co
Moniteau	6,004	new co
Monroe	10,541	9,505
Montgomery	5,489	4,371
Morgan	4,650	4,407
New Madrid	5,541	4,554
Newton	4,268	3,790
Nodaway	2,118	new co
Oregon	1,432	new co
Osage	6,704	new co
Ozark	2,294	new co
Perry	7,215	5,760
Pettis	5,150	2,930
Pike	13,609	10,646
Platte	16,845	8,913
Polk	6,186	8,449
Pulaski	3,998	6,529
Putnam	1,657	new co
Rolls	6,151	5,670
Randolph	9,439	7,198
Ray	10,373	6,553
Reynolds	1,849	new co
Ripley	2,830	2,856
Saline	8,843	5,258
Schuyler	3,287	new co
Scotland	3,782	new co
Scott	3,182	5,974
Shannon	1,199	new co
Shelby	4,253	3,056
St. Charles	11,454	7,911
St. Clair	3,556	new co
Ste. Genevieve	5,313	3,148
St. Francois	4,961	3,211
St. Louis	104,978	35,979
Stoddard	4,277	3,153
Sullivan	2,983	new co
Taney	4,373	3,264
Texas	2,312	new co
Warren	5,860	4,253
Washington	8,811	7,213
Wayne	4,518	3,4[illegible]3
Wright	3,387	new co
Total	682,044	383,702

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Arkansas	3,120	1,346
Ashley	2,058	new co
Benton	3,710	2,228
Bradley	3,829	new co
Conway	3,583	2,892
Crittenden	2,648	1,561
Chicot	5,115	3,866
Clark	4,011	2,309
Crawford	7,960	4,266
Carroll	4,614	2,844
Dallas	6,877	new co
Desha	2,920	1,593
Drew	3,278	new co
Fulton	1,819	new co
Franklin	3,500	2,665
Greene	2,593	1,586
Hempstead	7,672	4,921
Hot Springs	3,609	1,907
Independence	7,767	3,669
Izard	3,212	2,244
Jackson	3,086	1,540
Jefferson	5,834	2,566
Johnson	5,227	3,433
Lawrence	5,271	2,835
Lafayette	5,220	2,200
Madison	4,823	2,775
Marion	2,302	1,325
Mississippi	2,368	1,410
Monroe	1,654	936
Montgomery	1,948	new co
Newton	1,758	new co
Perry	978	new co
Phillips	6,935	3,547
Pike	1,861	969
Poinsett	2,308	1,320
Polk	1,263	new co
Pope	4,710	2,850
Pulaski	5,658	5,350
Prairie	2,097	new co
Randolph	3,275	2,196
Sabine	3,901	2,061
Scott	3,083	1,694
Searcy	1,979	936
Sevier	3,453	2,810
St. Francis	4,479	2,499
Union	10,298	2,889
Van Buren	2,864	1,518
Wachita	9,591	new co
Washington	9,970	7,148
White	2,460	929
Yell	3,341	new co
Total	207,890	97,574

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	18,622	19,434
Amite	9,694	9,511
Attila	10,999	4,303
Bolivar	2,577	1,356
Carroll	18,491	10,481
Chickasaw	16,368	2,955
Choctaw	11,402	6,010
Claiborne	14,941	13,073
Clarke	5,477	2,986
Coahoma	2,780	1,290
Copiah	11,794	8,945
Covington	3,338	2,717
De Soto	19,042	7,002
Franklin	5,904	4.775
Green	2,018	1.636
Hancock	3,672	3,367
Harrison	4,875	new co
Hinds	25,340	19,098
Holmes	13,928	9,452
Issaquena	4,478	new co
Itawamba	13,528	5.375
Jackson	3,196	1,965
Jasper	6,184	3,958
Jefferson	13,193	11,650
Jones	2,164	1,258
Kemper	12.517	7,663
Lafayette	14,069	6,531
Lauderdale	8,717	5,358
Lawrence	6.478	5,920
Leake	5,533	2,162
Lowndes	19,544	14.513
Madison	18,173	15,530
Marion	4,410	3,630
Marshall	29,689	17,526
Monroe	21,172	9,250
Neshoba	4,728	2,437
Newton	4,465	2,527
Noxubee	16,299	9,975
Oktibbeha	9,171	4,276
Panola	11,444	4,657
Perry	2,438	1.887
Pike	7,360	6,151
Pontotoc	17,112	4,491
Rankin	7,227	4,631
Scott	3.961	1,653
Simpson	4,734	3,380
Smith	4,071	1,961
Sunflower	1.102	new co
Tallahatchee	4,643	2,985
Tippah	20,741	9,444
Tishemingo	15,490	6,681
Tunica	1,314	821
Warren	18,121	15,820
Washington	8,389	7,287
Wayne	2,892	2,120
Wilkinson	16,914	14,193
Winston	7,956	4,650
Yallabusha	17,258	12,248
Yazoo	14,418	10,480
Total	606,555	375,651

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ascension	10,752	6,951
Assumption	10,538	7,141
Avoyelles	9,326	6,616
Baton Rouge E.	11,977	8,138
Baton Rouge W.	6,270	4,638
Bienville	5,539	new co
Bossier	6,962	new co
Caddo	8,884	5,282
Calcasieu	3,914	2,057
Caldwell	2,815	2,017
Carroll	8.789	4,237
Catahoula	6,982	4,955
Claiborne	7,471	6,185
Concordia	7,758	9,414
De Sota	8,019	new co
Feliciana E.	13,598	11,893
Feliciana W.	13,245	10,910
Franklin	3,251	new co
Iberville	12,214	8,495
Jackson	5,566	new co
Jefferson	25,091	10,470
Lafayette	6,720	7,841
La Fourche	9,533	7.303
Livingston	3,385	2,315
Madison	8,773	5,142
Morehouse	3,913	new co
Nachitoches	14,201	14,359
Orleans	119,461	102,193

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ouchita	5,008	4,640
Plaquemine	7,390	5,060
Point Coupee	11,339	7,898
Rapides	16,561	14,132
Sabine	4,515	new co
St. Bernarde	3,802	3,237
St. Charles	5,120	4,700
St. Helena	4,561	3,525
St. James	11,098	8,548
St. Jno. Baptist	7,317	5,776
St. Landry	22,253	15,233
St. Martin's	11,107	8,674
St. Mary's	8,808	8,950
St. Tammany	6,364	4,598
Tensas	9,040	new co
Terre Bonne	7,724	4,410
Union	8,203	1,838
Vermillion	3,409	new co
Washington	3,408	2,649
Total	511,974	352,411

Counties.	1850.
Cameron, Star & Webb	8,541
Cass	4,991
Cherokee	6,673
Collin	1,950
Colorado	2,257
Comal	1,723
Cook	220
Dallas	2,743
Denton	641
De Witt	1,716
Fannin	3,788
Fayette	3,756
Fort Bend	2,533
Galveston	4,529
Gillespie	1,240
Goliad	648
Gonzales	1,492
Grayson	2,008
Grimes	4,008
Guadalupe	1,511
Harris	4,668
Harrison	11,822
Hays	387
Henderson	1,237
Hopkins	2,623
Houston	2,727
Hunt	1,520
Jackson	996
Jasper	1,767
Jefferson	1,836
Kaufman	1 047
Lamar	3,978
Lavacca	1,571

Counties.	1850.
Leon	1,946
Liberty	2,522
Limestone	2,608
Matagorda	2,124
Medina	909
Milan	2,907
Montgomery	2,384
Nacogdoches	5,193
Navarro	3,843
Newton	1,689
Nueces	698
Panola	3,871
Polk	2,349
Red River	3,906
Refugio	288
Robertson	934
Rusk	8 148
Sabine	2,498
San Augustine	3,647
San Patricio	200
Shelby	4.239
Smith	4,292
Titus	3,636
Travis	3,138
Tyler	1,894
Upshur	3,394
Van Zant	1,348
Victoria	2,019
Walker	3,964
Washington	5,983
Wharton	1,752
Williamson	1,568
Total	212,592

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	1850
Butte	
Colaveras	
Contra Costa	
Colusi	
El Dorado	
Los Angelos	
Marin	
Mariposa	
Mendocino	
Monterey	
Napa	
Sacramento	
San Diego	
San Francisco	
San Joaquin	
San Luis Obispo	
Santa Barbara	
Santa Clara	
Santa Cruz	
Shaste	
Solano	
Sonoma	
Sutter	
Trinity	
Toulume	
Yolo	
Yuba	
Total	

OREGON.

Counties.	1850
Benton	814
Clackamas	1,859
Clark	643
Clatsop	462
Lion	294
Lewis	555
Marion	2,749
Polk	1,051
Washington	2,651
Yam Hill	1,512
Total	13,293

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	1850
Bernalillo	7,751
Rio Ariba	10.668
Santa Anna	4,645
Santa Fe	7,713
San Miguel	7,074
Taos	9,507
Valencia	14,147
Total	61,505

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	1850
Benton	418
Dakotah	584
Itaska	97
Mahkatah	158
Pembina	1.134
Ramsay	2,227
Wabashaw	243
Wahnahta	160
Washington	1,056
Total	6,077

TEXAS.

Counties.	1850.
Anderson	2,884
Angelina	1,165
Austin	3,841
Bestrop	3,099
Bexar	6,052
Bowie	2,912
Brazoria	4,841
Brazos	614
Burleson	1,713
Caldwell	1,329
Calhoun	1,110

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total Free Population.	Slaves.	Deaths, in 1850.	Farms in Cultivation.	Manufacturing Establishments.*
Alabama	73,070	73,786	219,728	106,779	1,047	1,225	428,779	342,892	9,084	41,964	1,022
Arkansas	28,252	28,416	85,699	76,369	318	271	162,657	46,982	2,987	17,758	271
California		No re	turns.		Esti	mated at	165,000				
Connecticut	64,013	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,749	3,737	370,791		5,781	22,445	3,913
Delaware	15,290	15,439	35,771	35,518	8,989	8,968	89,246	2,289	1.209	6,063	513
Florida	9,022	9,107	25,674	21,493	420	505	48,092	39,309	933	4,304	121
Georgia	91,011	91,471	266,096	255,342	1,368	1,512	524,318	381.681	9,920	51,759	1,407
Illinois	146,544	149,153	445,644	400,460	2,756	2,610	851,470		11,619	76,208	3,099
Indiana	170,178	171,564	506,403	471,220	5,472	5,316	988,416		12,728	93,896	4,326
Iowa	32,962	33,517	100,885	90,994	168	167	192,214		2,044	14,805	482
Kentucky	130,769	132,920	392,840	368,848	4,771	4,965	771,424	210,981	15,206	74,777	3,471
Louisiana	49,101	54,112	141,059	114,357	7,598	9,939	272,953	239,021	11,948	13,422	1,021
Maine	95,797	103,787	296,688	285,404	705	620	583,188		7,545	46,760	3,682
Maryland	81,708	87,384	211,495	207,095	34,914	39,163	492,667	90,368	9,594	21,860	3,863
Massachusetts	152,835	192,679	484,284	501,420	4,314	4,481	994,499		19,414	34,235	9,637
Michigan	71,616	72,611	203,471	186,626	1.412	1,145	397,654		4.520	34,089	1,979
Mississippi	51,681	52,107	156,260	139,498	473	426	296,657	309,898	8,711	33,960	866
Missouri	96,849	100,890	312,936	279,091	1,338	1,206	594,621	87,422	12,211	54,458	3,030
New Hampshire	57,339	62,287	155,954	161,535	243	232	317,964		4,26[illegible]	29,229	3,301
New Jersey	81,064	89,080	233,746	232,494	11.542	11,551	489,333	222	4,33[illegible]	23,905	4.374
New York	473,936	566,869	1,545,052	1,504.405	22,978	24,959	3,097,394		44,33[illegible]	170,621	23.823
North Carolina	105,542	106,023	272,789	280,506	13,226	13,970	580,491	288,412	10,20[illegible]	56,916	2,523
Ohio	336,098	348,523	1,004,111	951,997	12,239	12,061	1,980,408		28,94[illegible]	143,887	10,550
Pennsylvania	386,216	408,497	1,142,863	1,115,600	25,057	28,266	2,311,786		28,318	127.577	22,036
Rhode Island	22,379	28,216	70,417	73,583	1,660	1,884	147,544		2,241	5,385	1,144
South Carolina	51,450	51,739	137,987	136,660	4,083	4,768	283,498	385,009	7,842	27,868	1,439
Tennessee	129,420	130,005	382,270	374,623	3,072	3,194	763,164	239,461	11,759	72,710	2,789
Texas	27,928	28,377	84,863	69,237	171	160	154.431	58,161	3,046	12.198	307
Vermont	56,548	59,655	159,678	153,732	367	343	314,120		3,130	29,809	1.837
Virginia	165,815	167,530	451,552	443,752	25,843	27,986	949,133	472,528	19,053	77,013	4.433
Wisconsin	56,316	57,608	164,221	140,344	365	261	305,191		2,884	20,177	1,273
Ter. Minnesota	1,002	1,016	3,695	2,343	21	18	6,077		30	157	5
Ter. N. Mexico	13,453	13,502	31,730	29,800	14	3	61,547		1,157	3,750	20
Ter. Oregon	2,374	2,374	8,142	4,915	119	87	13,293		47	1.164	51
Ter. Utah							11,380				
Dist. Columbia							47.999	3,688			
Totals	3,327,638	3,563,692	9,919,059	9,499,145	200,712	216,004	20059399	3.198,321	317,063	1,445,128	122,608

Total Population in 1790, 3,929,827—in 1800, 5,305,941—ratio of increase, 35.01 per ct. In 1810, 7,239,814—increase, 36.45 In 1820, 9,638,191—increase, 33.12. In 1830, 12,866,020—increase, 33 48. In 1840, 17,069,453—increase, 32.67. In 1850, 23,257,723—increase, 36.25. Actual increase of total population in sixty years, 19,327,896—increase in Whites, 16,458,274; Free Colored, 369,195; Slaves, 2,500,425.

* Producing $500 and upward per annum.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WEBSTER AND HULSEMANN CORRESPONDENCE.

DURING the Hungarian struggle for Independence in the memorable summer of 1849, the administration of the late General Taylor sent out Mr. A. Dudley Mann as American Agent to visit Hungary, and report upon the real state of things in that country, with a view to being among the first to acknowledge her existence as an Independent Nation in case her brave defenders should succeed in placing her in that position. These facts being made known in a special message from President Taylor to the Senate, the Austrian Government took umbrage at it, and the following correspondence ensued.

CHEVALIER J. G. HULSEMANN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION.
WASHINGTON, *September*, 30, 1850.

THE undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to make the following communications to the Secretary of State:—

As soon as the Imperial Government became aware of the fact that a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna, with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same, the undersigned was directed to address some confidential but pressing representations to the cabinet of Washington against that proceeding, which is so much at variance with those principles of international law, so scrupulously adhered to by Austria at all times and under all circumstances, toward the United States. In fact, how is it possible to reconcile such a mission with the principle of non-intervention, so formally announced by the United States as the basis of American policy, and which had just been sanctioned with so much solemnity by the President, in his inaugural address of March 5, 1849? Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which Austria had never ceased to manifest toward them, that the United States became so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian monarchy, and even sought to accelerate that event by the utterance of their wishes to that effect? Those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy. It is to be regretted that the American Government was not better informed as to the actual resources of Austria, and her historical perseverance in defending her just rights. A knowledge of those resources would have led to the conclusion that a contest of a few months' duration could neither have exhausted the energy of that Power nor turned aside its purpose to put down the insurrection. Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years; the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest have been appreciated by the whole world.

To the urgent representations of the undersigned, Mr. Clayton answered that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation; this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists. Unfortunately, the language in which Mr. Mann's instructions were drawn gives us a very correct idea of their scope. This language was offensive to the Imperial Cabinet, for it designates the Austrian Government as an *iron rule*, and represents the rebel chief, Kossuth, as an illustrious man; while improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia, the intimate and faithful ally of Austria. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, the Imperial Cabinet has deemed it proper to preserve a conciliatory deportment, making ample allowance for the ignorance of the cabinet of Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mendacious rumors which are propagated by the American press. This extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over without any written evidence being left, on our part, in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action, and the means it has adopted.

In view of all these circumstances, the undersigned has been instructed to declare that the Imperial Government totally disapproves, and will always continue to disapprove, of those proceedings, so offensive to the laws of propriety; and that it protests against all interference in the internal affairs of its government. Having thus fulfilled his duty, the undersigned considers it a fortunate circumstance that he has it in his power to assure the secretary of state that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States, relations which may have been momentarily weakened, but which could not again be seriously disturbed without placing the cardinal interests of the two countries in jeopardy.

The instructions for addressing this communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington at the time of General Taylor's death. In compliance with the requisitions of propriety, the undersigned deemed it his duty to defer the task until the new administration had been completely organized; a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with the other powers. Even if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to

acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to affect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres. All countries are obliged, at some period or other, to struggle against internal difficulties; all forms of government are exposed to such disagreeable episodes; the United States have had some experience in this very recently. Civil war is a possible occurrence everywhere, and the encouragement which is given to the spirit of insurrection and of disorder most frequently falls back upon those who seek to aid it in its developments, in spite of justice and wise policy.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the secretary of state the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HÜLSEMANN.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *December* 21, 1850.

THE undersigned, secretary of state of the United States, had the honor to receive some time ago, the note of Mr. Hülsemann, Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of the 30th September. Causes, not arising from any want of personal regard for Mr. Hülsemann, or of proper respect for his government, have delayed an answer until the present moment. Having submitted Mr. Hülsemann's letter to the President, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply.

The objects of Mr. Hülsemann's note are, first, to protest, by order of his government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary; and, secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late secretary of state to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March last.

The principal ground of protest is founded on the idea, or in the allegation, that the Government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions, has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria in a manner unjust or disrespectful toward that Power. The President's message was a communication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Executive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and the Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of the government. It was not addressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor was it any public manifesto, to which any foreign State was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body; made public, indeed, but made public only because such is the common and usual course of proceeding; and it may be regarded as somewhat strange, therefore, that the Austrian cabinet did not perceive that, by the instructions given to Mr. Hülsemann, it was itself interfering with the domestic concerns of a foreign State, the very thing which is the ground of its complaint against the United States.

This Department has, on former occasions, informed the Ministers of foreign Powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which, ordinarily, no foreign State has cognizance; and, in more recent instances, the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles in Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America in making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects, would not have originated here a diplomatic correspondence. The President might, perhaps, on this ground, have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Hülsemann's note; but, out of proper respect for the Austrian government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more especially, as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that note discusses.

A leading subject in Mr. Hülsemann's note, is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hülsemann and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hülsemann "that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation." Mr. Hülsemann remarks, that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists." As this, however, is the only purpose which can, with any appearance of truth, be attributed to the agency; as nothing whatever is alleged by Mr. Hülsemann to have been either done or said by the agent inconsistent with such an object, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed not only admissible, but quite satisfactory. Mr. Hülsemann states, in the course of his note, that his instructions to address his present communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington about the time of the lamented death of the late President, and that he delayed from a sense of propriety the execution of his task until the new administration should be fully organized: "a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with other Powers." Mr. Hülsemann also observes that it is in his power to assure the undersigned "that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States." The President receives this assurance of the disposition of the Imperial Government with great satisfaction, and, in consideration of the friendly relations of the two Governments thus mutually recognised, and of the peculiar nature of the incidents by which their good understanding is supposed by Mr. Hülsemann to have been, for a moment, disturbed or endangered, the President regrets that Mr. Hülsemann did not feel himself at liberty wholly to forbear from the execution of instructions, which were of course transmitted from Vienna without any foresight of the state of things under which they would reach Washington. If Mr. Hülsemann saw in the address of the President to the diplomatic corps, satisfactory pledges of the sentiments and the policy of this Government, in regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it might, perhaps, have been better not to bring on a discussion of past transactions. But the undersigned readily admits that this was a question fit only for the consideration and decision of Mr. Hülsemann himself; and although the Pres-

ident does not see that any good purpose can be answered by reopening the inquiry into the propriety of the steps taken by President Taylor, to ascertain the probable issue of the late civil war in Hungary, justice to his memory requires the undersigned briefly to restate the history of those steps, and to show their consistency with the neutral policy which has invariably guided the Government of the United States in its foreign relations, as well as with the established and well-settled principles of national intercourse, and the doctrines of public law.

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded, his majesty the Emperor of Austria, does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in his dominions, but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events, has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign Powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the cotemporary world; as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well-known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the reaction of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this reaction has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance, is from the history and constitutional organization of the Government of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt it their right to interfere with the political movements of foreign States; and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas or the age in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied sovereigns, after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are holden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration," says the Laybach Circular of May, 1821, "ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." And his late Austrian majesty, Francis I, is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1820, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that that Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian empire within the period during which it may be hoped that Mr. Hülsemann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights, are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly, the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute governments, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, which enabled them, in so short a period, to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They can not, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the American Revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language, and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not possess; and if the United States wish success to

countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defense of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely can not be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hülsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependent upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been anywhere propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Vienna. In the autumn of 1848, an application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly minister of finance for the kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but at the time the application was made, chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenberg, the Imperial minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the consideratenesss and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from disapproving his interference, advised him, in case he received a further communication from the Revolutionary Government in Hungary, to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz, who was charged by the Emperor with the proceedings determined on in relation to that kingdom. A week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles received through a secret channel, a communication signed by L. Kossuth, president of the committee of defense, and countersigned by Francis Pulsky, secretary of state. On the receipt of this communication, Mr. Stiles had an interview with Prince Windischgratz, "who received him with the utmost kindness, and thanked him for his efforts toward reconciling the existing difficulties." Such were the incidents which first drew the attention of the Government of the United States particularly to the affairs of Hungary, and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting without instructions in a matter of much delicacy, having been viewed with satisfaction by the Imperial Government, was approved by that of the United States.

In the course of the year 1848, and in the early part of 1849, a considerable number of Hungarians came to the United States. Among them were individuals representing themselves to be in the confidence of the Revolutionary Government, and by these persons the President was strongly urged to recognise the existence of that Government. In these applications, and in the manner in which they were viewed by the President, there was nothing unusual; still less was there anything unauthorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course, questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon, within the last thirty years, by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new States have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognised by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or succor, not only did they not show their ships-of-war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in times past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hülsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent, when he says that "a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely one of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. "The principal object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that Power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said: "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary, and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear, in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hülsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but one result, and that favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not change the case. But the American government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened, in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent, as was

stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hülsemann will observe from this statement that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave, diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hülsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hülsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th [28th] of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned reasserts to Mr. Hülsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to the usages of civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hülsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States can not admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, M. Hülsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hülsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States can not justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the embassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterward mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officiously acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German Powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hülsemann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the Revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781, the courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Hülsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions, improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is, that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the

Hungarians to the rule of Austria, from which they desire to be released, gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned can not but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign polity, or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria, in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, can not alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States, or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive, that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a Power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Toward the conclusion of his note Mr. Hülsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hülsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise; and Mr. Hülsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that, in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived, with great satisfaction, that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hülsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE COST OF KINGS.

COUNTRIES.	Yearly expenditure per head.	COURT.		ARMY AND NAVY.		DEBT.
		Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head
Great Britain and Ireland	$8 27	17⅓ cents	$2\frac{1}{10}$ per ct.	$2 56	31 per cent.	$126 00
France	7 20	1½ ..	$\frac{1}{5}$* ..	2 10	29 ..	32 80
Germany	5 53	23⅓ ..	4¼ ..	2 28	41½ ..	26 11
Belgium	4 67	13⅓ ..	$2\frac{6}{7}$ ..	1 10	$23\frac{3}{7}$ ..	22 40
United States (Federal and States together)	3 60	$\frac{1}{9}$ ..	$\frac{1}{32}$† ..	67	18½ ..	2 60‡
Switzerland (Federal and Cantons together)	2 66⅔	$\frac{1}{15}$ ..	$\frac{1}{40}$† ..	34	12¾ ..	67‡
Norway	2 06⅔	7⅓ ..	$3\frac{3}{5}$ ..	80	38⅔ ..	Nothing.

The aggregate of the average yearly expenditures of the German Governments, before the revolution of March, 1848, was $174,097,908; since that revolution it has been $246,862,849. These expenditures were rising before the revolution; and, taking the last three to five years, the increase amounts to 41 per cent.

The annual cost of the Court establishments alone before the revolution was $10,919,974; since then this item has averaged $10,520,165, showing a decrease of 3⅔ per cent. But still even the reduced sum the people have been obliged to furnish since the revolution, is equivalent to the interest on a capital of $263,004,140 invested in agriculture.

The armies of Germany cost yearly before March, 1848, $42,379,374; since then this item has been $102,572,973. The increase of expense in this single department for the past three to five years has been 142 per cent. The total amount of the national debts was, before the revolution, $345,147,752; it now is $1,174,938,984, and is increasing as fast as it can be filled up. The increase in the last three to five years has been 39 per cent. The debt of Prussia is now (1851) $136,544,346; that of German Austria (1850) $764,000,000.

It will be seen by the above table that England, France, and Germany, are much the deepest in debt and heaviest taxed of all countries.

* President's salary as now paid; the Constitutional rate would be one-third of a cent per head and 1-23 per cent of the entire expenditure.

† President's salary. ‡ Federal only.

EUROPE IN 1851.

THE chronicle of Europe in 1851 must be very brief or very tedious; brief as it records only the general tendencies and few salient points of the year's history, or tedious as it expands in a wilderness of details. We prefer the former.

In GREAT BRITAIN, though some reduction has been made in the burdens of taxation, the revenue has not fallen off. The decennial census has revealed facts of an alarming nature. The population of Ireland alone has fallen back to where it was twenty years ago, the decrease by famine and emigration being counted in millions. People still continue to emigrate in vast numbers, a conclusive commentary upon the system by which the kingdom is governed. During the year the ministry have once resigned, on occasion of a parliamentary defeat; but as no men could be found to take their places, they resumed office again. The World's Fair has been the great event of the year. This unexampled exhibition lasted six months, and was every way successful. The United States carried off a full share of the honors of this great industrial tournament, it being admitted that the most useful inventions with which the Fair made England acquainted came from America. At the same time the schooner America, a yacht built in New York, beat out of sight all the yachts of the Royal Club, and established the superiority of American ship-building. Shortly after the closing of the exhibition, in October, Kossuth arrived in England. He was received triumphantly by the working classes, and the more liberal part of the middle class. His speeches, made at public banquets and receptions, were admirable, and produced a profound sensation everywhere.

In FRANCE, the year has been mainly occupied with the intrigues of President Bonaparte to procure the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which forbids his election, and in the suppression of those liberties yet remaining to the people. The effort to obtain the revision of the Constitution having failed in the Assembly, the President, in his annual Message on Nov. 4, as a last resort, proposed the restoration of universal suffrage, in order thereby to bring the republican members to the support of his scheme for his own re-election. This proposition was voted down in the Assembly, and then seeing that his ambition could not be gratified with any semblance of legality, Louis Napoleon deliberately executed one of the most atrocious schemes of usurpation ever recorded in history. On the morning of December 2, he violently dissolved the Assembly, arrested and imprisoned all the members who would not acquiesce in his crime, and, with a mockery of universal suffrage, called the whole people to vote Yes or No on the question whether he should be President for ten years with dictatorial powers. At the same time he suppressed all the newspapers except his own organs, and declared not only Paris, but a great number of departments, in a state of siege. There were attempts at opposition in the capital and the provinces, but a vast military force put them down with bloodshed. The end is not yet.

In GERMANY, the main fact is the complete restoration of the old Diet at Frankfort. This body is to be strengthened by the addition of a federal police to its other machinery and means of suppressing "anarchy and demagoguism." The course of tyranny has been continued in this country, while the people have generally fallen into a state of phlegmatic indifference. Hanover and other States, which have before practised free trade, have come into the Zollverein, and become protectionist. The question of the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, on which the late war mainly turned, still remains unsettled.

In AUSTRIA, the Constitution of March 4, 1849, has been abrogated by a decree of the Emperor, who rules henceforth by his own absolute pleasure, as he did before the revolution This empire has had to make a new loan, on very bad terms, and it seems impossible that it should escape from open bankruptcy. It is already bankrupt in fact. Prince Metternich has returned to Vienna. Kossuth and his companions were hung in effigy by the government at Pesth at the time that they were set free by the Turkish authorities, and allowed to go to England and America.

In ITALY, the year has been marked by the dreariest tyranny. In Lombardy this has been exercised by Marshal Radetzky; at Rome by the Pontifical government; in Naples by the Bourbon who reigns there. The prisons have been crowded with victims, who have suffered abuses almost incredible; and thousands, especially in Lombardy, have been put to death on offenses that, under a tolerable state of things, would not

be deemed worthy of notice. Never was all justice worse outraged than in the proceedings at Rome and Naples. As respects the latter, indignation has been excited throughout the civilized world by the exposure of the cruelties practised on men of venerable age and high character, whose sole offense was belief in constitutional freedom and attachment to the constitution which the monarch himself had granted, and sworn to observe. This exposure was made by Mr. Gladstone, an eminent member of the British parliament; the Neapolitan government attempted to confute it, but failed. The government of Sardinia has alone remained faithful to constitutional principles, and Sardinia has enjoyed through the year a degree of internal peace and prosperity unknown to the rest of Italy. The arrangements for the complete annexation of Tuscany to the Austrian dominions are said to have been completed.

In SPAIN, a concordat or treaty has been concluded with the See of Rome, by which all other religions than the Roman Catholic are interdicted in the kingdom. The affair of Cuba has produced a general fermentation. It is said, on good authority, that Bravo Murillo, the prime minister, is in favor of selling Cuba to England, or even to the United States. The queen is about to give an heir to the throne, whereat great expectations are excited.

In PORTUGAL, a revolution has occurred, whose only effect has been to send off Count Thomar, the head of the ministry, and to put the Duke of Saldanha in his place.

In SWEDEN, an attempt has been made to reform the national legislature, which now consists of four houses, the representatives of the knights, of the clergy, of the citizens, and of the peasants. The reform was defeated.

In RUSSIA, one or two conspiracies have been detected. The railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow has been opened, and another to Warsaw begun. The former occupied eight years in building, and the latter will require ten.

The revolutionary elements of Europe have been active, under the guidance chiefly of Mazzini and his associates at London. The influence of these exiled leaders of the people has been devoted to restraining all merely local demonstrations, till the time when the great upheaval of France, Italy, Hungary, and Germany, shall take place. It is impossible to say when this will be, as we can not calculate the period of Louis Napoleon's downfall. That event can not, however, long be delayed, and it will be the signal for the whole continent to begin.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Road.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*	*Miles.*
New York & Erie,	New York,	Dunkirk,	469
Cayuga & Susquehe'a,	Owego,	Itbaca,	33
Lackawanna & West'n	Great Bend,	Scranton, Pa.,	52
Corning & Blossburg,	Corning,	Blossburg,	40
Buffalo & New York C.	Hornellsville,	Buffalo, unfinished.	
Hudson River,	New York,	East Albany,	144
Albany & Schenectady,	Albany,	Schenectady,	17
Utica & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Utica,	78
Utica & Syracuse,	Utica,	Syracuse,	53
Rochester & Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Rochester,	104
Buffalo & Rochester,	Rochester,	Buffalo,	76
Schenectady & Troy,	Troy,	Schenectady,	20
Troy & Greenbush,	East Albany,	Troy,	6
Hudson & Berkshire,	Hudson,	W. Stockbr'ge,	34
Rensselaer & Saratoga,	Troy,	Saratoga,	32
Sara'a & Washington,	Saratoga,	Castleton,	52
Sara'a & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Saratoga,	22
Northern,	Rouse's Point,	Ogdensburgh,	118
Long Island,	Brooklyn,	Greenport,	95
New York & Harlem,	New York,	Spencer's C'n'r	98
Buffalo & Niag'a Falls,	Buffalo,	Niagara Falls,	22
Lewiston,	Niagara Falls,	Lewiston,	10
Oswego & Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Oswego,	35
Canandaigua & Elmira	Elmira,	Jefferson,	21
Newburgh Branch,	Chester,	Newburgh,	19
Rome and Watertown,	Rome,	Watertown,	72
Cleve. Col. & Cincin'ti,	Cleveland,	Columbus,	135
Columbns & Xenia,	Columbus,	Xenia,	55
Little Miami,	Xenia,	Cincinnati,	65
Mad River & L. Erie,	Sandusky,	Dayton,	158
Findlay Branch,	Carey,	Findlay,	16
Cincin. Ham. & Dayt'n,	Dayton,	Cincinnati,	60
Mansfield & Sandusky,	Sandusky,	Mansfield,	56
Columbus & L. Erie,	Mansfield,	Newark,	61
Michigan Central,	Detroit,	Michigan City,	228
Detroit & Pontiac,	Detroit,	Pontiac,	25
Michigan Southern,	Monroe,	Laporte,	188
Tecumseh Branch,	Junction,	Tecumseh,	8
Erie & Kalamazoo,	Toledo,	Adrian,	33
Galena & Chicago,	Chicago,	Elgin,	43
Aurora Branch,	Junction,	Aurora,	13
St. Charles Branch,	Junction,	St. Charles,	7
Illinois Coal Company,	Caseyville,	Brooklyn,	
Sangamon & Morgan,	Springfield,	Naples,	54
Milwaukie & Miss.,	Milwaukie,	Waukesha,	20
Louisville & Frankfort,	Louisville,	Frankfort,	65
Lexington & Frankfo't,	Lexington,	Frankfort,	28
Shelbyvi'e & Rushvi'e,	Shelbyville,	Rushville,	20
Madison & Indianap's,	Madison,	Indianapolis,	86
Shelbyville Branch,	Edinburg,	Shelbyville,	16
Indianap's & Belfon'e,	Indianapolis,	Andersontown,	26
Shelbyv'e & Knightst'n	Shelbyville,	Knightstown,	27
Peru & Indianapolis,	Indianapolis,	Noblesville,	30
New Albany & Salem,	New Albany,	Salem,	35
Jeffersonville,	Jeffersonville,	Vienna,	27
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh,	Cleveland,	Pittsburgh,	
New Jersey,	New York,	N. Brunswick,	31
Camden & Amboy Br.,	N. Brunswick,	Trenton,	26
Philadelp'a & Trenton,	Trenton,	Philadelphia,	30
Camden & Amboy,	New York,	Philadelphia,	90
Morris & Essex,	Newark,	Dover,	35
Trenton Branch,	Trenton,	Bordentown,	6
New Jersey Central,	New York,	White House,	50
Belvidere & Delaware,	Trenton,	Lambertville,	15
S. Hill & M'ch Chunk,	Summit Hill,	Mauch Chunk,	9
Williamsp't & Elmira,	Rolston,	Williamsport,	25
Phil. Germant'n & Nor.	Philadelphia,	Norristown,	17
Germantown Branch,	Philadelphia,	Germantown,	6
Little Schuylkill,	Port Clinton,	Tamaqua,	20
Philadelphia & Read'g,	Philadelphia,	Pottsville,	92
Mine Hill,	Schuyl'l Hav'n,	Tremont,	12
Philadel. & Columbia,	Philadelphia,	Lancaster,	70
Pennsylvania,	Lancaster,	Hollidaysburg,	175
Columbia Branch,	Lancaster,	Harrisburg,	40
Alleghany & Portage,	Hollidaysburg,	Johnstown,	36
Cumberland Valley,	Chambersburg,	York	77
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	Hagerstown,	22
Philad. & W. Chester,	Philadelphia,	Westchester,	30
Ohio & Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	New Brighton,	28
N. Castle & Frencht'n,	Philadelphia,	Baltimore,	116
Phil. Wilmin'n & Balt.,	Philadelphia,	Baltimore,	98
Winchester & Potom'c	Harper's Ferry	Winchester,	32
Virginia Central,	Richmond,	Charlottesville,	98
Balt. & Susquehannah,	Baltimore,	Columbia,	75
Westminster Branch,	Relay House,	Owing's Mills,	17
Baltimore & Ohio,	Baltimore,	Cumberland,	197
Frederick Branch,	Monocacy,	Frederick,..	3

Name of Road.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*	*Miles.*
Washington Branch,	Baltimore,	Washington,	40
Annapolis & Elkridge,	Annapolis J'n,	Annapolis,	21
Rich. Fred'k & Pot'm'c	Washington,	Richmond,	130
Richmond & Petersb'g,	Richmond,	Petersburg,	22
Petersburg,	Petersburg,	Weldon,	64
Wilming'n & Weldon,	Weldon,	Wilmington,	162
Richmond & Danville,	Richmond,	Appomat'xR'r,	26
Greenville & Roanoke,	Hicksford,	Gaston,	21
Gaston & Raleigh,	Gaston,	Raleigh,	87
Appomattox,	Petersburg,	City Point,	10
Seaboard & Roanoke,	Portsmouth,	Garysburg,	76
South Western,	Macon,	Oglethorpe,	50
South Carolina,	Charleston	Augusta,	137
Columbia Branch,	Branchville,	Columbia,	67
Camden Branch,	Junction,	Camden,	37
Greenville & Columbia	Columbia,	Newbury,	54
Charlotte & S.Carolina,	Columbia,	Black Stock,	45
Orange & Alexandria,	Alexandria,	Union Mill,	
Georgia,	Augusta,	Chattanooga,	171
Athens Branch,	Union Point,	Athens,	40
Warrenton Branch,	Camak,	Warrenton	4
Western & Atlantic,	Atalanta,	Chattanooga,	140
Rome,	Kingston,	Rome,	18
E. Tenn. & Georgia,	Dalton,	Charleston,	42
Central Georgia,	Savannah,	Macon,	191
Macon & Western,	Macon,	Atalanta,	101
Lagrange.	Atalanta,	West Point,	87
Montg'y & W'st Point.	West Point,	Montgomery,	88
Tuscumbia & Decatur,	Tuscumbia,	Decatur,	46
Ramapo & Paterson,	New York,	Sufferns,	33
V'g, Jack'n & Brand'n,	Vicksburg,	Brandon,	60
Clinton & Port Hud'n,	Clinton,	Port Hudson,	24
West Feliciana,	Woodville,	Bayou Sara,	26
Mexican Gulf,	New Orleans,	Proctorville,	27
N. O. & Carrollton,	New Orleans,	Carrollton,	6
Milb'g & L. Poncht'n,	New Orleans,	Lake Poncht'n,	6
New York & N. Haven,	New York,	New Haven,	76
Housatonic,	Bridgeport,	Pittsfield,	110
Naugatuck,	Bridgeport,	Winsted,	62
N. H. & Northampton,	New Haven,	Tariffville,	45
Collinsville Branch,	Plainville,	Collinsville,	11
N.H Hart. & Spring'd,	New Haven	Springfield,	62
Middletown Branch,	Middletown,	Berlin,	10
Pittsfield & N. Adams,	Pittsfield,	North Adams,	20
Hart. Prov. & Fishkill,	Bristol,	Willimantic,	51
Connecticut River,	Springfield,	Keene,	73
Verm't & Massachus's,	Fitchburg,	Greenfield,	56
Brattleboro' Branch,	Grout's Corn's,	Brattleboro',	21
Vermont Valley,	Bellows Falls.	Bratteboro',	24
Cheshire,	S.Ashburnham,	Bellows Falls,	54
Sullivan,	Bellows Falls,	Windsor,	25
Rutland & Burlington,	Bellows Falls,	Burlington,	120
Rutland & Washingt'n,	Castleton,	Rutland,	
Vermont Central,	Windsor,	Rouse's Point,	57
Burlington Branch,	Essex Junction	Burlington,	7
Conn. & Passumpsic,	Wht. Riv. Jun.	St. Johnsbury,	61
N. London &Willi'ntic,	New London,	Palmer,	66
Norwich & Worcester,	Allyn's Point,	Worcester,	66
Boston & Worcester,	Worcester,	Boston,	45
Western,	Boston,	Albany,	200
Worcester & Nashua,	Worcester,	Nashua,	45
Brookline Branch,	Boston,	Brookline,	1½
Newton Branch,	Boston,	Newton,	12
Saxonville Branch,	Boston,	Saxonville,	5
Fitchburg & Worc'ter,	Worcester,	Fitchburg,	26
Lowell & Lawrence,	Lowell,	Lawrence,	13
Nashua & Lowell,	Lowell,	Nashville,	15
Wilton,	Nashville,	Milford,	12
Stony Brook,	Groton,	Lowell,	17
Concord,	Nashua,	Concord,	35
Manch. & Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Manchester,	26
Northern,	Concord,	Lebanon,	69
Bristol Branch,	Franklin,	Bristol,	13
Bost. Conc. & Mont'al,	Concord,	Warren,	71
Contoocook Valley,	Contoocookv'e	Hillsboro',	14
Concord & Claremont,	Concord,	Bradford,	25
New Hamp. Central,	Manchester	Henniker,	26
Fitchburg,	Boston,	Fitchburg,	50
Harvard Branch,	Boston,	Cambridge,	3
Watertown Branch,	Boston,	Watertown,	8
Lex. & W Camb'ge Br.	Boston,	Lexington,	11
Lanc'r & Sterling Br.,	Boston,	Feltonville,	34
Peterboro' & Shirley,	Groton,	Mason Village,	23
Boston & Lowell,	Boston,	Lowell,	26
Provid'e & Worcester,	Providence,	Worcester,	43
Stonington,	Stonington,	Providence,	50
Boston & Providence,	Providence,	Boston,	43
Dedham Branch,	Boston,	Dedham,	9½
Stoughton Branch,	Boston,	Stoughton,	18
Fall River,	Fall River,	Boston,	54
New Bedford & Taun.,	Mansfield,	New Bedford,	31
Old Colony,	Boston,	Plymouth,	37
South Shore,	Braintree,	Cohasset,	12
Bridgewater Branch,	S. Abington,	Bridgewater,	7
Dorche'r & Milton Br.,	Boston,	Milt'n L. Falls,	8
Norfolk County,	Blackstone,	Boston,	35
Cape Cod Branch,	Middleboro',	Sandwich,	28
Portsm'h & Concord,	Portsmouth,	Raymond,	23
Cocheco,	Dover,	Alton Bay,	28
Boston & Maine,	Boston,	Portland,	111
Great Falls Branch,	Rollingsford,	Great Falls,	3
Medford Branch,	Boston,	Medford,	5½
Eastern,	Boston.	Portsmouth,	54
Gloucester Branch,	Beverly,	Gloucester,	14
Marblehead Branch,	Salem,	Marblehead,	4
Salisbury Branch,	Salisbury Mills,	E. Salisbury,	3
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Georgetown,	10
Salem & Lowell,	Salem,	Lowell,	24
Essex,	Salem,	Lawrence,	21
South Reading,	Boston,	Salem,	19
Port. Saco & Portsm'h,	Portland,	Portsmouth,	51
York & Cumberland,	Portland,	Gorham, Me.,	10
Atlantic & St. Lawr'ce.	Portland,	Gorham, N. H.,	91
Androscog. & Kenn'ec,	Portland,	Waterville,	82
Buckfield Branch,	Mechanic Falls,	Buckfield,	13
Portland & Kennebec,	Portland,	Richmond,	43
Bath Branch,	Brunswick,	Bath.	9
Bangor & Piscataquis,	Bangor,	Old Town,	12
Great Falls & Conway,	Great Falls,	Milton	13
Franklin,	Machiasport,	Whitneyville,	9
Calais & Baring,	Calais,		6
Montreal & Lachine,	Montreal,	Lachine,	8
Champ'n & St Law're,	Rouse's Point,	Montreal,	46
St. La'rence & Atlantic,	Montreal,	Hyacinthe,	33
St. Andrew's & Quebec	St. Andrew's,		10

By the addition of the above figures it will be seen that there are now completed, and in operation, in the United States, ten thousand and eighty-seven miles of railroad. There are also several thousands of miles in process of construction. Of the roads completed, two thousand and seventy-four miles are located in New England, eighteen hundred and ninety-three in New York, and the remainder in the various other States. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of building and equipping these roads, but the outlay involved is not far from $370,000,000, or about $36,700 per mile.

☞ 'HINTS TOWARD REFORMS,' a collection of Lectures, Addresses, and brief Essays, by HORACE GREELEY, is published in a 12mo. of 400 pages, by Harper & Brothers: Price $1. It gives a summary of his reasons for advocating the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the Protection of Home Industry, the Organization of Labor so that the Workers shall become their own Employers, &c., &c. Those who care to know what are his opinions on the most important practical questions will find them set forth in this volume.

☞ 'GLANCES AT EUROPE, in a Series of Letters from Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., during the summer of 1851; including notices of the Great Exhibition, or World's Fair,' is published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York, in a neat 12mo. of 350 pages, Price $1.

*Either of these books may be obtained by enclosing the price to the publishers of The Tribune, (either separately or in connection with orders for Tribunes or Whig Almanacs,) and directing how the work required may be sent.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Saw'r.	Din'r.	At'd.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk
Belknap	1021	1887	622	610	1769	334	864	1701
Carroll	800	2046	702	539	1835	625	732	1816
Cheshire	2424	2115	773	1881	2076	945	2358	2070
Coos	222	911	517	230	1282	219	348	1364
Grafton	2337	4162	1261	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046
Hillsboro'	3335	3709	2043	2799	4771	1257	3124	4583
Merrimac	1551	4029	2271	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821
Rocking'm	3189	4169	1661	2710	3972	982	2830	4007
Strafford	2340	2251	645	1664	1912	495	1702	1808
Sullivan	1215	1844	691	1176	1866	573	1553	1944

TOTALS. *Whig.* *Opp.* *F. S.*

1851—Sawyer....18,434; Dinsmoor 27,123; Atwood..12,086
1850—Chamber'n 18,552; " 30,751; Berry 6,526
1849— " 18,764; " 30,107; " 7,162
1848—Taylor.....14,781; Cass.....27,763; Van Buren7,560
1844—Clay .....17,866; Polk .....27,180; Birney, *Ab.*4,161

Dist. CONGRESS, 1851.

I. Tuck, *W. & F. S.*...7,791. III. Perkins, *W. & F.S.*..8,715
Kittredge, *Opp.*...7,416. Morrison, *Opp.*.....7,777
II. Peaslee, " ....7,170. IV. Hibbard, " 5,125
Colby, *Whig*.....3,803. Kittredge, *Whig*....2,248
Fowler, *F. S*.....2,060. White, *F. S*.....1,018

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

*Dis. Co's.	Wil-liams.	Red-field.	Robin-son.	Tay-lor.	V.B.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk
1 Addison	2099	898	112	2558	1035	319	2527	772
Bennington	†1471	207	†185	1559	616	1150	1656	1450
Rutland	†2851	†237	†458	2911	1377	744	3584	1578
Washingt'n	1469	2409	276	1398	1106	1693	1650	2085
Total	7890	4751	2031	8426	4134	3906	9417	5885
2 Caledonia	1571	1622	269	1367	888	1158	1762	1730
Orange	2080	2488	236	1780	1308	1414	2076	1910
Windham	2187	978	714	2648	1443	608	2642	1703
Windsor	3452	1067	1075	3656	1908	1103	4669	1843
Total	9290	6155	2294	9451	5547	4283	11149	7186
3 Chittenden	1657	1145	545	1763	1516	571	1924	1444
Essex	454	291	123	370	42	331	392	331
Franklin	1683	732	976	1456	1204	691	1872	1438
Grand Isle	272	25	205	311	104	130	339	165
Lamoille	443	867	455	289	754	474	485	759
Orleans	1284	1151	119	1056	536	562	1192	833
Total	5793	4211	2423	5245	4156	2759	6204	4970

GRAND TOTALS.

'51. Williams, *W.*,22,676 '48. Taylor, 23,122 '44. Clay 26,770
Red'd, *Reg Op.*,14,950 Van B..13,837 Polk,18,041
Rob'n, *Hunker*, 6,686 Cass...10,948 Bir'y 3,954

* Congressional districts according to new apportionment.
† Including rejected towns.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Chapin.	Allen.	Harris	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk
Bristol	394	220	2	590	131	18	589	109
Kent	683	563	15	690	318	52	786	381
Newport	1127	683	16	1207	205	109	1229	473
Providence	2970	4414	97	3542	2515	398	3751	3192
Washington	932	1055	54	750	450	149	967	712
Total	6106	6935	186	6779	3646	730	7322	4867

TOTALS FOR GOVERNOR.

'51. Chapin, *Whig*, 6106; Allen, *Opp*..6935; Harris, *F.S.* 186
'50. Anthony .....3668; Scattering .. 135; " 773
'49 " .....5081; Sackett.....2964; " 561

LEGISLATURE: SENATE: Whigs, 14; *Opp.*, including Lt. Gov., 18. HOUSE: *Whigs*, 37; *Opp. & F. S.*, 35.

CONGRESS, 1851.

1st Dis.-King, *Whig*, 3492; Sayles, *Opp.* 3276; Scattering,62
2d " -Jackson.....2191; Thurston ...3226; " ..109

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1848—PRES.

Co's.	W'p.	B'll.	P'y.	B'gs.	B'll.	P'ps.	Tay'l'r	Cass.	V.B
Barnsta'e	1569	781	303	1300	642	375	2015	802	516
Berkshire	3705	3177	763	3510	3161	522	3549	2387	1549
Bristol	4050	2850	1896	3893	2262	1675	4840	2170	2832
Dukes	217	125	38	187	152	32	290	133	81
Essex	9265	6096	3662	8158	5206	3737	8555	4678	5020
Franklin	2749	1940	1242	2584	1855	1106	2133	1542	1645
Hamp'd'n	3756	3414	616	3511	3400	664	3305	3061	1284
Hampsh'e	3603	1514	1354	3403	1271	1266	3055	1070	1806
Middles'x	10624	8583	4279	9444	7054	4397	9854	6820	5964
Nantucket	316	102	138	306	68	127	444	89	159
Norfolk	4920	3146	2561	4581	2233	2737	4739	2454	3538
Plymouth	3995	2053	2970	3349	1669	2578	3568	1847	3189
Suffolk	7897	3975	1442	6447	2138	1251	8895	3173	2132
Worces'r	7910	6071	7236	6579	5105	7295	5827	5058	3343

TOTALS. *Whig.* *Opp.* *F. S.*

1851—Winthrop.64,611; Boutwell.43,922; Palfrey, .28 599
1850—Briggs ... 57,252; " 36,216; Phillips ..27,762
1849— " ....54,009; " 30,130; " ..25,247
1848—Taylor ....61,070; Cass.....35,281; V.Buren..38,058
1844—Clay.....67,712; Polk.....53,470; Birney, *Ab.*10,959
1851—Call of Constitut'l Convention: Yes,60,984; No,66,016.

LEGISLATURE for 1852.

SENATE: *Whigs*, 12; *Coalition* (*Opp. & F.S.*) 28.
HOUSE: " 196; " 202; Vacancies, 41.

MAINE.

There was no State Election in the year 1851. They are to be biennial hereafter.

CONNECTICUT.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1844—PRES.

Co's.	Fos-ter.	*Sey-mour.	Boyd.	Fos-ter.	*Sey-mour.	Boyd.	Bir-ter.	Clay.	Polk.
	Whig.	*Opp.*	*F.S.*	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*F.S.*			
Fairfield	4407	4677	148	4326	4248	175	5368	4599	142
Hart'ford	5782	6271	415	5561	6183	361	6259	5624	287
Litchfield	3994	3938	398	3940	3999	521	4668	4335	368
Middlesex	1921	2330	182	1969	2420	199	2324	2354	130
N Haven	5016	5096	371	4909	4728	445	5546	4726	229
N. London	3733	3659	386	3530	3516	427	4081	3709	304
Tolland	1892	1827	145	1807	1809	179	1964	1950	120
Windham	2101	2279	485	2167	2119	570	2620	2544	363
*T.H.Seymour.]									

1851—CONGRESS—1849. PRES—1848.

Dis. & Co's.	Chap-man.	Wal-do.	Cowles.	Chap-man.	Wal-do.	Tay-lor.	Cass.	V.B.
	Whig.	*Opp.*	*F.S.*	*Whig.*	*Opp.*			
I.								
Hartford	6019	5924	289				6000	5345	810
Tolland	1786	1835	134				1665	1612	191
Total	7805	7759	423	7327	7444	7665	6957	1001	
II.	Babcock.	†'ll.	Booth.	Ba'k.	Booth.				
Middlesex	1993	2338	198				2136	2152	361
New Haven	4793	4993	332				5273	4516	806
†Ingersoll.]	6786	7331	530	6532	6672	7409	6668	1167	
III.	Ames.	Cleve-land.	Scat-ter'ng.	Rock-well.	Cleve-land.				
N. London	3713	3668					4020	3421	776
Windham	2097	2593					2266	2262	799
Total	5810	6261	216	5992	6140	6236	5683	1575	
IV.	Butler.	‡S'r.	Beers.	But'r.	Wildman.				
Fairfield	4404	4709	120				6036	4064	462
Litchfield	4081	3924	282				3918	3674	800

‡O.S.Seymour.] 8485 8633 402 8172 2078 8954 7738 1262

CONGRESS, 1849. Scattering: I, 28; II, 139; III, 27; IV, 676

GRAND TOTALS

1851, Foster....28,756; Seymour..30,077; Boyd...2,530
1850, " ....28,209; " ..29,022; " ...2,877
1849, Trumbull..27,800; " ..25,106; Niles...3,520
1848, Taylor....30,314; Cass.....27,046; V.Buren5,005
1844, Clay.....32,830; Polk.....29,841; Birney...1,943

NEW YORK.

Cong. *Dist. Co's.*	1851. TREASURER. Cook.	Welch.	Tay.	V. B.	1848—PRESIDENT.—1844. Cass	Clay	Polk	Bir'y
1. †Kings	440	617	580	50	542	(w'h Brook'n.)		
Queens	1479	1971	2444	800	1310	2547	2751	
Richmond	958	788	1099	121	860	1049	1063	1
Suffolk	*a*1445	1838	2180	1399	1051	2487	3375	14
Total	4322	5214	6303	2370	3763	6083	7189	15
2. ‡Brooklyn	5230	4464	5663	462	3624	5107	4648	77
3. N.Y. Ward 1.	631	682	1077	117	742	1247	1037	3
" II.	312	322	626	85	384	944	610	4
" III.	1050	437	1713	184	587	1682	980	14
" V.	1196	749	1595	280	848	1653	1402	10
" VIII.	1642	1509	2387	489	1386	2444	2414	5
Total	4831	3699	7398	1155	3947	7970	6443	36
4. N.Y. W'd IV.	335	1184	775	204	1159	1096	1566	4
" VI.	342	1018	727	139	1216	891	1685	2
" X.	1141	1220	1605	350	1128	1698	1963	8
" XIV.	*b*5876	1298	1036	325	1284	1194	1791	5
Total	2405	4720	4143	1018	4787	4879	7005	19
5. N.Y. W'd VII.	1531	1371	2205	313	1387	2111	2156	23
" XIII.	996	1109	1401	226	1059	1356	1838	9
‡Williamsb'g	1525	1268	1441	306	740	(w'h Brook'n.)		
Total	4052	3748	5047	845	3186	3467	4094	32
6. N.Y. W'd XI.	1037	1773	1912	269	1625	1166	2227	2
" XV.	1703	445	2308	309	479	2057	1021	14
" XVII.	1652	1570	2296	401	1444	1847	2115	6
Total	4392	3788	6516	979	3548	5070	5363	22
7. N.Y. W'd IX	1896	1623	2842	572	1423	2388	2383	5
" XVI.	1346	1057	2130	492	1194	2059	2275	2
" XX.	621	712	..	(with 16th Ward.)				
Total	3863	3391	4972	1064	2617	4447	4658	7
8. N.Y. W'd XII.	373	440	984	92	782	525	833	1
" XVIII	1425	1146	1436	255	846	(with 16th W.)		
" XIX.	*c*280	*c*237	..	(with 12th Ward.)				
Total	2078	1823	2420	347	1628	525	833	1
9. Putnam	600	1071	816	413	995	979	1731	
Rockland	618	1245	918	255	1064	794	1679	1
Westchester	3217	3660	4112	1312	2146	4258	4412	19
Total	4435	6976	5846	1980	4205	6031	7822	20
10. Orange	3518	3835	4172	1434	3170	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1690	1736	1672	534	1363	1739	1964	30
Total	5208	5571	5844	1968	4533	6365	7267	67
11. Greene	*b*2475	*b*2866	2707	1425	1551	2968	3488	30
Ulster	4133	4262	4659	2275	1970	4804	4783	12
Total	6608	7128	7366	3700	3521	7772	8271	42
12. Columbia	3626	3956	3942	2100	2121	4322	4691	11
Dutchess	4844	5121	5377	1294	3227	5767	5627	37
Total	8470	9077	9319	3394	5348	10089	10318	48
13. Rensselaer	5493	5280	6241	2929	2685	6361	5618	181
14. Albany	6730	6769	7068	2409	4002	7109	6916	124
15. Hamilton	132	287	.. (with Fulton.)			145	240	
Saratoga	4358	3684	4438	1405	2515	4550	4200	119
Warren	1165	1677	1270	618	1019	1330	1791	118
Washington	3757	2825	4486	2023	1225	5024	3270	338
Total	9412	8473	10194	4016	4799	11049	9501	575
16. Clinton	1486	1879	1941	1221	1472	1919	2218	410
Essex	*b*2294	*b*1750	2631	1119	1002	2612	1998	143
Franklin	1455	1743	1353	911	974	1524	1501	93
Total	5235	5372	5925	3251	3148	6055	5717	646
17. Herkimer	2433	3542	2430	3894	699	2868	4346	608
St. Lawrence	3325	4145	3667	6023	614	4672	6008	468
Total	5758	7387	6097	9917	1213	7540	10354	1076
18. Fulton	2030	1837	1976	1601	380	1962	1952	100
Montgomery	3059	2832	2924	1602	1285	2849	3278	85
Schenectady	1631	1526	1716	444	1069	1814	1679	31
Schoharie	2421	3402	2724	654	2671	2986	3523	111
Total	9141	9597	9340	4301	5405	9611	10432	327
19. Delaware	1685	3876	2832	2908	790	3071	4230	205
Otsego	3512	4549	3929	1941	3671	4743	6050	413
Total	5197	8425	6761	4849	4464	7814	10280	618
20. Oneida	7645	7144	6032	4816	3585	6983	7717	1144
21. Broome	2607	2566	2490	777	1959	2661	2508	106
Chenango	3373	4038	3587	1481	2616	4215	4495	243
Cortland	1945	1784	1879	1803	946	2378	2358	543
Total	7925	8388	7956	4061	5521	9254	9361	892
22. Madison	3078	2908	2898	2740	1565	3623	3848	1511
Oswego	4496	4697	3655	4254	1134	3771	4382	851
Total	7574	7605	6553	6994	2699	7454	8230	2162
23. Jefferson	4707	5216	4841	4341	2445	5576	6291	712
Lewis	1539	1723	1223	1258	789	1640	2073	154
Total	6246	6939	6064	5599	3234	7216	8364	866
24. Onondaga	4939	5879	5442	4942	2229	6495	6878	732
25. Cayuga	4404	3910	4318	3980	1034	4908	5202	576
Wayne	4119	3688	3667	3690	796	3567	3690	797
Total	8523	7598	7885	7670	1831	8475	8892	1173
26. Ontario	3664	*d*2859	3848	2627	1272	4568	3699	435
Seneca	1931	2300	1767	1523	1360	2327	2569	124
Yates	1748	1997	1649	1483	862	2056	2110	207
Total	7343	7156	7264	5633	3494	8951	8338	766
27. Chemung	1850	*e*2513	1943	2165	728	1791	2592	106
Tioga	1671	2039	1782	789	1683	1999	2548	90
Tompkins	3106	*f*3173	3003	2646	1270	3845	4013	322
Total	6627	7730	6728	5600	3681	7635	9153	518
28. Livingston	3496	2166	3729	2100	889	3773	2709	210
Steuben	3707	4599	4357	3623	1975	4385	5152	243
Total	7203	6765	8086	5723	2864	8158	8221	453
29. Monroe	6583	5283	6538	4671	1443	6873	5511	430
30. Allegany	3018	3077	2789	2040	1283	3913	3640	435
Genesee	2814	1559	2889	1111	1180	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2244	1681	2381	1630	1337	2754	2102	442
Total	8076	6317	8059	4781	3800	10271	7847	1175
31. Niagara	3063	2218	2828	2080	1313	3100	2589	310
Orleans	2507	1920	2402	1722	918	2600	2311	276
Total	5570	4138	5230	3802	2231	5700	4900	586
32. Erie	6948	4624	7647	2357	3360	6905	5050	415
33. Cattaraugus	3049	2662	2601	1236	1677	2743	2634	487
Chautauque	3878	2648	4207	1628	1911	5612	3407	374
Total	6927	5310	6811	2864	3588	8355	6041	801

* New Apportionment. †Except Brooklyn & Williamsburg. ‡ Kings Co.] *Whig.* TOTALS. *Opp*

'51, Tr'r..Cook, *g*200,989; Welch, *g*201,078; Miller, *Ab.* 269

'50, Gov..Hunt...214,614; Seymour.214,352; Chaplin "3416

Lt.G..Cornell,210,695; Church...218,909.

'48, Pres.Taylor.218,583; V.B.....120,497; Cass, *Opp.*114319

'44. Pres.Clay...232,482; Polk....237,588; Birney 16,812

Dist.	*Whig.* VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1851	*Opp.*
1	Gabriel P. Disosway	3775 James E. Cooley 4643
2	Edwards W.Fiske	5302 John Vanderbilt 8010
3	Alex. H. Schultz	3472 William McMurray 4582
4	Obadiah Newcomb	5380 Gilbert C. Deane 5209
5	Jas. W. Beekman	*b*4237 Daniel E. Sickles 6416
6	Edwin D. Morgan	*c*6296 Henry Shaw *c*5868
7	Theo. H. Benedict	4217 Abraham B. Conger 4499
		Benjamin Brandreth 1614
8	Alexander J. Coffin	8359 John H. Otis 9156
9	Samuel J. Wilkin	5247 Nathaniel Jones 5482
10	Ambrose Baker	*b*6648 George T. Pierce *b*7014
11	Azor Taber	8514 Albert Richards 8155
12	W.H.V.Schoonhoven	5668 Thomas B. Carroll 4929
13	Dan S. Wright	7960 Oliver Bascom *c*6656
14	George Sherman	*b*4988 Eli W. Rogers *b*5233
15	Ora F. Paddock	4763 Henry B. Smith 5845
16	Andrew B. Mitchell	7597 Simeon Snow 8558
17	Levinus Monson	5470 Henry E. Bartlett 5856
18	Levi Harris	7262 Harmon Bennett 8064
19	Ben. N. Huntington	7717 Jesse Armstrong 7084
20	James Platt	7586 Benjamin E. Bowen 7412
21	Patrick S. Stewart	6312 Ashley Davenport 6687
22	James Munroe	5496 Demosth's C. Le Roy 5333
23	G. H. Barstow	6165 Nathan Bristol 6393
24	William Beach	8623 James D. Button 7413
25	Josiah B. Williams	7159 M. H. Lawrence 7092
26	William J Gilbert	5795 Francis R. E Cornell *b*6592
27	Byron Woodhull	5755 Micajah W. Kirby 6058
28	Alonzo S. Upham	8314 William Seaver 5836
29	Myron H. Clark	6876 Oliver Phelps 5309
30	John A.McElwain	5070 Marshall C. Champlin 4838
31	George R. Babcock	6840 William Williams 4630
32	Elisha Ward	6627 Charles B. Green 5564

Total Whig vote...199,540 Total Opp. vote....199,885

a Including 15 imperfect votes. *b* Including vote of one rejected district. *c* No vote in one district; ballot box destroyed. *d* Including 32 imperfect votes. *e* Including 68 imperfect votes. *f* Including 47 imperfect votes. *g* For official totals for Treasurer, excluding rejected and imperfect votes, see next page. *h Not* including 84 imperf. votes.

The counties and wards forming the Senatorial Districts

with vote for State Officers, 1851 and 1850, are shown in the following table: COMPT'R—1851—ATT. GEN'L. GOV'R.—1850—LT. GOV.

Dist.	*Co's.*	Pat'n.	Wr't.	More.	Ull'n.	Ch'd.	Hunt.	Sey'r	Ch'n.	Cor'l	Ch'h
1.	Queens	1454	1990		*a*1487	1955	..1735	2099		..1783	2030
	Richmond	..948	797		.. 957	777..	919	842		.. 929	842
	Suffolk	1432	1869		..1445	1841..	1776	2306		..1795	2260
2.	Kings	6833	6756		2..7152	6309..	6744	6221		4..7241	5745
3.	N.Y. Ward I	586	721		.. 639	680..	590	835		.. 680	731
	" II	278	357		.. 313	316..	334	441		.. 403	364
	" III	929	557		..1037	438..	1105	690		..1386	425
	" IV	322	1216		.. 336	1181..	345	1381		.. 389	1314
	" V	1065	886		1..1197	784..	1071	940		2..1214	780
	" VI	306	1052		.. 344	1014..	360	1163		.. 427	1086
4.	" VII	1416	1482		1..1537	1358..	1490	1363		..1691	1156
	" X	1092	1272		..1151	1196..	1202	1187		..1301	1086
	" XIII	971	1140		..1002	1106..	1002	1045		..1069	977
	" XVII	1521	1714		..1652	1564..	1685	1621		..1901	1412
5.	" VIII	1523	1640		..1663	1481..	1708	1431		..1933	1196
	" IX	1740	1783		..1886	1615..	1870	1679		..2256	1275
	" XIV	*b*525	*b*1376		..*b*585	*b*1309..	620	1341		.. 694	1254
6.	" XI	1033	1770		..1048	1755..	1148	1583		..1174	1548
	" XII	361	455		.. 375	437..	382	421		.. 429	375
	" XV	1382	782		..1711	430..	1584	880		..1811	408
	" XVI	1256	1148		..1349	1054..	1679	1686		..1799	1553
	" XVII	1202	1349		..1428	1140..	1359	1046		..1611	814
	" XIX	*c*280	*c*237		.. *c*279	*c*237..	798	688		808	677
	" XX	585	747		.. 621	714..	(With 16th Ward.)				
7.	Putnam	578	1091		.. 599	1074..	795	1254		.. 798	1247
	Rockland	620	1253		.. 619	1244..	685	1399		.. 698	1383
	Westches'r	3160	3765		..3225	3661..	3437	3810		1..3546	3691
8.	Columbia	3754	3829		..3607	3977..	3796	3781		..3508	4079
	Dutchess	4851	5122		1..4858	5099..	5074	5224		..5060	5237
9.	Orange	3504	3847		..3525	3825..	3638	4188		1..3606	4191
	Sullivan	1683	1742		21..1332	2037..	1781	1817		10..1359	2242
10.	Greene	*b*2440	*b*2890		9.*b*2473	*b*2864..	2607	2828		4..2513	2925
	Ulster	4140	4256		..4100	4289..	4033	4652		..3946	4728
11.	Albany	6826	6611		5..6676	6811..	7426	6461		9..6667	7203
	Schenectady	1671	1443		..1629		..1732	1462		..1690	1505
12.	Rensselaer	5564	5219		4..5438	5304..	5980	5649		45..5413	6242
13	Saratoga	4249	3765		18..4238	3837..	4326	3938		28..4314	3956
	Washing'n	3757	2823		66..3756	2817..	4185	2781		100..4116	2875
14.	Clinton	1486	1880		7..1487	1877..	2044	2430		35..2018	2465
	Essex	*b*2294	*b*1751		31.*b*2294	*b*1749..	2318	1636		77..2237	1641
	Warren	1162	1678		69..1163	1681..	1130	1906		137..1125	1915
15.	Franklin	1455	1747		..1455	1742..	1600	1711		10..1595	1717
	St. Lawr'ce	3326	4140		31..3323	4142..	3481	4895		55..3396	5015
16.	Fulton	2031	1841		19..2023	1848..	2253	2391		13..2242	2396
	Hamilton	132	287		.. 129	290	(With Fulton.)				
	Herkimer	2443	3526		133..2437	3540..	2848	4054		119..2820	4107
	Montgom'y	3063	2818		19..2963	2924..	3020	2825		15..2862	2976
17.	Delaware	2271	3259		37..1654	3873..	3573	2786		60..1375	5014
	Schoharie	2528	3281		..2407	3411..	2831	3242		6..2557	3504
18.	Chenango	3436	3984		42..3396	4015..	3746	4046		57..3708	4076
	Otsego	3604	4440		13..3504	4523..	4333	5025		78..4101	5262
19.	Oneida	7658	7169		123..7630	7128..	7232	8330		102..7192	8359
20.	Madison	3067	2923		418..3070	2897..	3378	3441		600..3348	3496
	Oswego	4494	4693		296..4508	4661..	3944	4768		250..3795	4911
21.	Jefferson	4709	5217		35..4724	5177..	4905	5756		133..4916	5761
	Lewis	1531	1718		7.*d*1589	1649..	1618	2004		5..1589	2059
22	Onondaga	5839	4993		153..4942	5774..	5680	6107		328..5599	6209
23.	Broome	2593	2573		19..2604	2556..	2661	2608		17..2656	2615
	Cortland	1953	1785		86..1933	1761..	2305	2061		220..2299	2077
	Tioga	1660	2044		14..1668	2036..	1915	2335		16..1846	2409
24.	Cayuga	4420	3885		68..4395	3862..	4853	4729		63..4768	4836
	Wayne	4121	3687		105..4115	3679..	4080	3867		203..4042	3896
25.	Seneca	1934	2297		47..1948	2279..	1932	2169		43..1907	2175
	Tompkins	3103	3176		27..3095	3168..	3344	3473		55..3322	3508
	Yates	1766	1991		14..1747	1992..	1865	2063		13..1843	2089
26.	Chemung	1837	2503		1..1853	2496..	1976	2611		8..1954	2654
	Steuben	3718	4586		11..3721	4583..	4423	5175		25..4348	5245
27.	Monroe	6589	5266		72..6608	5229..	6715	5179		38..6577	5280
28	Genesee	2816	1561		4..2811	1549..	3049	1631		2..3000	1662
	Niagara	3064	2218		174..3071	2179..	3309	2586		40..3175	2745
	Orleans	2511	1944		31..2541	1782..	2635	2491		53..2358	2726
29.	Livingston	3483	2183		23..3495	2160..	3467	2564		29..3855	2677
	Ontario	3653	2867		63..3654	2852..	4036	2757		72..3905	2935
30.	Allegany	3018	3078		84..3020	3059..	3219	3108		10..3203	3160
	Wyoming	2255	1660		42..2245	1656..	2788	2111		29..2707	2162
31.	Erie	6878	4712		88..6967	4566..	6856	5255		79..6769	5343
32.	Cattaraug's	3068	2639		50..3051	2616..	2955	2775		55..2944	2777
	Chautauq'e	4004	2514		362..3884	2639..	4766	3328		62..4734	3343

TOTALS.	*Whig.*—1851.—*Opp.*	*Whig.*—1849—*Opp.*
*Patterson	200,512; Wright..200,790	W. Hunt 205,034; Lott.....199,134
† Forsyth..198,582; Randall, 199,426		Morgan..203,875; Randall 201,189
‡ Ullman..199 973; Chatfield 200,205		Stevens..199,779; Chatfi'd 204,795
‖ Cook .....200,693; Welch ..200,465		A. Hunt.201,317; Welch .199,134
§ Seymour.199,304; M'Alpine 203,732		Seymour 204,175; Camp'll 201,027
¶ Fitzhugh.201,147; Wheat'n 200,234		Beach...201,633; Follett..202,959
** Foot ...197,823; Johnson 201,144		Spencer.196,680; Jewett. 200,988
†† Wells...198,578; Storms..,202,801		Squire..200,726; Clark...204,635

* Vote for Comptroller. † Sec'y of State. ‡ Att'y Gen'l. ‖ Treasurer. § Engineer & Surv'r. ¶ Canal Com. ** Judge of Appeals. †† State Prison Insp'r. The totals are official; those for 1851 do not include imperfect votes, (106 for Ullman, 15 for Cook, 147 for Welch,) or the three rejected districts, which voted 266 to 283 Whig, 458 to 479 Opposition.

a Including 34 imperfect votes. *b* Including vote of one rejected district. *c* No vote in one district; ballot-box destroyed. *d* Including 72 imperf. votes'

LEGISLATURE for 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 16; *Op.*, 16.–See vote on page 51.

ASSEMBLY: " 65; " 63, as follows—the figures denote the number of the district; counties to which none are affixed elect but one member:

Whigs.—Albany, 2 3; Allegany, 1; Broome; Cattaraugus, 1, 2; Cayuga. 1, 2, 3; Chautauque, 1, 2; Chemung; Cortland; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 2, 3, 4; Essex; Fulton & Ham'n; Genesee, 1, 2; Jefferson, 1, 3; Kings, 2; Livingston, 1, 2; Madison, 1, 2; Monroe, 1, 2, 3; Montgomery, 1, 2; New York, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16; Niagara, 1, 2; Oneida, 1, 2; Onondaga, 2, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 1; Orleans; Rensselaer, 1,2,3; Richm'd; Saratoga, 2; Schen'dy Steuben, 1,2; Suffolk, 1, 2; Tompkins, 1; Warren; Washington, 1, 2; Wayne, 1, 2; Wyoming.

Opp.—Albany, 1, 4; Allegany, 2; Chenango, 1, 2; Clinton; Columbia, 1, 2; Delaware, 1, 2; Dutchess, 1, 3; Erie, 1; Franklin; Greene, 1, 2; Herkimer, 1, 2; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1, 3; Lewis; New York, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15; Oneida, 3; 4; Onondaga, 1, 4; Ontario, 2; Orange, 2, 3; Oswego, 1, 2; Otsego, 1, 2, 3; Putnam; Queens; Rockl'd; St. Lawr'e, 1, 2, 3; Saratoga, 1; Schoharie, 1, 2; Seneca; Steuben, 3; Sullivan; Tioga; Tomp'ns, 2; Ulster, 1, 2; Westch'r, 1, 2; Yates.

NEW JERSEY.

	*LEG. 1851.	GOV. 1850.	PRES'T, 1848.
Counties.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	Runk. Fort. Tayl'r. Cass. V.B
Burlington	3048	*a*2846..	3237 3114.. 3898 3014 30
Cape May	.. 409	252..	566 341.. 657 226
Hunterdon	.. 864	01785..	2090 3277.. 2191 3220 9
Middlesex	..2101	2196..	2194 1971.. 2469 1807 129
Passaic	..1065	1390..	1389 1639.. 1749 1304 120
Sussex	.. 524	1524..	1057 3335.. 1211 3443 46
Atlantic	..c378	303..	339 655.. 472 780
Bergen	.. 541	871..	746 1262.. 1004 1262 15
Cumberland	1134	1546..	1412 1339.. 1666 1319
Hudson	..1226	1160..	1244 1174.. 1434 760 80
Mercer	..1973	2126..	2237 2279.. 2631 2058 26
Morris	..1711	2625..	2616 2700.. 2889 2424 91
Ocean	.. 969*d*	740..	969 740..(With Mon'h)
Camden	.. 750*e*	1212..	1450 1533.. 1967 1236 23
Essex	..3256*f*	2134..	4806 4235.. 5897 3824 127
Gloucester	..854*g*	952..	1219 1057.. 1297 882 88
Monmouth	..1318	2428..	1893 3163.. 3119 3450 4
Salem	..1525	1659..	1489 1808.. 1702 1586 28
Somerset	..1186	1565..	1690 1598.. 2028 1617 20
Warren	..*h*1780	1956..	1411 2503.. 1634 2689 13
Total	.26612	31270..	34054 39723 40015 36901 849

* In counties electing senators that vote is taken; in others the highest vote on each ticket.

a Native and Temp'ce ticket, 807: *b* Temp., 411; *c* Indep't candidate; *d* No *Opp.* ticket; vote for Gov. 1850; *e* Native ticket, 1053; *f* Anti-Monopoly 2965; *g* Native 369; *h* Vote for Union ticket.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: *Whigs*, 7—1 each from co's in italics.

Opp., 13—1 each from other counties.

First 6 co's elect in 1852; next 7 in '53; last 7 in '54.

ASSEMBLY: *Whigs*—Atlantic, 1, Burlington, 3, Cape May, 1, Essex, 6, Gloucester, 1, Hudson, 1, Middlesex, 1, Ocean, 1—Total, 15.

Opp.—Bergen, 2, Burlington, 2, Camden, 3, Cumb'd, 2, Essex, 3, Gloucester, 1, Hunt'n, 4, Hudson, 2, Mercer, 3, Monm'h, 4, Morris, 4, Midd'x, 2, Passaic, 3, Salem, 2, Som't, 2, Sussex, 3, Warren, 3.—Total, 45.

DELAWARE.

	*CON. 1851.	GOV. 1850.	PRES. 1848.
Counties.	*For.*	*Ag'st.*	Causey. Ross. Taylor. Cass.
Kent	732	581..	1541 1354.. 1497 1337
New Castle	..1443	298..	2445 2580.. 3091 2717
Sussex	975	242..	1984 2067.. 1834 1856
Total	3150	1121..	6978 6001.. 6422 5910

* Vote on call of a Constitutional Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sen Dist.	Co's.	Rep—1851 W.	Op.	Gov. John'n	Oct. 1848. Bigl'r.	Joh'n	Lon'h.	Pres. Nov. 1848. Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.
1.	Philad City	4	.8542	5255	8963	4972	10655	5266	309	
2.	Philad. Co.	5	6.16218	16746	16998	16028	20574	16242	568	
3.	Montgom'y.	3	.4941	5742	4645	5218	.5040	5627	251	
4.	Chester	3	.6350	5350	5895	5140	.5949	5370	507	
	Delaware	1	.2147	1594	1975	1500	.2194	1547	84	
6.	Berks	4	.4721	9486	4207	8411	.5082	9484	51	
8.	Bucks	3	.5258	5488	5084	5245	.5140	5364	162	
7.	Lancaster	5	.11064	6226	9727	5514	11390	6080	163	
	Lebanon	1	.2924	1949	2637	1800	.2996	1862	2	
8.	Dauphin	2	.3699	2690	3249	2269	.3705	2251	34	
	Northumb'd.	1	.1628	2529	1546	2124	.1765	2258	8	
9.	Northumt'n.	1	.2627	4150	2551	3476	.3191	4203	38	
	Lehigh	2	.3015	3392	2550	2996	.2978	3199	3	
10.	Carbon	1	.787	1374	768	996	889	1181	1	
	Monroe		.423	2107	425	1769	518	1830	3	
	Pike		.169	836	126	612	216	799	3	
	Wayne	1	.1040	2182	855	1455	997	1642	202	
11.	Adams	1	.2472	1945	2331	1806	.2576	1762	25	
	Franklin	2	.3782	3236	3758	2988	.4006	3199	4	
12.	York	3	.4727	5738	4162	4345	.4838	5151	4	
13.	Cumberl'd	1	.2955	3141	2989	3069	.3242	3178	25	
	Perry	1	.1390	2237	1339	2064	.1562	2295	5	
14.	Centre	1	.1883	2974	1649	2544	.1856	2611	4	
	Clinton	2	.981	1266	808	1004	.911	967	1	
	Lycoming		.2007	2675	1850	2298	.1992	2244	9	
	Sullivan	a	.227	458	182	360	.129	303	19	
15.	Blair	2	.2295	1704	2293	1427	.2476	1435	4	
	Hunt'ng'n		.2435	2024	2289	1871	.2590	1922	25	
	Cambria	b	.1230	1765	1151	1421	.1233	1386	12	
16.	Columbia.	1	.1024	2041	1980	3157	.2263	3396	29	
	Montour.		.876	1394		(With Columbia.)				
	Luzerne	2	.3471	4909	2967	3785	.3516	3991	176	
17.	Bradford	2	.3650	3688	3241	3748	.3272	1889	1780	
	Susqueh'a	2	.2123	2815	1597	2416	.1853	2563	301	
	Wyoming		.913	1136	780	948	861	892	37	
18.	Clearfield.		.962	1698	630	1111	761	1168	23	
	Elk	1	.154	465	145	283	.134	242	16	
	McKean		.409	468	376	429	367	418	22	
	Potter	c	.621	574	278	627	.226	468	248	
	Tioga	1	.1463	2036	1249	2077	.1350	1344	953	
19.	Mercer	3	.2673	2760	3643	3109	.2977	3094	1080	
	Venango		.1142	1698	988	1532	.1061	1538	164	
	Warren		.1137	1242	947	1145	948	1088	136	
20.	Crawford	2	.2933	3192	2580	2849	.2204	2748	621	
	Erie	2	.3610	2110	3500	2087	.3418	2022	357	
21.	Beaver	3	.1962	1996	2764	2383	.2655	2303	530	
	Butler		.2782	2536	2410	2308	.2505	2247	173	
	Lawrence		2137	1079	(With Beaver & Mercer.)					
22.	Alleghany	5	.8797	5983	8856	6164	10112	6591	779	
23.	Greene	1	.1272	2250	1354	2362	.1476	2379	52	
	Washington	1	.4042	3916	4065	3914	.3898	3820	468	
24.	Bedford	2	.2239	2202	2613	2739	.2836	.2816	1	
	Fulton		.706	840		(With Bedford.)				
	Somerset	1	.2739	1069	2755	1103	.3018	1127	21	
25.	Armstr'ng	3	.2184	2172	2094	2133	.2030	2126	141	
	Clarion		.1351	2658	1255	2238	.1372	2306	37	
	Indiana	1	.2540	1752	2371	1568	.2410	1544	204	
26.	Juniata	1	.1143	1337	1103	1201	850	856	1	
	Union		.2817	1949	2887	1686	.3129	1656	25	
	Mifflin	1	.1413	1673	1443	1591	.1543	1586	26	
27.	Fayette	4	.2626	3179	2776	3290	.3045	3441	73	
	Westmo'd		.3115	5140	2856	4955	.3124	5197	122	
28.	Schuylkill	2	.4069	4743	4264	3538	.4939	3700	35	
	*Jefferson	d	.1002	1240	783	992	887	972	19	

[* Not in any District] TOTALS.

1851. Governor..	Johnston, *W.*,	178,034;	Bigler, *Opp.*,	186,499
Canal Com.	Strohm	175,444;	Clover,	184,022
Supreme Ct.	Coulter,	179,938;	Black	185,892
	Chambers	174,431;	Lowrie,	185,464
	Comly,	173,779;	Gibson,	184,611
	Meredith,	173,391;	Lewis,	183,888
	Jessup,	171,732;	Campbell,	176,039
1850. Canal Com..	Dungan,	131,938;	Morison,	145,691
1849. " "	Fuller,	133,151;	Gamble,	144,740
1848. Oct., Gov'r.	Johnston,	168,522;	Longstreth,	168,225
Canal C.	Middleswarth	162,294;	Painter,	166,930
Nov., Pres..	Taylor,	185,730;	Cass,	172,186

Native: 1851, Gov. 1878; 1849, C. C., 3439.] Van Buren, 11,177

LEGISLATURE: Senate—For districts see above table:—

Elected.	*Whigs.*	*Opp.*
1849. Dist. 6, 20, †21	3 Dist. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 28	8
1850. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 22, 25	6 Dist. 2, 13, 16, 17, 19	5
1851. Dist. 1, 2, 4, ‡7, 8, 24, 26	8 Dist. 10, 23, 27	3

†Hereafter D. 22 fills this seat] 17 [‡ Dist. 7, two senators.] 16

House of Representatives, as in table; *Whigs*, 42; *Opp.*, 58.

a Sullivan elects with Susquehanna and Wyoming; *b* Cambria with Bedford & Fulton; *c* Potter with Clinton & Lycoming; *d* Jefferson with Arms'g & Clarion.

MARYLAND.

Del—1851—Compt. Gov—1850. Pres—1848.

*Dis.	Co's.	W.	Op.	Morg'n.	Tho's	Cl'rk	Lowe	Tayl'r	Cass
1	Allegany	4	.1456	1872	1443	1855	1579	1620	
	Baltimore	5	.1441	2459	1923	2645	2527	2669	
	Carroll	3	.1664	1795	1664	1611	1763	1672	
	Frederick	3	†2.2878	3059	3123	3196	3158	2983	
	Horford	3	.1366	1257	1478	1480	1521	1253	
	Washington	3	2.2577	2620	2820	2518	2688	2434	
2	A. Arundel	2	.894	909	1624	1518	1693	1486	
	Calvert	1	.393	397	469	317	431	335	
	Charles	2	.574	358	605	446	769	398	
	Howard	1	.582	670	(With Anne Arundel)				
	Montgomery	1	.933	805	907	818	1057	771	
	P. George's	2	1.840	762	948	675	1051	733	
	St Marys	2	.799	380	724	447	788	422	
3	Balt. City	10	.8731	10337	8812	11564	10474	10995	
4	Caroline	1	.619	647	587	616	492	580	
	Cecil	2	1.1532	1583	1472	1478	1504	1444	
	Dorchester	3	.1181	814	1275	923	1367	820	
	Kent	2	.671	534	654	547	645	447	
	Queen Anne.	1	.742	760	746	711	725	612	
	Somerset	3	1.1322	978	1399	1045	1413	1005	
	Talbot	2	.753	831	731	798	706	719	
	Worcester	1	2.1270	1236	1454	1142	1351	1130	
	Total	30	43.33208	35063	34858	36350	37702	34528	

1848—V. Buren, 72 in Balt City, 53 in rest of State,—125.

LEGISLATURE, 1851-'53.

Senate: *Whigs*—Co's in italics, 10; *Op.* other Co's, 10. Washington, a tie, no election; Balt. City contested.

H. of Delegates, *Whigs*, 30; *Opp.*, 43; † 1 vacancy.

CONGRESS, October, 1851.

Dist. & Co's. Whig. Opp.			
‡*Cir.* I.			
1 Charles	(R. J. Bowie, P. George's Reg. Whig, St Mary's. elected over		
2 A. Arundel.	T. F. Bowie, Calvert	Ind. Whig.)	
	Montgomery		
II.	Roman. *a* H'n.		
3 Frederick	2615	2693	
4 Allegany	1543	1566	
Washington	2468	2604	
Total	6626	6863	
III.	*b* Lynch.	*c* H'd	
2 Howard	323	437	
3 Carroll	552	1378	
5 B. City 5 wards	1333	2210	
6 Baltimore Co	760	1409	
Total	2968	5434	
IV.	Walsh.	Whyte.	
5 B. City 15 wards	6683	6453	
V.	Evans.	*d* McC.	
6 Cecil	1541	1297	
Harford	1466	1442	
7 Caroline	596	596	
Kent	639	499	
Queen Anne's	750	652	
Total	4992	4486	
VI.	Henry.	*e* C'n.	
7 Talbot	601	350	
8 Dorchester	908	525	
Somerset	m. 767		
Worcester	m. 75		
Total	1509	1717	

a Hamilton. *b* Independ't *c* Hammond. *d* McCullough *e* Cottman, Independ. Whig

*Districts each of which elects a Judge of Court of Appeals and a Commissioner of Public Works. ‡ Circuits which elect other Judges. At first election, Nov. 1851, the Whigs carried 2d and 4th Districts, and 1st, 2d, 7th and 8th Circuits; the Opposition the others.

VIRGINIA.

1851.—Cong.—1849. 1848—Pres.—1844.

Districts. & Co's.	*Whig.* Cowper	*Opp.* *M'n	*Whig.* Wats	*Opp.* *M'n.	Tay'r	Cass.	Clay	Polk
Isle of Wight	60	304	90	408	105	393	93	470
Nansemond	245	204	318	247	311	280	361	244
Norfolk	410	640	659	660	629	650	627	590
Norfolk City	333	441	578	372	652	448	634	403
Princess Anne	203	212	352	293	373	299	329	251
Southampton	172	187	396	372	338	307	325	390
Surry	54	100	88	104	94	158	118	168
Sussex	64	183	78	280	82	273	124	325
*Millson.]	1541	2271	2559	2736	2584	2808	2611	2841
II.								
Amelia					163	198	159	274
Brunswick					213	337	194	408
Dinwiddie	No opposition to				285	228	270	318
Greensville	Richard K. Meade,				77	130	83	146
Mecklenburg.	*Opposition.*				342	497	276	618
Nottoway					117	143	187	182
Petersburg					392	333	376	326
Prince George					127	215	139	226
Total					1716	2081	1684	2508
III.	Flournoy.	Av'tt.	Fl'y.	Averett.				
Franklin	m. 85	523	590	608	606	619	674	
Halifax	387	813	467	819	395	843	344	1041

	Flournoy.	Av't.	Fl'y.	Averett.				
Henry	268	238	305	232	315	251	306	258
Patrick	359	314	57 m.		387	272	369	386
Pittsylvania	192 m.		753	472	834	589	838	635
Total	1206	1450	2105	2113	2539	2561	2476	2994
IV.	Bolling.	Bo'k.	Irving.	Bocock.				
Appomattox	48	361	146	378	190	322 (New Co.)		
Buckingham		m.98	388	376	344	361	548	596
Campbell	439	406	672	574	794	554	833	656
Charlotte	206	339	222	328	290	303	337	346
Cumberland		m.15	267	185	235	162	274	207
Fluvanna	255	285	276	228	271	190	305	244
Lunenburg	maj.	209	171	334	169	272	196	333
Prince Edward	65	205	246	294	211	253	264	377
Total	1014	1918	2388	2697	2504	2417	2757	2759
V.	Goggin.	P'll.	G'gin.	Powell.				
Albemarle	716	532	765	533	833	619	912	702
Amherst	339	504	473	542	416	413	451	461
Bedford	819	515	916	599	886	534	941	639
Greene	57	285	70	325	63	270	66	300
Madison	89	510	116	592	69	486	65	512
Nelson	397	279	403	253	394	229	443	291
Orange	278	232	286	292	296	281	239	288
Total	2695	2857	3029	3136	2957	2832	3117	3193
VI.	Botts.	Caskie.	Botts.	Seddon.				
Chesterfield	243	661	170	568	296	505	338	604
Goochland	155	203	155	231	168	254	150	303
Hanover	447	586	444	483	410	427	558	482
Henrico	422	430	484	434	592	393	578	405
Louisa	206	398	198	450	307	441	364	525
Powhatan	126	210	159	248	154	202	215	210
Richmond City	873	472	848	380	1064	345	847	282
Total	2472	2960	2458	2844	2991	2567	3050	2811

1849, Lee, *W.*, 153 in Richmond City; 164 in rest of district.

VII.	Mallory.	Bayly.						
Accomac		218	744	544	295	566	472	
Charles City		65	29	142	58	202	43	
Elizabeth City				133	120	133	123	
Gloucester				185	197	233	220	
James' City	No opp.	49	37	99	37	103	39	
Lancaster	to T. H.	47	45	137	107	139	99	
Matthews	Bayly,	108	187	136	189	172	222	
New Kent	*Opp.*	108	101	176	101	198	178	
Northampton		120	166	170	95	240	116	
Northumberland		123	236	161	234	185	276	
Warwick		47	16	62	15	67	24	
Williamsburg		15	42	47	34	66	50	
York				118	86	113	109	
Total		900	1653	2110	1568	2417	1971	
VIII.	Forbes.	Holladay.						
Caroline		423	468	367	425	476	463	
Essex		212	144	186	135	229	186	
King & Queen	No opp.	176	272	224	258	250	328	
King George	to A. R.	144	150	149	112	165	117	
King William	Holladay,	105	289	93	234	109	337	
Middlesex	*Opp.*	137	141	116	125	131	118	
Richmond		189	172	182	148	202	154	
Spottsylvania		413	453	413	405	438	442	
Westmoreland		279	74	249	60	305	67	
Total		2078	2163	1979	1902	2305	2212	
IX.	Strother.	M'ton.	† P'n.	Morton, *W.*				
Alexandria	273	100	172	277	539	225 (D. of Col)		
Culpeper	326	252	343	447	354	318	396	298
Fairfax	321	197	294	228	489	320	410	391
Fauquier	393	322	468	524	685	503	761	607
Loudoun	435	526	467	698	1453	420	1505	474
Prince William	64	184	121	245	207	412	159	457
Rappahannock	388	102	265	141	304	239	359	314
Stafford	167	185	251	238	230	255	233	346
† Pendleton.]	2367	1868	2381	2798	4261	2692	3823	2887
X.	Faulkner.	‡ B'r.	Fa'r.	Parker.				
Berkeley	665	288	570	496	608	544	663	539
Clarke		m.32		m.41	200	201	199	220
Frederick	739	485	756	855	795	884	805	887
Hampshire	373	472	578	623	581	657	675	694
Jefferson	505	374	544	509	738	594	725	624
Morgan	182 m.		240	152	188	201	183	216
Page	69	412	58	606	69	595	50	628
Warren		m.118	41	188	122	285	126	321
‡ Bedinger.]	2533	2181	2787	3470	3310	3961	3426	4129
XI.								
Augusta	No opp.		No opp.		1354	723	1398	665
a Highland	to John		to Ja's		101	288 (New Co.)		
Hardy	Letcher,		M'Dowell,		525	271	533	272
Pendleton	*Opp.*		*Opp.*		285	309	409	552
Rockingham				395	1655	290	1716	
Rockbridge				665	501	697	543	
Shenandoah				176	1404	170	1372	
Total				3501	5151	3497	5120	
XII.	Anderson	Ed'dson.						
Alleghany		64	154	104	149	114	180	
Bath		183	259	152	124	196	250	
Boone		55	157	68	128 (New Co.)			
Botetourt			m.132	462	683	394	695	
Floyd		278	277	271	225	124	297	
Giles	No opp.	222	335	274	342	267	350	
Greenbrier	to H. A.	476	217	658	303	709	351	
a Highland	Edmund.	(with Bath).	(See 11th District.)					
Logan	son,	206	236	99	117	123	177	
Mercer	*Opp.*	162	176	191	184	173	177	
Monroe		166	254	483	469	425	460	
Montgomery		267	356	342	306	364	345	
Pocahontas				106	212	81	227	
Pulaski		82	119	131	141	166	174	
Roanoke			m.132	183	249	177	279	
Total				2161	2804	3529	3632	3313	3962
XIII.	‖ George.	McM'n						
Carroll		78	414	179	267	121	268	
Grayson		113	560	193	200	150	331	
Lee	No opp.	200	598	324	521	237	578	
Russell	to Fayette	199	548	482	316	414	416	
Scott	M'Mullen,	245	647	296	452	276	531	
Smyth	*Opp.*	218	375	326	309	275	371	
Tazewell		635	247	215	548	100	627	
Washington		252	645	485	679	371	723	
Wythe		215	387	347	336	309	553	
‖ Also Opposition.]			2155	4421	2847	3628	2253	4398
XIV.	Smith.	Beal.	‖ McC.	Beale.				
b Barbour	28	130	88	242	287	484	221	468
Braxton	128	220	213	156	191	114	186	156
Cabell	192	222	294	253	287	233	287	346
b Doddridge	12	142 (w'h	Harr'n.)	28	137 (New Co.)			
Fayette	166	150	288	190	257	134	249	163
Gilmer	33	266	68	133	77	178 (New Co.)		
Harrison	244	422	450	695	443	611	479	760
Jackson	237	120	247	206	239	233	203	265
Kanawha	343	232	575	266	742	272	983	442
Lewis	69	269	336	559	331	522	329	684
Mason	189	310	225	249	349	274	415	363
Nicholas	133	108	162	126	213	90	158	135
Pleasants	27	58		(New County.)				
Putnam	162	148	108	165	192	183 (New Co.)		
Raleigh	40	47		(New County.)				
Ritchie	30	272	94	240	124	339	104	254
b Taylor	99	74	173	188	266	247	244	259
Upshur	145	164		(New County)				
Wayne	106	115	162	77	105	110	190	184
Wirt	78	205	173	249	122	130 (New Co)		
Wood	347	338	438	318	430	325	533	330
‖ McComas.]	2813	4010	4094	4312	4683	4616	4581	4809
XV.	Haymond.	Th'n.	* R'l.	† Newman.				
b Barbour	158	206		m.86	(See 14th District.)			
Brooke	178	259	163	145	227	276	427	543
b Doddridge	(with Tyler.)			(See 14th District.)				
Hancock	159	213	maj. 94	161	216 (w'h Brook			
Marion	569	473	240	598	324	669	286	677
Marshall	444	428	545	342	558	527	147	473
Monongalia	504	652	m.286	434	809	393	790	
Ohio	776	533	894	301	977	478	897	402
Preston	422	489	258	520	460	527	382	504
Randolph	190	200	48 m.		201	213	207	199
b Taylor	70	66	15 "		(See 14th District.)			
Tyler	296	322	362	224	324	290	441	511
Wetzel	84	410	73	330	89	317 (New Co.)		
* Russel.]	3850	4251	2598	2926	3755	4322	3480	4089

† Died before taking his seat; election for vacancy, Nov., 1849, result: Haymond, *Whig*, 2873; Thompson, *Opp.*, 2807.

TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.

1848, Taylor, 45,265; Cass, 46,738; maj for Cass, 1,473.
1844, Clay, 44,790; Polk, 50,683; maj. for Polk, 5,893.

a Highland Co. is partly in 11th and partly in 12th district.
b Barbour, Doddridge and Taylor Co's are partly in 14th and partly in 15th district.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

In October, 1851, the people voted upon the adoption of a New Constitution. On the 17th of November the Governor announced that, by the returns then received, 67,562 votes were given for, and 9,933 against the Constitution, a few counties not heard from; and he therefore declared the Constitution ratified, , and directed an election on the 8th Dec., 1851, to choose a Governor, Lt. Gov., Att'y Gen'l, and members of the Senate and House of Delegates.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Districts & Counties.	1851.—Cong.—1849. Whig. Gai-ther.	Opp. *Cling-man.	Whg. Cl'ng-man.	Opp. Scat-'ring.	Tay-lor.	Pres. 1848 Cass
I.						
Buncombe	305	1129	1134	133	996	434
Burke	235	461	541	94	1210	286
Caldwell	202	561	542	12	503	96
Cherokee	186	532	574	36	549	175
Cleaveland	186	540	384	134	314	421
Haywood	197	513	599	64	418	213
Henderson	340	567	625	63	541	116
Macon	310	399	475	144	427	207
McDowell	195	460	724	23	(with Burke)	
Rutherford	247	981	903	332	1184	178
Yancey	416	457	730	111	(No returns)	
‡ Secessionist.]	2819	6600	7231	1146	6142	2126
II.		Caldwell.	Stokes.			
Ashe			981	8	660	358
Catawba	No opp. to			24	(w'h Linc'n)	
Davie	Joseph P.		463	10	448	251
Iredell	Caldwell,		1553	969	1504	362
Rowan	*Whig.*		737	74	859	560
Surry			836	747	1132	852
Wilkes			1549	14	1061	121
Total			6351	1869	5664	2504
III	Dockery.	f C'll.	Deberry.	f Cald'll.		
Anson	107	498	1020	538	1084	359
Cabarrus	763	372	690	511	756	377
Lincoln	396	1181	432	1165	828	1593
Mecklenburg	676	1411	617	1139	775	945
Montgomery	569	150	418	176	583	82
Moore	466	422	535	537	538	406
Richmond	601	189	492	134	699	71
Stanly	774	54	695	99	725	14
†Green W. Caldwell]	5352	4277	4899	4299	5988	3847
IV.		Sheppard.	Keene.			
Davidson	No opp. to		692	528	1087	520
Guilford	James T.		1326	332	1714	373
Randolph	Morehead,		1145	339	1196	225
Rockingham	*Whig.*		293	623	380	766
Stokes			949	1316	1014	912
Total			4405	3138	5391	2796
V.	‡Graves.	♁ V'ble.	Nash.	Venable,		
Alamance	427	588		(With Orange.)		
Caswell	144	904	262	1016	293	1087
Chatham	212	maj,	1200	824	1133	519
Granville	601	866	904	960	959	831
Orange	709	670	1635	1592	1667	1585
Person	427	588	314	614	346	518
‡ "Union," Op.] ♁ Secessionist.]	2520	3616	4315	5025	4298	4540
VI.	Scattering.	Daniel‖	Clarke	Daniel		
Edgecombe	98	759	467	792	143	1335
Franklin			210	624	341	658
Halifax	89	303	43	512	582	446
Johnston	272	486	404	644	688	746
Nash			375	450	113	798
Wake	518	767	896	823	1028	1248
Warren	79	500	30	568	156	667
‖ Also Opp.]			2430	4413	3051	5898
1849.—Scat'g: Fran'n, 56; John'n, 169; Wake, 214.						
VII.		‖Reid.	Ashe.			
Bladen			240	360	280	341
Brunswick	No opp.		13	195	319	237
Columbus	to Wm.		76	436	169	274
Cumberland	S. Ashe,		521	839	812	1191
Duplin	*Opp.*		493	686	318	939
New Hanover			46	1029	464	1255
Onslow			182	568	211	686
Robeson			501	486	633	545
Sampson			741	539	612	741
‖ Also Opp.]			2813	5128	3818	6209
VIII.	Stanly.	Ruffin.	St'nly.	Lane.		
Beaufort	1910	572	888	618	923	463
Carteret	482	401	484	405	474	317
Craven	664	648	673	686	696	616
Green	323	350	296	318	318	237
Hyde	549	296	476	333	495	236
Jones	210	202	218	182	242	136
Lenoir	272	445	270	437	282	334
Pitt	657	611	702	606	636	479
Tyrrell	367	106	361	89	300	96
Washington	404	210	336	188	373	149
Wayne	298	1125	291	1078	258	903
Total	6236	4966	4987	4940	4997	3966
IX.	Outlaw.	Martin.	Outl'w.	Person.		
Bertie	411	213	517	348	524	302
Camden	426	68	530	101	493	70
Currituck	154	430	227	545	193	466
Chowan	182	62	252	202	295	177
Gates	275	221	417	382	379	289
Hertford	189	44	278	223	316	144
Martin	270	253	345	564	361	545
Northampton	309	147	469	531	493	488
Pasquotank	358	197	568	267	570	244
Perquimans	294	124	450	314	434	253
Total	2868	1759	4053	3477	4058	2978

TOTAL. President, 1848. Taylor ...43,519 Cass ....34,869 Van Buren...85

NEW COUNTIES.—Alexand'r with Iredell, Cald'll & Wilkes; Gaston w'h Lincol'n; Forsyth w'h Stokes; Polk with Ruth. erf'd; Union w'h Mecklen'g; Watauga w'h Ashe.

GEORGIA.

Dist. & Sen. Co's. Dis.	1851.—Gov.—1849. Union.*	1851.—Cong.—1848. S.R.	Whig.	Op.	Un'n*	Pres. 1848 S.R.	Whig.	Opp.
1.	Cobb.	M'Don-ald.	Hill	Towns.	Hop-kins.	Jack-son.	Jack-King.	Tay-lor.
1. Chatham	837	755	666	786	756	810	642	576
2. Liberty	206	160	153	146	192	175	171	143
Tatnall	363	84	307	96	358	109	306	58
3. Glynn	76	50	94	38	65	61	104	24
McIntosh	143	97	79	133	134	98	71	94
4. *Camden*	71	238	62	176	70	241	61	165
Wayne	80	98	62	112	92	105	47	39
5. Clinch	243	59	(New Co.)	237	76	(New County.)		
Lowndes	408	361	419	430	400	358	419	363
Ware	154	168	263	217	142	177	90	98
6. Appling	156	181	133	191	164	157	131	139
Montgomery	258	31	221	53	243	55	168	28
7. *Bulloch*	64	339	25	408	30	391	15	341
Scriven	146	313	226	251	147	303	a190	a203
8. Bryan	109	85	117	75	107	109	87	49
Effingham	177	156	202	124	172	159	156	106
11 Telfair	203	133	173	219	194	142	135	107
12 *Thomas*	299	431	416	311	297	484	436	274
21. Emanuel	254	252	176	307	211	269	58	53
*Southern R'ts] II.	4247	3991	3799	4074	3011	4279	3549	2680
				Johnson	Bening†	C'n.	Welborn.	
11. *Irwin*	116	302	41	337	118	278	60	276
12. Decatur	506	313	469	392	437	298	430	346
13. Early	384	378	144	447	383	369	198	460
Randolph	808	797	777	769	799	793	627	652
14 Muscogee	1150	939	1039	857	1095	950	1141	846
Stewart	894	723	824	648	885	705	873	653
15. *Baker*	320	703	273	568	301	693	291	551
Lee	468	217	330	249	463	210	340	154
17. *Houston*	632	621	568	681	612	598	626	638
Pulaski	532	218	246	399	552	208	234	376
18. Macon	574	421	389	340	552	383	359	261
Marion	722	571	517	581	711	557	436	430
19. *Dooly*	397	583	311	505	375	573	284	447
Sumter	845	405	662	577	824	370	639	535
† Calhoun.] III.	8348	7196	6590	7350	8107	6985	6538	6625
				Chappel.	Baily.	Owen.	Cary.	
10. *Wilkinson*	471	543	381	512	457	534	b390	b412
20. *Jones*	381	405	396	434	374	404	b372	b389
Twiggs	294	385	330	392	290	376	269	328
25 *Jasper*	446	566	410	540	443	550	b385	b408
26. *Bibb*	716	786	634	734	683	738	599	692
Monroe	727	680	732	650	703	667	721	538
27. *Crawford*	402	450	377	464	395	442	361	396
Upson	685	354	620	423	671	347	603	423
28. Talbot	845	669	796	786	772	642	765	707
32. *Butts*	244	456	254	411	207	480	b244	b348
Pike	904	856	719	895	858	831	677	758
Total	6115	6150	5649	6241	5853	6011	4754	4260
IV.				Murphy.	Stell.	‡W'n.	Haralson.	
16. Harris	714	328	748	441	699	310	c759	c368
Troup	1134	373	1096	406	1106	324	918	349
28. *Merriwether*	731	774	743	834	717	745	570	776
29. *Carroll*	700	781	428	891	658	747	347	791
Heard	447	408	356	486	441	404	30	474
30. *Campbell*	417	528	311	653	372	485	230	562
Coweta	786	754	774	724	761	721	725	634
31. De Kalb	1426	699	832	1014	1395	627	d754	d348
Fayette	646	595	449	697	636	587	419	660
33. Henry	984	673	910	895	965	651	859	792
‡ Williamson.] V.	7985	5913	6647	7041	7750	5601	5341	5532
				Chast'n.	Stiles.	Cal'n.	H'kett.	
39. Forsyth	733	620	496	753	713	620	464	653
Gwinnett	821	630	730	639	805	617	535	551
40. Cass	1252	740	905	1461	1218	683	663	1213
								988	1515

				Chastain.	Stiles.	‡C'n.	Hackett.
Paulding	571	268	359	508	556	263	289
41. Cherokee	1291	756	681	1101	1250	745	404
Cobb	1267	1351	888	1089	1202	1309	637
44. Lumpkin	1013	257	537	859	902	267	e418
Union	1007	218	285	673	1001	204	e300
45. Gilmer	1193	147	289	838	1217	88	175
Murray	1290	856	703	1177	1250	813	445
46. *Dade*	248	166	67	309	256	174	59
Walker	1212	657	731	918	1190	640	584
47. Chattooga	645	261	396	462	637	255	286
Floyd	1066	405	738	780	1037	407	569
Gordon	679	397	(New Co.)	668	396	(New County.)	
‡ Calhoun.]	14288	7729	7805	11567	13882	7481	5904

				Hillyer	Jones	Haris	Cobb.
VI.							
33. Newton	1032	399	910	510	1000	400	f893
36. Franklin	1069	445	389	974	1082	387	261
Madison	598	74	324	375	613	61	284
38. Clarke	630	417	584	454	605	383	532
Walton	817	492	536	741	827	464	481
42. Hall	732	376	542	695	723	351	437
Jackson	829	415	558	732	825	403	493
43. Habersham	1030	252	392	771	1030	202	266
Rabun	227	172	21	330	232	168	39
Total	6964	3042	4186	5582	6937	2819	4314

				Stephens.	‡L's.	S'ns.	Day.
VII.							
10. Laurens	579	76	539	58	569	66	g452
21. Washington	812	386	572	592	804	364	a525
23 Taliaferro	341	61	328	69	355	41	436
24. *Baldwin*	368	317	357	309	347	299	282
Hancock	548	215	412	344	543	188	a403
25 Putnam	386	307	374	322	382	295	363
34. Greene	739	190	761	128	760	164	629
Morgan	464	306	379	272	456	290	392
37. Oglethorpe	486	279	600	206	528	248	526
‖ Lewis.]	4723	2137	4322	2300	4744	1955	4019

				Toombs.	*McM.	T'bs.	Lawson.
VIII.							
9. Burke	543	440	464	343	537	421	456
Jefferson	532	128	430	107	526	117	495
22. Columbia	416	245	361	220	406	240	403
Richmond	856	654	739	542	821	642	586
23. Warren	671	425	595	417	643	421	531
35. Lincoln	267	165	233	172	270	162	206
Wilkes	465	342	441	324	467	318	435
37. Elbert	994	267	993	195	1034	217	e803
* M'Millan.]	4744	2666	4256	2322	4704	2538	4232

6944	5366	25	93	626	55	207	502	965	688	139
4831	2237	215	111	283	20	139	300	193	111	160
2601	2551	1927	2105	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

1955	4019	2602	4831	2237	215	111	250	595	160	20
321	598	215	491	160	20	139	300	193	111	160
2538	4232	2551	4927	2105	2	3	3	3	3	3

2538	4232	2551	4927	2105	2	3	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Grand Total. } McDonald.....38,824 | Towns.....43,322 | Taylor.....47,544 | Hill.....46,514 | Cass.....44,862

a In 1848 part of and included in totals of 8th Dist. *b* To the same extent with 7th Dist. *c* To same extent with 3d Dist. *d* To same extent with 5th Dist. *e* To same extent with 6th Dist. *f* To same extent with 4th Dist. *g* To same extent with 1st Dist.

LEGISLATURE, 1851-'53.

Senate.—*Union*, 39 districts, each one senator—Total, 39.

Southern Rights, Districts 4, 8, 15, 20, 26, 29, 30, 32..Total, 8.

House.—*Union*, 30 Counties in small capitals, 2 each, 60; 40 other Counties, not in italics, one each, 40; Coweta, Houston, Pike, Randolph, one each, 4—Total, 104.

Southern Rights, Bibb, Cobb, Jasper, and Merriwether, two each, 8; 21 other Counties, in italics, one each, 21—Total, 29.

ALABAMA.

Senate. 1851-Cong.-1849. 1848-President-1844

Dist. & Co's.	1851. Un.S.R.	1851. Whig.	Opp. Whig.	Opp.	Lang-don.	Bragg.	Ton.	Als-lers.	Sel-lor.	Tay-Cass.	Clay.	Polk
I.												
Baldwin					207	211	198	192	100	133	149	120
Clarke	1				161	728	216	610	120	327	232	631
Washingt'n					366	526	308	379	72	85	273	279
Butler	1				395	653	692	342	772	277	666	405
Conecuh	1				433	377	416	343	426	221	441	277
Monroe					400	572	504	343	479	216	567	359
Marengo	1				662	637	681	608	739	553	739	553
Wilcox					405	691	564	680	639	479	525	629
Mobile					1225	1678	1343	1195	1319	1073	1403	1347
Total					4254	6113	4922	4691	4666	3364	4995	4600

II.					Abre-bie.	crom-ne.	Coch-ran.	Hill-iard.	Pugh.			
Barbour					961	1417	992	984	1205	614	1113	860
Coffee	1*				369	401	302	441	192	174	142	314
Pike					1190	958	1014	870	935	663	862	768
Covington	*a*				316	114	231	202	248	92	148	139
Dale	1*				565	554	400	647	368	555	209	616
Henry					543	663	407	637	504	496	367	546
Macon	*1				1395	776	1303	672	1464	532	1087	626
Montgomery	1				1181	811	1068	867	1176	669	1016	836
Russell	1				1078	517	963	658	970	577	736	624
Total					7598	6211	6770	5975	7062	4372	5780	5329

III.					Mudd.	Har's.	‡H'r.	Harris.				
Autauga	1*				492	645	486	622	553	471	475	633
Coosa					649	1075	620	1020	626	883	400	796
Bibb	1*				505	579	477	589	474	416	450	596
Shelby					634	621	587	532	557	368	511	472
Dallas	1				700	710	785	644	860	618	864	722
Jefferson	*1				579	513	377	594	288	385	264	585
Lowndes	*b*				741	623	801	655	761	434	710	678
Perry	1				785	911	826	855	826	631	169	849
† Hunter.]					5085	5677	4969	5511	4944	4206	3843	5331

IV.					Smith.	Erwin.	‡B'n.	Inge.				
Fayette	*1				630	608	300	1005	272	841	158	796
Greene	1				645	937	1047	783	1088	712	1098	819
Pickens	1				784	1037	952	1020	1044	931	892	967
Sumter	1				823	836	932	988	820	771	927	1061
Tuscaloosa	1				1282	696	1014	869	976	694	902	961
‡ Baldwin.]					4164	4114	4245	4665	4200	3949	3064	4604

V.					Houston.	H'd	Wood.	Hubbard.				
Franklin	1				795	1035	531	999	510	795	498	1079
Hancock					maj. 28				(New County.)			

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cong. Dist.	State Districts.	1851.—*Delegates. Co-Op.	Sec.	†Conv. C'n.	Sec.
I.	Chester	929	429	..4	
	Spartanburg	1448	1186	..5	
	Union	288	988	..	4
	York	1420	709	..5	
II.	‡Anderson	1306	436	} 8	
	‡Pickens	1411	152		
	Greenville	1500	237	..5	
	Laurens	810	991	..	5
III.	Fairfield	394	717	..	4
	Kershaw	639	244	..3	
	Lancaster	636	290	..3	
	Richland	706	648	..5	
	‖Sumter: *Claremont*	658	445	..4	
	Clarendon	452	216	..3	
IV.	Chesterfield	791	222	..3	
	Darlington	955	668	..4	
	‖Georgetown: *All Saints'*	38	29	..2	
	Prince George's, Winyah	114	238	..	4
	Horry	734	12	..2	
	Marion	931	892	..4	
	Marlborough	512	333	..3	
	Williamsburg	302	314	..	3
V.	Abbeville	1010	825	..6	
	Edgefield	939	938	..7	
	Lexington	812	179	..3	
	Newberry	612	538	..4	
VI.	‖Charleston: *Christ ch'ch*	35	66	..	2
	St. Andrews'	1 15	35	..	2
	St. James' Goose Creek	243	39	..2	
	St. Dennis & St. Thomas'		36	..	2
	St. James', Santee	3	59	..	2
	St. John's, Berkley	67	111	..	2
	‖*St. Philip's & St. Mich's*	2454	1018	..20	
	St. Stephen's	10	93	..	2
VII.	Barnwell	924	859	..5	
	‖Beaufort: *St. Luke's*	41	171	..	2
	Prince William's		209	..	3
	St. Helena	72	126	..	2
	St. Peter's	80	360	..	3
	‖Charles'n: *St. Johns', Col.*	53	88	..	3
	‖Colleton: *St. George's*	231	36	..2	
	St. Bartholomew's	222	420	..	4
	St. Matthew's	64	198	..	2
	St. Paul's	77	59	..2	
	Orangeburg	159	937	..	3
	Total	25098	17796	114	54

* Election for two delegates from each Congressional District to a contemplated Southern (Disunion) Congress. The Co-Operationists (against action by South Carolina alone) carried six districts; and the Secessionists (in favor of secession, either with other States or separately) carried one. † A State Convention had previously been elected to determine the action of the State; and we have classified its members according to the result of the recent election. ‡ Formerly Pendleton ‖ These districts elect members of the State Legislature by subdivisions of parishes; the parishes are in italics. ‡ Charleston City.

Lauderdale	1	.1166	715	.800	599	.695	772	.474 919
Lawrence.	1	..697	723	.552	872	.663	656	.459 783
Walker...		..499	213	.232	395	.231	383	.170 442
Limestone	1	..753	437	.387	605	.374	833	.325 965
Morgan ..		..603	432	.442	657	.361	535	.271 682
Marion.....c		..216	685	.140	548	.193	514	.120 638
Total.....		.4730	4268	.3085	4575	.3027	4488	.2327 5508

VI, ‖Murphy.Cobb.‖%C's Cobb.

Blount....	1	..	m.400	.487	851	.134	526	.. 84 774
Marshall.		..404	950	.484	851	.246	708	.162 875
De Kalb....	*1	..	m.500	.262	915	.257	650	.207 700
Jackson.....1*		..528	1231	.752	1201	.136	1589	.. 87 1751
Madison....1*		..371	1527	.1448	649	.465	1385	.357 1720
St. Clair....*d*		..	m.300	.262	915	.150	456	.. 46 644
%Clemens.]		1303	4908	.3695	4551	.1388	5314	.943 6464

VII. White.Rice.¶B'd.Bowden.

Benton.....		1..633	1345	.556	1370	.566	1272	.373 1382
Chambers ..1*		.1323	792	.1218	781	1323	689	.1158 936
Cherokee...*c*		.1137	561	.747	1067	.630	921	.356 955
Randolph	1	..559	810	.537	938	.461	770	.288 747
Tallapo'a		..988	1158	.938	1032	.972	920	.728 705
Talladega..1*		.1104	705	.899	844	.869	820	.633 851
¶Bradford.]22		11.5744	5371	.4895	6033	.4821	5392	.3536 5576

* Senators holding over.] TOTALS. [‖ Also *Opposition*. '48.Tay'r, 30,482; Cass, 31,363.'44. Clay, 26,084; Polk, 37,740

LEGISLATURE: Senate, *Union*, 22; *Southern Rights*, 11. House: *Union*, Chambers co., 4; Frank'n. Laud'e, Mad'n, Montg'y, Tal'ga, Tusc'a, 3 each. 18; 13 other co's, in small small caps, 2 each. 26; Bald'n, Blount. Coffee, Con'h, Cov'n, Dallas, Fay'e.Gr'ne, P'ry, 1 each, 9; Jack'n 2; Sum'r, 2–Tot. 61.

Southern Rights: Benton, 3; Mobile, 3; Aut'ga. Barb'r, But'r, Coosa, Henry, Perry, Pic'ns, Rand'h, Shelby, Tal'sa, two each, 20; 11 other co's in italics, one each, 11. Total 31.

a With Monroe, &c.; *b* with Butler; *c* with Fayette; *d* with Jefferson; *e* with De Kalb.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legis.—Gov. 1851–Sec. of S. *1851–Con. 1849–Gov Senate. Foote. Davis. Horn. Bell. *Un-S'n*. Lea. Quit-

Co's.		*U. S.*	*Un. S.R.*	*Un. S.R.*	*ion R'ts.*	*Whig*	man
Adams....		..548	244	.551	242	.478	144	.453 418
Franklin..	1	..184	258	.187	254	.. 9	164	.215 290
Wilkinson		..368	355	.407	322	.361	279	.414 352
Amite.....	1	..351	391	.391	389	361	230	.348 350
Pike.....		..276	523	.282	519	.280	359	.159 529
Attala....	1	..622	774	.640	764	.607	609	(No ret'ns)
Leake ...		..378	389	.386	387	.381	358	.294 396
Bolivar...		m.36	..	73	33	.. 58	27	(No ret'ns)
Issaquena	1	.. 90	41	.. 88	42	.. 66	16	.102 99
Yazoo....		..585	583	.627	544	.581	439	.508 531
Washint'n		..130	62	.132	58	.. 24	1	.. 92 80
Carroll.....	1	..958	783	.1006	750	.954	660	.791 949
Chickasaw	1	..889	1150	.897	1124	.967	839	.824 1134
Oktibbeha.		..346	493	.291	307	.334	419	.370 472
Choctaw....		†1..860	749	.903	713	.863	585	.713 937
Claiborne.	1	..479	212	.490	202	.453	199	.385 398
Jefferson .		..298	323	.314	314	.321	232	.342 320
Clarke....	1	..294	367	.308	352	.288	341	.160 439
Jasper....		..364	510	.377	502	.373	417	.247 510
Coahoma .		..204	120	.205	112	.(No ret'ns)	.184	149
Panola....	1	..620	484	.604	470	.550	280	.583 595
Tallahat'ie		m.76		.306	196	.265	178	.223 255
Copiah....	1	..	m.360	.463	755	.446	611	.413 753
Simpson..		..196	329	.199	328	.174	211	.195 285
Covington.		..120	321	.112	327	.109	248	.. 53 345
Green....	1	.. 90	181	.. 95	184	.111	57	(No ret'ns)
Jones.....		..146	168	.150	163	.114	140	.. 72 207
Wayne...		..134	93	.157	66	.134	24	(No ret'ns)
De Soto..	1†	.1013	828	.1062	791	.1012	669	.918 956
Tunica ..		.. 42	30	.. 37	35	.. 29	14	.. 23 35
Hancock..		..	m.80	.181	227	.181	172	(No ret'ns)
Harrison.	1	m.137		..		..282	153	(No ret'ns)
Jackson..		.. 41	324	.. 61	316	.. 32	189	.. 20 347
Perry		..138	120	.141	112	.132	113	.131 121
Hinds	1	.1138	734	1175	723	.1082	592	.1014 875
Holmes...	1†	..696	490	.703	484	.663	416	.578 583
Sunflower.		m. 2		.. 66	52	.. 26	43	.. 52 74
Itawamba ..		1.1028	977	.1085	937	.1035	668	.593 1318
Kemper...	†1	..634	556	.644	541	.645	499	.415 739
Neshoba..		.. m.	433	.. 92	517	.. 1	389	.237 317
Lafayette ..	†1	..794	768	.838	788	.801	636	.622 840
Lauderd'e	1	..626	671	.735	571	.622	599	.371 778
Newton...		..287	310	.291	307	.232	198	(Noret'ns)
Lawrence.	1	..152	589	.146	591	.. 81	433	.. 99 632
Marion....		..126	286	.137	282	.149	171	(Noret'ns)
Lowndes...	†1	..622	681	.711	622	.744	559	.681 773
Madison..	1	..571	554	.594	547	.565	519	.557 509
Scott		..216	319	.239	304	.203	263	.198 324
Marshall....	†1	.1350	1380	1407	1344	1360	1162	.1261 1477
Monroe.....	†1	.1046	827	.1078	804	.1111	672	.756 1224
Noxubee...	†	..597	384	..630	360	..613	383	..518 589
Winston..		..396	522	..405	527	..418	407	.268 616
Pontotoc....	†1	.1174	1143	1232	1003	.1256	901	..785 1235
Rankin ...	†	..427	398	..442	394	..463	323	..311 461
Smith.....		..164	426	..165	420	..140	311	..123 452
Tippah.....	†1	.1618	1060	.1647	1021	1542	860	.1001 1674
Tishomingo.	†1	.1851	603	.1881	587	1766	379	.734 1432
Warren.....	†1	..749	491	..769	472	..696		..721 528
Yalobusha..	†1	..810	927	..834	917	..819	692	..749 1008

Tot'ls: F. 28,738; Horn, 30,088; Conv. *U.* 28,402; Lea, 21,706 *D.* 27,729; Bell, 27,716; *S. Ri'ts*, 21,241; Q'n, 30,979

Leg.—1851–Congress–1849, 1848–Pres.–1844.

Un'n S.R Un'n S.R.

Dist.&Co's.		House	Na-Th'p	Brad-Th'p	Tay-
I.		*U. S.*	hors. son.	ford. son.	lor. Cass. Clay. Polk
De Soto....	3	.1042	812	.929	944	.836 723	.671 709
Itawamba...	2	1.1080	944	.676	1246	.567 880	.368 825
Lafayette...	2	..	;833	736	.651	799	.730 760	.542 632
Marshall....	2	2.1384	1364	.1300	1450	1306	1344	.1035 1184
Panola.....	1	..615	489	.580	527	.578	344	.439 408
Pontotoc....	2	1.1215	1098	.826	1195	.757	999	.384 709
Tippah.....	4	.1606	1066	.1051	1630	.981	1236	.692 1170
Tishomingo.	4	.1846	610	.762	1288	840	1190	.480 1004
Tunica.....	1	.. 38	36	.. 26	30	.. 51	25	.. 36 24
Total.....		.9659	7155	.6801	9109	.6646	7501	.4647 6665

II. Wilcox.F'n.Haris.Featberston

Bolivar	1	.. 74	29	..		.. 89	.. 55	61
Carroll.....	3	..984	752	.810	859	.885	921	.678 742
Chickasaw...	2	..777	1180	.826	1136	.849	948	.336 632
Choctaw....	2	..885	714	.745	896	.642	743	.426 624
Coahoma....	1	..207	114	.185	114	.189	130	.143 162
Lowndes ...	3	..713	620	.736	722	.801	780	.644 850
Monroe.....	2	.1112	764	.816	1174	.921	1062	.549 911
Noxubee....	2	..619	370	.532	569	.617	667	.519 577
Oktibbeha..	1	..370	467	.383	450	.388	424	.241 336
Sunflower...	1	.. 67	49	.. 54	57	.. 33	22	.. 7 14
Tallahatc'ie.	1	..297	201	.229	251	.206	219	.179 218
Yalobusha..	1	2.822	941	.789	962	.843	846	.719 893
Total.....		.6927	6201	.6103	7190	.6460	6811	.4496 6020

III. Freeman.McW.Gray.McWillie.

Attala.....	2	..634	771	.573	742	.480	653	.276 305
Hinds	3	.1150	714	.1038	843	.1206	822	.1199 915
Holmes.....	2	..699	478	.591	577	.643	520	.578 498
Issaquena...	1	.. 86	42	..108	79	.. 85	58	(New Co.)
Kemper	2	..644	546	.458	701	..416	450	.291 515
Lauderdale..	1	..633	655	.414	732	.474	667	.256 631
Leake.....	1	..385	389	.318	364	.328	289	.190 235
Madison.....	2	..575	552	.554	498	.614	497	.612 486
Neshoba....	1	.. 93	514	.246	310	.241	254	.156 236
Newton.....	1	..286	307	.206	314	.184	197	.143 270
Rankin.....	1	..442	381	.334	414	.356	370	.311 406
Scott.....	1	..224	304	.147	322	.152	273	.112 259
Warren.....	2	..756	473	.765	477	.890	478	.922 507
Washington	1	..136	56	.. 97	71	.179	71	.209 108
Winston....	2	.426	505	.451	448	.307	425	.201 475
Yazoo.....	1	..605	554	.529	514	.641	497	.578 530
Total.....		.7774	7241	.6829	7406	.7196	6521	.6034 6376

IV. Dawson.Br'n.Winans.Brown.

Adams.....	2	..539	249	.472	412	.643	365	.755 452
Amite.....	2	..354	399	.244	396	.426	309	.429 351
Claiborne...	1	..483	212	.392	389	.464	358	.434 429
Clarke	1	..282	380	.137	435	.211	282	.115 353
Copiah.....	2	..442	768	.354	806	.491	587	.447 649
Covington...	1	..119	320	.52	327	.135	346	.98 308
Franklin....	1	..184	260	.211	280	.226	249	.172 220
Green	1	..111	168	.65	170	.184	79	.62 175
Hancock....	1	.149	245	.. 93	282	.157	116	.. 57 127
Harrison....	1	..		..142	358	.165	172	.103 169
Jackson	1	.. 66	312	.. 23	347	.. 32	165	.. 17 216
Jasper.....	1	..351	515	.264	490	.343	308	.210 403
Jefferson ...	1	..319	313	.327	320	.382	290	.364 383
Jones.....	1	..144	169	.. 55	197	.. 95	135	.. 72 117
Lawrence...	1	..138	604	.. 78	632	.145	438	.. 94 545
Marion	1	..136	289	.. 64	272	.. 99	162	.. 68 254
Perry.....	1	..140	118	.114	136	.143	69	.125 71
Pike.....	1	..272	521	.. 97	561	.277	398	.232 444
Simpson....	1	..197	328	.176	292	.236	264	.178 300
Smith	1	..145	447	.117	430	.210	287	.. 94 249
Wayne.....	1	..154	61	.. 68	80	.. 97	52	.102 95
Wilkinson..	1	..394	332	.375	368	.455	291	.441 355
Total..	63	35.5444	7304	3920	7980	.5616	5723	.4669 6665

Totals for President.

'48-Tayl'r, 25,922; Cass, 26,537–'44. Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126

Legislature, (as in above tables.)

Sen: Union, 11; South'n Rights, 21. House: U., 63; S. R. 35.

* Election in Sep. for Conven'n to consider Slavery question; the other elections were in Nov. † Senators holding over.

LOUISIANA.

Dist. & Parishes. Legis.—1851—Auditor—1849. 1851—Cong.—1849. 1848—Pres. House. Sen.

I.		*Whig.O.W.O.*	B'n.	P'r.	B'n-	L'x.	Hagan *a*S.	Jack'n. *b*L.	Tay'r	Cass
*Orleans 1st M	5	3	1.1835	1710.	5114	5133.	1736	1794.	1677	2011.	1779	1401
" 3d M	2	3	.. 777	967.		. 771	965.	687	881..	886	761
Plaquemines	2	1	..189	267..180		390..	186	279..	195	403..	187	350
St. Bernard	1		.. 78	156..121		119..	70	161..	10m	..124	89
*a*St. Martin. *b*La Sere.]			2879	3100..		.2763	3199.	2569	3295	2976.	2601

| II. | | |

TENNESSEE.

SENATE, '51. 1851.—GOV.—1849. PRES. 1844.

Coun's.	Whig.	Op.	Camp'l.	Trous.	Brown	T'dale.	Clay.	Polk.
Carter			777	202	697	265	739	177
Johnson	1		435	84	404	112	370	79
Sullivan			383	1459	362	1430	350	1533
Washington			969	1151	843	1203	881	1225
Greene			1144	1684	1027	1672	1031	1701
Hawkins	1		1236	1313	1113	1349	1173	1388
Blount			1147	640	1106	758	1046	735
Cocke	1		980	245	871	204	844	187
Sevier			897	165	895	93	738	78
Claiborne			655	849	670	926	578	857
Grainger	1		1110	675	1101	620	998	548
Jefferson			1606	346	1571	309	1563	247
Knox	1		2223	623	2186	572	2015	507
Anderson			659	327	661	354	620	325
Campbell			495	497	426	512	337	318
Morgan	1		232	267	215	203	211	232
Roane			822	754	936	809	900	735
Bradley			671	883	722	991	572	958
McMinn			885	1023	904	1037	873	1061
Monroe	1		918	947	915	1040	859	1086
Polk			305	581	297	540	260	488
Bledsoe			558	298	517	290	529	259
Hamilton			885	762	750	601	644	624
Marion	1		517	382	547	370	503	389
Meigs			154	554	142	577	120	620
Rhea			329	331	292	355	232	368
Fentress			184	493	125	457	60	456
Jackson			1295	900	1090	960	1211	807
Overton	1		461	1258	371	1252	336	1145
Van Buren			119	208	138	208	116	190
White			1016	618	970	670	857	468
Cannon			430	841	431	872	318	761
Coffee			307	996	319	1009	280	1000
DeKalb	1		651	626	590	592	488	491
Warren			408	1209	393	1262	335	1190
Franklin	1		441	1228	362	1200	358	1123
Lincoln			658	2338	666	2475	658	2491
Smith	1		2409	779	2085	782	2328	788
Sumner			772	1856	771	2100	881	2017
Wilson	1		2327	1000	2160	955	2307	1042
Davidson	1		2330	1842	2217	1919	2266	1873
Rutherford	1		1539	1296	1416	1331	1730	1500
Williamson			1710	723	1688	792	1986	859
Bedford	1		1438	1413	1340	1474	1455	1526
Marshall			761	1302	683	1406	635	1307
Giles	1		1284	1428	1331	1484	1301	1397
Maury			1405	1830	1375	1912	1292	1988
Hardin			603	732	577	783	505	732
Hickman	1		275	1051	255	991	255	1034
Lawrence			611	606	640	662	489	547
Wayne			730	484	655	429	665	446
Montgomery	1		1132	921	1069	953	1271	1029
Robertson			1169	889	1165	920	1193	871
Dickson			329	708	342	716	339	705
Humphreys	1		274	508	278	511	305	523
Stewart			489	697	554	736	519	704
Benton			312	409	318	454	292	481
Decatur			372	314	391	287	(New Co.)	
Henderson	1		1089	497	1113	461	1209	402
McNairy			949	967	958	925	773	741
Perry			424	286	410	283	744	513
Henry			812	1325	769	1248	835	1312
Obion	1		412	674	405	586	292	536
Weakley			714	1317	647	1081	560	1084
Fayette			1066	1047	1064	1046	1205	1151
Hardeman	1		632	965	637	1055	689	1077
Shelby			1563	1490	1434	1405	1825	1352
Carroll			1468	638	1423	546	1356	524
Dyer	1		434	383	414	321	356	272
Gibson			1501	1016	1417	788	1320	611
Haywood			819	762	757	659	756	668
Lauderdale	1		215	296	294	288	286	211
Madison			1383	709	1316	721	1357	768
Tipton			320	541	323	511	360	502
Total	16	9	63333	61673	60350	61740	60030	59917

LEG. 1851. 1851.—CONGRESS.—1849. PRES. 1848.

Dist. & Co's.	House	Whig	Opp.	Whig	Opp.		
I.		Hayes.	J'n.	Taylor	Jo'n	Taylor	Cass
Carter	1		545	353	699	252	745	129
Johnson			201	293	367	140	392	66
Cocke	1		646	322	846	224	815	189
Greene	a1	1	992	1773	913	687	963	1423
Hawkins	1		655	1797	1045	1390	1252	1243
Sullivan		1	602	1220	331	1469	436	1375
Washington		1	1203	780	809	916	862	1016
† Campbell, Op., 406,]			4344	6638	5060	6068	[* Also Op.	

II.		‡Watkins.	Hurley.	Wat.	Cocke, W.		
Anderson	1		915	65	477	527	602	250
Campbell			790	133	478	411	473	279
Blount	1		1367	378	1035	810	965	663
Claiborne		1	956	180	990	548	700	744
Grainger	1		1461	246	1032	667	1004	489
Jefferson	1		1745	143	1398	452	1468	215
Monroe		1	949	825	979	902	962	960
Morgan		1	391	89	222	165	229	187
Sevier ...(with Cocke.)			1018	66	514	486	787	57
‡ Dickinson, W., 469.]			9592	2125	8025	4968		

III.		Anderson.	Cl'll.	And'n.	Lyon.		
Bledsoe...(with Morgan)		537	309	547	266	508	229
Bradley	1	704	821	817	861	760	927
Hamilton	1	939	712	804	536	685	634
Knox	1	1568	1239	1985	761	2140	439
Marion	b1	471	340	551	351	562	336
McMinn	1	867	1020	892	1012	960	1024
Meigs	1	128	574	150	564	150	534
Rhea		320	337	301	336	298	324
Polk	c1	315	565	317	509	367	517
Roane	1	809	757	905	822	998	671
Total		6058	6074	7269	6018		

IV.		Goodpasture	‖ S'ge.	Rog's, Op.	Savage.		
Coffee	1	263	994	213	844	332	943
De Kalb	1	394	753	280	684	571	573
Fentress	d1	218	453	95	206	113	432
Van Buren		162	159	50	46	130	198
Jackson	1	1058	941	100	867	1269	801
Overton	1	798	858	108	779	467	1112
Warren	1	586	986	52	964	407	1161
White	1	873	672	341	323	1064	563
‖ S. Turney, Opp. 3777]		4352	5816	1239	4713		

V.		Jones.		Jones.			
Bedford	1	e1	1565	No opp. to Jones	1503	1497	1381
Franklin	1		1261		1156	390	1207
Lincoln	1		1614		2624	680	2584
Marshall	1		1497		1453	730	1408
VI.		Polk, Opp	Th's.	Buc'n'n.	Thomas.		
Giles		f1	1208	1229	1330	1469	1389	1511
Hardin	1		701	570	560	777	621	770
Hickman	1		307	maj.	250	964	301	988
Lawrence	1		283	"	655	623	596	544
Maury	2		1693	1371	1341	1888	1516	1970
Wayne	1		626	502	666	414	673	386
Total			4812	3672	4802	6135		

VII.		Gentry.		Gentry.			
Cannon	1	433	No opp. to Gentry	467	No opp. to Gentry	469	827
Rutherford	2			1440		1754	1439
Wilson	2	2139		2193		2517	998
Williamson	2			1666		1883	793
VIII.		Cullom.	South'l	Cu'm.	Ewing.		
Davidson	2	2228	1786	1948	2115	2698	1976
Smith	2	2229	692	2032	782	2390	719
Sumner	2	739	1667	836	1997	922	1994
Total		5196	4145	4816	4894		

IX		Hornberger.	Harris.	Morris.	Harris.		
Benton	1		258	543	292	440	392	459
Humphreys	1		214	558	263	493	309	482
Dickson	1		297	703	282	709	386	674
Henry	1		maj.	831	704	1280	860	1349
Montgomery	1		1096	906	1043	945	1288	969
Robertson	1		987	944	1145	875	1236	839
Stewart	1		maj.	259	573	601	574	705
Total			2952	4744	4302	5433		

X.		Coleman.	Stan'n.	Harris.	Stanton.		
Dyer	1		471	391	411	327	383	271
Fayette	g1		1084	1008	1059	1046	1217	1060
Hardeman	1		622	970	622	1042	723	1016
Haywood	1		808	771	757	657	800	672
Lauderdale	1		312	249	289	202	279	274
Tipton	1		326	526	314	510	352	482
McNairy	1		914	1008	922	950	939	786
Shelby	1		1525	1522	1425	1426	1828	1607
Total			6012	6445	5789	6250		

XI.		Williams.		Williams.			
Carroll	1	2006	No opp. to Williams	1577	No opp. to Williams	1493	560
Decatur & Perry	1	1049		1001		433	287
Gibson	1	2325		1566		1423	688
Henderson	1	1282		1241		1286	460
Madison	1	1437		1458		1562	737
Obion ...(with Dyer)		884		832		357	487
Weakley	1	1710		1369		699	1080
Total	39	36	10583	8944		6170	5841

a With Hns & Wash.—b with Ham —c with M'oe & McM. d with W'te.—e with M'O.—f with L'n.—g with Har'an & S'by.

KENTUCKY.

Dist. & Co's. 1851.—Congress.—1849. 1848.—Pres.—1844. *Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp.*

1. M'Carty.	Boyd.			Boyd.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Ballard	247	388	No opposition to L. Boyd.	413	277	281	282	400
Caldwell	583	859		695	227	664	204	772
Calloway	111	704			866	841	780	966
Crittenden	302	414			342	399	284	399
Fulton	121	250		302	191	273(w'h Hick'n)		
Graves	438	967		817	468	772	386	884
Hickman	89	339		422	169	353	304	740
Hopkins	223	697		897	796	766	701	814
Livingston	308	253			403	265	424	327
Marshall	59	490		498	120	496	94	600
McCracken	416	364			407	308	256	195
Trigg	467	561		589	588	632	557	651
Union	383	352		575	501	458	507	584
Total	3746	6638		5208	5315	6508	5679	7332

1851, McElroy, *Opp.*, Call'y, 108; Critt'n., 94; Hick'n., 73; Hopkins, 307; Marsh'l, 60, ; Union, 607; other co's, 211.

II. Jennings.*	Grey.	Joh'n*		Peyton.			
Breckenr'ge	787	689	697	788	1006	422	921	464
Butler	79	572	458	207	349	204	351	290
Christian	647	1110	1002	501	1132	786	1122	825
Daviess	622	982	1625	232	986	605	808	622
Edmonson	99	326	313	170	249	209	174	251
Grayson	307	645	542	367	507	345	432	386
Hancock	204	317	332	113	304	166	277	213
Henderson	520	597	661	429	731	559	719	638
Meade	361	456	659	339	713	225	650	223
Muhlenburg	202	1097	905	332	746	437	657	439
Ohio	297	1039	837	400	718	542	601	513
Total	4125	7830	8035	3878	7441	4500	6712	4864

III. Ewing.	Clarke.	McLean.					
Allen	646	389	375	No opp. to McL.	423	553	401	635
Barren	1273	1247	1200		1462	1048	1306	1108
Hart	697	484	471		586	528	579	558
Logan	580	1145	1293		1402	358	1407	374
Monroe	482	600	537		586	379	451	473
Simpson	525	416	308		448	428	455	418
Todd	517	625	701		808	409	784	406
Warren	740	1099	794		1226	603	1132	687
Total	5887	5778	5681		6941	4306	6515	4659

IV. Ward.	Buckner.	Caldwell.					
Adair	591	448	884	No opp. to Ward.	568	549	548	639
Boyle	550	577	473		773	347	617	352
Casey	396	585	429		529	196	468	214
Clinton	196	220	444		286	294	262	315
Cumberland	493	448	371		642	153	590	167
Green	598	568	644		517	512	827	1042
Lincoln	504	621	557		832	325	769	335
Pulaski	707	841	1190		947	734	727	708
Russell	368	468	339		519	180	431	178
Taylor	291	306	660		334	469	(New Co.)	
Wayne	452	497	728		689	405	535	342
Total	5146	5579	6719		6626	4164	5774	4292

V. Hill.	Stone.	Thompson.					
Anderson	297	643	463	No op. to Thom's'n.	334	547	281	522
Bullitt	385	492	489		499	399	528	436
Hardin	842	1045	1283		1239	631	1095	702
Larue	451	384	458		478	349	382	333
Marion	967	661	820		765	629	715	737
Mercer	545	868	879		734	1088	557	985
Nelson	946	611	1146		1149	464	1326	608
Spencer	302	393	406		460	351	469	508
Washington	745	746	642		721	678	560	709
Total	5480	5843	6586		6379	5136	5913	5540

VI. White.	Gar'd.	Breck.	Martin.			
Clay	330	348	351	321	377	125	335	92
Estill	466	325	377	391	485	238	392	216
Floyd	250	377	145	600	260	225	190	340
Garrard	903	213	942	348	1187	191	1128	229
Harlan	366	163	396	193	350	56	334	75
Johnson	50	395	87	410	106	214	85	252
Knox	470	327	510	475	648	159	589	164
Laurel	388	299	457	308	488	145	384	124
Letcher	124	179	94	222	(no return)	29	161	
Madison	974	477	1185	555	1313	564	120	633
Owsley	241	315	294	256	330	248	165	129
Perry	149	220	140	236	(no return)	113	84	
Pike	277	145	392	291	225	140	251	238
Rockcastle	521	109	495	187	497	95	451	73
Whitley	337	238	488	388	584	93	431	99
Total	5846	4130	6353	5271	6850	2493	4997	2700

1851, Jarman, *Whig*, received 334; Hereford, *Whig*, 23.

VII. Marshall.	Me	w'r.	M'li.	Lane.			
Carroll	448	438	395	446	433	428	392	370
Henry	778	919	840	1024	827	1022	708	1044
Jefferson	954	1079	922	962	1161	970	1092	1042
Louisville	2286	2006	2172	1863	2836	2020	2435	1662
Oldham	430	530	438	552	476	488	426	625
Shelby	1150	697	122	792	1434	716	1441	796
Trimble	317	523	273	558	361	486	268	507
Total	6333	6216	6261	6197	7258	6130	6752	6046

VIII. Combs.	Bre'ge.	Mor'd.†	Trabue.			
Bourbon	879	527	634	484	1172	486	1208	521
Fayette	1165	975	1009	907	1541	781	1695	824
Franklin	778	812	967	445	926	664	816	634
Jessamine	578	567	496	587	682	439	616	469
Owen	502	1179	556	977	533	810	485	937
Scott	613	1121	781	889	797	734	803	938
Woodford	626	490	752	376	778	337	750	473
Total	5141	5671	5195	4665	6429	4251	6373	4796

IX. Montg'y.	Mason.	Houst'n.	Mason.			
Bath	499	1003	783	1004	724	782	611	783
Breathitt		369	126	401	143	151	120	231
Carter	95	649	262	715	243	510	148	508
Clarke	431	428	1024	478	1046	319	996	314
Fleming	503	831	1136	928	1159	700	1143	771
Greenup	41	656	605	778	640	516	593	385
Lawrence		544	474	390	414	318	347	345
Lewis	15	566	483	683	521	566	506	543
Montgom'ry	522	635	771	680	688	548	673	597
Morgan	146	814	500	825	413	490	247	512
Total	2251	6495	6164	6882	5991	4900	5384	4989

In 1851, Hyatt, *Whig*, 33; Coons, *Whig*, 22.

X. Marshall.	St'n.	Gaines.	Stanton.			
Boone	790	832	968	808	935	769	888	712
Bracken	850	528	766	565	795	472	753	443
Campbell	369	807	584	794	511	814	358	618
Gallatin	334	379	371	415	360	368	348	351
Grant	374	539	458	560	485	529	396	493
Harrison	740	926	822	940	891	896	859	975
Kenton	813	1187	941	1195	985	1228	687	920
Mason	1372	965	1350	1001	1631	953	1608	799
Nicholas	692	846	767	789	673	704	678	703
Pendleton	288	640	373	697	375	599	287	530
Total	6622	7649	7400	7764	7641	7332	6862	6544

*Whigs] TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT. [†Native

1848—Taylor.....67,141.....Cass.....49,720.....Maj....17,421

1844—Clay.....61,255.....Polk.....51,988..... "....9,267

Senate Dist. & Co's.	Leg. House. W.	Gov.—1851. Dix-on. Op.	Lt. Gov. Pow-ell. W.	Gov. 1848. Clay. Emun-cip'n. Op.	Th'p-son. Whig.	Wick-liffe. Opp.	Crit. 'den. W.	Pow-ell. Op.
1. Ballard	1	..	269	340	5	251	357	328
Fulton	1	..	157	261	..	155	235	177
Hickman	1	..	134	358	..	132	314	143
Graves	1	..	469	945	6	467	874	499
2. Crittenden	1	..	393	435	2	376	354	374
Hopkins	1	..	694	814	..	610	626	835
Union	1	..	486	622	..	445	514	509
3. Christian	1	..	926	823	14	913	769	1109
Todd	1	..	604	431	75	575	377	790
4. Butler	1	..	225	239	36	260	173	373
Logan	1	..	1184	388	41	1152	333	1433
Simpson	1	..	380	401	..	358	317	478
5. Daviess	1	..	831	816	3	790	568	992
Henderson	1	..	594	698	1	570	565	698
6. Allen	1	..	334	527	..	330	472	416
Edmonson	a	..	155	204	19	144	194	223
Warren	1	..	1077	763	7	1080	647	1207
7. Barren	1	..	1217	1078	48	1199	1040	1458
Monroe	1	..	357	407	123	332	295	576
8. Green	1	..	399	434	2	361	357	576
Hart	1	..	735	578	5	476	492	606
Taylor	1	..	251	442	3	246	343	356
9. Clinton	1	..	173	295	1	149	211	254
Cumberl'd	1	..	428	193	1	438	132	603
Russell	1	..	404	182	5	379	159	497
Wayne	1	..	513	435	71	457	333	627
10. Adair	1	..	375	503	43	331	422	575
Boyle	1	..	548	308	..	583	258	725
Casey	b	..	368	246	13	371	185	600
11. Caldwell	1	..	669	820	40	649	777	778
Livingston	1	..	341	213	..	339	193	424
McCracken	c	..	409	373	1	404	354	368
12. Breckenr'ge	1	..	772	558	5	723	312	900
Grayson	1	..	392	464	15	374	391	513
Hancock	1	..	278	213	1	259	187	296
								370
								1044
								1042
								1662
								625
								796
								600
								195
								651
								584
								7332
								464
								638
								223
								439
								251
								513
								638
								639
								418
								406
								687
								352
								315
								167
								1042
								335
								708
								178
								342
								608
								508
								584
								4292
								522
								436
								702
								333
								737
								985
								608
								508
								540
								92
								216
								340
								229
								75
								252
								164
								124
								161
								633
								129
								84
								238
								73
								99
								2700
								500
								488
								200
								370

Dist. & Co's.	W.	Op.	Dix-on.	Pow-ell.	Th'p-Clay.	son.	Wick-liffe.	Crit-'den.	Pow-ell.
13. Muhlenburg.	1		..638	577	15...	524	395...	770	548
Ohio	1		..558	635	113...	488	452...	754	629
14. Hardin	2		..846	617	31...	930	495..	1186	660
Meade	1		..545	224	2...	573	155...	671	224
15* Louisville	3		1.2199	1982	16..	2184	1908..	2499	2030
16. Henry	1		..735	971	7...	735	957...	855	976
Oldham	1		..403	531	1...	396	512...	477	539
Trimble	1		..298	533	1...	303	523...	320	535
17. Jefferson	1		..949	1036	2...	951	1016..	1208	1099
18. Bullitt	1		..328	453	10...	373	367...	482	488
Larue	1		..368	363	11...	376	309...	495	400
Nelson	1		..856	509	30...	876	412..	1136	573
19. Marion	1		..680	750	18...	720	602...	852	807
Washington	1		..586	705	99...	721	549...	667	831
20. Anderson	1		..282	641	16...	351	542...	355	652
Mercer	1		..492	969	55...	806	644...	690	1076
21. Calloway	1		..212	709	1..	208	664...	239	788
Marshall		d.	..123	513	2...	110	432...	112	542
Trigg	1		..525	580	3...	516	502...	585	608
22. Lincoln	1		..576	314	66...	585	256...	805	380
Pulaski	1		..662	786	210...	671	597..	1054	1069
23. Garrard	1		..814	272	198...	885	192..	1085	243
Madison	2		..718	513	670...	725	437..	1324	767
24. Knox	1		..389	303	76...	401	242...	580	297
Laurel	1		..321	264	46...	330	221...	431	208
R'kcastle.	1		..396	135	128...	414	113...	539	125
Whitley	1		..422	203	95...	315	148...	559	200
25. Boone	1		..782	813	1...	755	766..	1003	904
Carroll (w'h Trim'	e	431	447	5...	426	417...	462	483
Gallatin	1		..327	407	1...	318	380...	379	421
26. Campbell	1		..338	804	29...	345	786...	436	733
Kenton	2		..798	1189	11...	760	1139...	855	1263
27. Bath	1		..721	918	2...	691	866...	725	896
Bourbon	1		..921	474	20...	936	400..	1116	500
28. Grant	1		..349	546	11...	354	475...	470	575
Owen	1		..493	1094	28...	491	1041...	570	987
Pendleton	1		..256	636	17...	248	507...	314	672
29. Bracken,	1		..723	592	6...	708	518...	770	554
Harrison	2		..724	906	12...	703	777...	832	985
30. Shelby	1		1.1107	903	3..	1099	675..	1374	745
Spencer	1		..335	346	3...	350	303...	457	461
31. Fayette	2		.1216	818	110..	1228	806..	1420	771
Scott	1		..685	1001	27...	682	937...	688	727
32. Franklin	1		..809	767	12...	820	750...	892	641
Jessamine	1		..553	502	57...	549	441...	658	541
Woodford	1		..676	408	7...	684	377...	817	378
33. Clarke	1		..874	397	29...	881	333..	1020	381
Estill	1		..423	387	179...	460	351...	490	331
Montgom'ry.	1		..676	577	1...	677	531...	724	664
34. Carter	1		..174	575	6...	221	464...	228	661
Greenup	1		..420	493	10...	406	393...	698	591
Lawrence	1		..334	392	2...	348	226...	440	351
35. Fleming	2		..928	788	2...	923	696..	1108	839
Nicholas	1		..646	827	42...	664	751...	786	866
36. Lewis	1		..369	522	33...	360	399...	565	688
Mason	2		.1371	905	28..	1308	833..	1571	1018
37. Floyd	1		..218	379	24...	231	286...	237	495
Johnson	1		...59	427	7...	54	396...	88	323
Morgan	1		..358	700	19...	342	593...	362	738
Pike	1		..242	230	11...	257	173...	272	253
38. Letcher	1		.. 61	92	10...	0	86...	71	187
Perry	1		..126	161	40...	129	147...	192	177
Breathitt(w'hMor)			117	311	27...	110	309...	120	278
Clay	1		..271	161	156...	286	162...	416	229
Owsley	1		..225	276	61...	257	248...	268	270
Harlan(withKnox)			395	75	12...	408	53...	436	79
Total			55 45 53763	54613	3621	53599	47454	66466	58045

Maj.—*Whig*, 10; Powell, 850; Th'pson, 6145; Crit'den, 8421.

a Elects with Butler; *b* with Russell; c with Ballard; *d* with Livingston; *e* with Marshall.

LEGISLATURE, 1851-'53.

SENATE.—*Whig:* Districts 7, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36.—Total, 20.

Opp.: Districts 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38.—Total, 18.

Some of the districts may not be numbered correctly.

HOUSE, as above—Whigs, 55; Opposition, 45.

INDIANA.

1851.—CONG.—1849. 1848.—PRES.—1844.

Dist. & Co's	Whig	Opp	Whig	Opp	Whig	Opp	Whig	Opp	Whig	Opp
I.	De-ler.	Bru-hart.	Lock-bree.	Em-son.	Albert-lor.	Tay-Cass.	V. Bu-ren.	Polk	Clay
Crawford	511	505	..600	467	..520	397		..462	397
Dubois	432	490	..230	597	..258	579	1	..229	501
Gibson	931	905	..900	907	..860	802	15	..796	810
Harrison	1209	1000	1220	1047	1277	1047	1	.1252	1144
Orange	667	943	..804	1041	..760	961	6	..707	1036
Perry	653	481	..619	371	..599	335	8	..564	334
Pike	583	606	..512	568	..519	510	1	..459	491
Posey	784	1172	..877	1268	..763	1226	19	..673	1154
Spencer	801	486	..655	491	..681	471		..586	496
Vanderburg	697	703	..668	599	..534	667	22	..675	556
Warwick	579	882	..513	915	..457	862	21	..394	850
Total	7847	8173	7598	8271					
II.	Martin.	D'm.	Dunn.	Dunham.					
Clark	1013	1373	1047	1338	1200	1510	28	.1132	1417
Floyd	1052	1098	1052	1195	1018	1154	17	..956	981
Jackson	518	1168	..556	1091	..632	1071	7	..662	1048
Jefferson	2061	1408	2130	1371	2075	1609	167	.1835	1427
Jennings	940	916	..970	728	..926	784	96	..872	669
Scott	502	545	..528	508	..488	447	16	..481	441
Washington	1039	1580	1055	1592	1126	1643	22	.1149	1660
Total	7125	8088	7338	7823					
III.	Watts.	*R'n†	Rob*	Robinson.					
Dearborn	1444	1888	1115	1582	1378	1801	176	.1616	1971
Decatur	1363	1088	1147	1241	1245	1096	143	.1275	1091
Franklin	1296	1494	1209	1299	1411	1695	51	.1325	1583
Ohio	374	414	..414	459	..439	459	6	..193	168
Ripley	1185	890	..928	897	1114	988	173	.1060	908
Rush	1455	1365	.1534	1469	.1142	1392	87	.1580	1362
Switzerland	1056	1103	.1001	1173	.1093	1106	44	..961	1006
*J.L.R. *Op.*	8173	8242	.7348	8120	[†Joseph Robinson, *W.*				
IV.	Parker	Ju'n	Park'r	Julian					
Fayette	972	681	..938	892	.1040	765	86	.1051	908
Henry	1439	1433	.1441	1373	.1215	1005	455	.1458	1005
Union	580	610	..506	738	..526	637	208	..682	672
Wayne	2111	1816	.1698	1734	.2085	1432	839	.2321	1436
Total	5102	4540	.4583	4737					
V.	Rush.	‡H's	Her'od	Brown.					
Bartholomew	945	1218	..997	1075	.1011	1167	28	.1035	1068
Brown	56	676	..118	513	.. 70	503	..	59	432
Hamilton	753	754	..894	834	..809	805	317	..859	766
Hancock	640	817	..666	805	..665	806	40	..719	736
Johnson	426	959	..681	1181	..676	1114	46	..659	1150
Madison	783	1111	..882	997	..824	993	55	..813	854
Marion	1364	1615	.1920	1776	.1877	1789	109	.1715	1624
Shelby	432	1494	..934	1356	.1121	1414	18	.1107	1342
Tipton	144	418	..173	335	..183	235	3	..100	119
Total	5543	9062	7265	8762	[‡ Hendricks, *Opp.*				
VI.	Farmer.	G'n.	Watts.	Gorman.					
Daviess	455	1038	..762	799	..735	701	2	..807	764
Greene	582	1228	..885	1070	..918	921	6	..762	909
Knox	674	954	..925	664	.1044	741	3	1079	821
Lawrence	847	813	..998	997	.1070	1031	18	.1019	1085
Martin	232	700	..373	523	..342	497	7	.. 76	516
Monroe	510	1091	..775	1047	..780	1084	59	..721	1118
Morgan	717	1175	.1142	1234	..986	1029	121	.1023	1078
Owen	418	1108	..853	897	..882	953	13	..754	888
Sullivan	208	1367	..483	1235	..465	1142	5	..464	1221
Total	4693	9474	.7196	8466					
VII.	‖McG.	Davis	McG	Cookerly					
Clay	338	882	410	739	..500	734	29	..429	662
Hendricks	993	948	.1084	697	.1158	775	173	.1262	844
Parke	1121	1132	.1435	855	.1398	1319	9	.1377	1329
Putnam	1435	1355	.1663	1109	.1647	1300	10	.1540	1367
Vermilion	744	769	..800	714	..830	763		..787	762
Vigo	1183	990	.1390	795	.1585	852	57	.1515	856
Total	5814	6076	6782	4909	[‖ McGaughey, *W.*				
VIII.	Brier.	Mace.	Lane.	McDonald.					
Boone	819	873	..808	910	..773	916	66	..816	871
Carroll	712	953	..719	861	..822	1008	76	..712	965
Clinton	667	833	..764	951	..726	964	87	..645	944
Fountain	1086	1173	..876	1167	..900	1343	138	..947	1387
Howard	478	410	..493	397				129	138
Montgomery	1453	1443	.1410	1525	.1501	1547	109	.1450	1521
Tippecanoe	1325	1430	.1328	1171	.1269	1523	405	.1550	1551
Warren	754	437	..700	450	..708	460	68	..779	470
Total	7294	7552	7098	7432					
IX.	Colfax	F'ch	Wright	Fitch.					
Benton	95	97	.. 75	88	.. 60	78	3	.. 40	69
Cass	841	975	..957	911	..881	829	55	..768	671
Elkhart	694	846	..883	1269	..756	1050	142	..758	964
Fulton	470	535	..442	458	..423	404	39	..344	308
Jasper	345	375	..219	235	.. 86	190	128	..128	175
Kosciusko	900	779	..890	707	..797	676	64	623	553
Lake	250	362	..184	270	..138	208	139	..114	206

	Colfax.	F'h.	Wr.'t	F.tch.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Laporte	1073	1046	1127	957	1027	877	226	1009	831
Marshall	388	401	340	459	305	428	91	199	256
Miami	863	964	786	852	731	770	70	569	517
Porter	435	510	376	429	343	401	7	311	305
Pulaski	163	273	155	246	135	224	1	123	124
Starke	26	80		(New County.)					
St. Joseph	1118	788	924	817	817	667	332	863	683
Wabash	1070	819	886	790	847	739	140	601	575
White	387	396	275	313	206	305	34	259	218
Total	9118	9356	8519	8800					
X. Brenton.	*B'n	†K'e	Harlan.						
Adams	306	455	332	445	261	398	1	198	296
Allen	1112	1110	709	964	991	1059	13	861	849
Blackford	138	345	103	308	61	231	28	81	205
De Kalb	485	474	302	565	347	577	45	269	327
Delaware	941	718	1105	434	822	604	58	940	742
Grant	839	702	584	751	325	623	359	353	424
Huntington	651	660	346	560	457	463	46	277	316
Jay	528	478	304	346	276	392	142	331	352
Lagrange	695	604	645	574	629	636	114	590	457
Noble	663	610	529	656	437	613	53	390	438
Randolph	1127	887	797	752	631	787	523	818	809
Steuben	501	454	444	421	315	352	194	328	303
Wells	370	518	269	393	252	416	18	185	306
Whitley	467	431	303	344	318	373	21	222	237
*Borden.]	8823	8446	6777	7366					[†Kilgore.

1848——TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.——1844.

T. 69,907; C. 74,745; V.B. 8,100. Cl. 67,867; P. 70,181; B. 2106

LEGISLATURE: SENATE: Whigs, 10; *Opp.*, 39; *F. S.*, 1.
HOUSE: " 38; " 61; " 1.

OHIO.

	Legis.—1851 Sen.	Rep.	Gov'r Vin'n.	Wood.	L's.	Pres. 1848.			
Co's.	*W.*	*O.*	*W.O.*	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*F.S.*	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Adams		1	1..	1141	1499	28..	1259	1690	196
Pike	1		..	805	904	7..	843	909	33
Scioto		1	..	1201	928		1838	1268	13
Jackson	1		..	748	742	2..	987	1108	50
Vinton			..	628	806	25..	(New County)		
Gallia	1		..	1065	873	40..	1630	1081	95
Lawrence	1		..	1127	789		1164	745	53
Meigs	1		..	1125	969	113..	1327	1014	305
Allen	1		..	683	1227	2..	728	1070	2
Anglaize	1		..	376	1210	..	457	1039	14
Defiance			..	474	802	5..	384	567	23
Paulding	1	1	1..	68	275	..	70	198	
Williams			..	327	756	..	402	634	3
Mercer		1	..	272	624	2..	360	641	16
Van Wert			..	225	463	..	223	381	
Ashland	1		1..	883	1891	91..	1341	2519	275
Richland	1		..	1404	2718	69..	2088	3177	187
Ashtabula	*1		..	1368	738	1727..	1124	878	2467
Geauga	1		*1..	726	700	1166..	872	922	1373
Lake	1		..	676	556	848..	777	716	904
Athens			..	1294	1162	114..	1846	1509	320
Fairfield	1		1..	1736	3042	2..	2438	3515	42
Hocking	1		..	631	1209	10..	856	1319	23
Belmont	2		1..	2717	2562	196..	2723	2392	543
Harrison	1		..	1067	1596	164..	1564	1658	543
Brown	1		..	1081	1807	165..	1771	2557	403
Clermont	1		..	1761	2252	158..	2204	2833	404
Butler	1		..	1720	3003	22..	1959	3536	381
Warren	1		1..	2233	1540	78..	2526	1861	402
Carroll	1		..	1528	1539	29..	1453	1395	345
Stark	2		1..	1881	2467	119..	2382	3495	570
Champaign			..	1477	1220	161..	1878	1508	330
Clark		1	..	1766	1083	67..	2506	1375	208
Madison			..	1036	602	12..	1329	712	80
Clinton			..	1318	977	268..	1233	1122	735
Fayette	1	1	..	997	713	62..	1157	946	128
Greene	1		..	1696	999	209..	2035	1256	644
Columbiana	2		1..	1547	2615	337..	1850	2732	865
Jefferson	1		..	2042	2384	144..	2147	2231	455
Coshocton	1		..	1725	2456	88..	1814	2422	137
Tuscarawas	1		1..	2156	2651	30..	2662	2553	164
Crawford	1		..	683	1551	..	952	1678	90
Seneca	1		1..	1345	2311	43..	1536	2326	383
Wyandot		1	..	781	987	1..	951	1059	46
Hardin			..	731	764	10..	596	605	51
Logan	1		..	1536	1081	85..	1652	1137	275
Marion	1	1	..	850	1127	8..	1001	1193	55
Union	1		..	989	772	107..	1030	797	173
Cuyahoga	2		1..	1711	2952	1635..	1776	2368	2594
Darke	1		..	1583	1555	27..	1508	1554	81
Miami	1		1..	1818	1465	46..	2542	1822	272
Shelby	1		..	1050	1206	2..	1021	1129	49
Delaware	1		1..	1670	1471	158..	1866	157	268
Licking		2	..	2546	3286	201..	3030	3468	634
Erie	1		..	1149	1304	170..	1409	995	681
Huron	1		1..	1704	1603	470..	1950	1769	876
Sandusky	1		..	687	1293	..	978	1148	125
Ottawa	1		..	176	352	..	190	231	45
Wood			..	616	728	4..	647	636	29
Hancock	1		..	742	1417	7..	1016	1501	22
Fulton	1		1..	410	587	4..	(New County.)		
Lucas		1	..	897	1038	28..	1298	1197	327
Henry	1		..	261	450	12..	217	297	17
Putnam			..	395	687	..	402	634	3
Franklin	2		1..	3049	3405	106..	3199	3029	284
Pickaway	1		..	1955	1992	3..	2115	1980	24
Guernsey	1		..	1796	1671	238..	2375	2504	489
Monroe	1		1..	624	1942	47..	999	2574	330
Hamilton	8		3..	6829	10602	623..	9018	10434	1986
Highland	1		..	2046	2147	92..	2114	2224	341
Ross	2	1	..	2449	1949	99..	3395	2306	174
Holmes	1		..	866	1934	11..	1118	2224	45
Wayne	2		1..	1532	2449	43..	2284	3380	190
Knox	1		..	1533	2458	409..	1910	2890	539
Morrow	1		1..	976	1797	206..	1166	1284	407
Lorrain	1		..	1160	1615	843..	647	1473	1616
Medina	1		1..	1450	1764	485..	1140	1836	1098
Mahoning	1	1	..	484	1546	633..	720	1953	1042
Trumbull	1		..	1584	2232	1616..	1364	1951	2075
Montgomery	2	1	..	3412	3582	126..	3561	3331	304
Preble	1		..	1710	1225	90..	2106	1519	314
Morgan	1	1	..	1675	1544	138..	2320	2448	314
Washington	1		..	1896	1680	118..	2079	1930	462
Muskingum	2	1	..	3454	2715	44..	4428	3380	228
Perry	1		..	1420	2574	..	1438	2192	19
Portage	1		..	1117	2198	787..	1270	2149	1127
Summit	1		..	1615	1614	474..	1892	1815	1058
Noble..[with other co's]			.	820	1639	45..	(New County.)		

TOTALS.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*F. S.*
'51. Gover'r.	Vinton. 119,596	Wood.. 145,604	Lewis. 16,914
'50 Gover'r.	John'n. 121,105	Wood.. 133,033	Smith.. 13,802
'48. Pres'nt	Taylor. 138,359	Cass.. 154,773	V B.... 35,347
'44. "	Clay.. 155,113	Polk.. 149,061	Birney... 8,050

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE: Whigs, 9; *Opp.*, 25; *F. S.*, 1.
* *Free Soilers.*] HOUSE " 25; " 68; " 2.

MICHIGAN.

	1851—Gov.		1849—Sec. St.		1848—Pres.			
Dis. Co's.	Gid'y.	McC'd.	Mar'n.	Tay'r.	Ch'y.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.
1. Livingst'n.	488	799..	757	1205	1..	764	1128	280
Washt'w.	1376	1495..	2224	2120	232..	2029	2081	917
Wayne...	1418	2593..	2624	3239	7..	2544	3308	420
2. Branch....	444	675..	624	1081	205..	665	1084	400
Cass.....	417	549..	775	780	2..	763	902	191
Hillsdale..	744	1035..	1296	1366	102..	1027	1290	482
Lenawee .	1278	1782..	2388	2333	..	1886	2171	795
Monroe...	278	1418..	785	1316	..	800	1155	398
St. Joseph	638	747..	832	1047	212..	963	1011	418
3. Allegan...	239	317..	296	379	124..	274	304	174
Barry.....	307	399..	345	498	14..	243	381	93
Berrien...	470	537..	785	971	5..	953	1147	108
Calhoun...	980	1246..	1318	1560	370..	1254	1487	745
Clinton....	191	260..	314	408	2..	213	340	131
Eaton.....	386	498..	448	583	130..	356	546	218
Ionia.....	349	482..	557	734	12..	379	608	477
Kalamazo'	676	638..	1076	909	13..	1010	880	493
Kent.....	613	748..	879	1015	..	652	768	337
Montcalm	41	67..	51	94	(New County.)			
Newago..	39	72		(Not organized)				
Ottawa...	105	277..	220	367	1..	142	269	53
Van Buren.	298	415..	401	547	5..	353	509	117
4. Chippewa.	17	22..	45	23	..	51	43	
Genesee...	591	640..	954	909	152..	876	823	315
Houghton	(No returns.)	31	90	(No returns.)				
Ingham ..	499	638..	628	743	129..	473	692	332
Lapeer...	280	460..	418	534	..	369	542	205
Mackinac.	4	59..	6	305	..	51	127	
Macomb..	386	776..	837	1314	24..	855	1340	204
Marquette	8	53		(Not organized.)				
Oakland..	1339	1726..	1965	2591	224..	1942	2781	593
Saginaw...	129	220..	174	318	5..	118	183	47
Sanilac....	14	82..	54	171	(New County.)			
Shiawasse.	253	290..	373	610	..	281	426	192
St. Clair..	293	405..	594	699	..	665	814	82
Tuscola...	54	23..	51	32	(New County.)			

TOTALS.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*F. S.*
1851 Gidley,	..16,901	McClelland 23,827.	
1850 Martin,	..26,331	Taylor..... 32,378	Chidsey ...2,228
1848 Taylor...	23,940	Cass 30,887	V. B..... 10,389

* Congress Districts according to New Apportionment.

MISSOURI.

JUDGES-1851. CONGRESS-1850. PRES. 1848.

Counties.	Gamble Whig.	Ry'd Ben.	Scott. Anti.	Whig.	Ben-ton.	Anti Ben.	Tay-lor.	Cass.
†1. Camden...	52	18	101	107	221	98	155	282
Cole	357	199	503	228	301	293	277	531
Cooper	628	442	612	858	432	167	813	633
Miller	114	49	305	109	153	286	76	373
Moniteau	171	234	257	350	322	118	161	466
Morgan	140	200	194	166	268	192	157	342
Osage	162	60	311	244	*	225	92	312
2. Audrain	106	56	26	218	*	197	185	165
Boone	714	51	400	919	106	606	1102	588
Callaway	510	134	493	746	*	636	849	631
Howard	448	135	482	511	20	792	801	888
Macon	200	66	144	351	32	655	360	470
Randolph	276	36	251	530	7	631	607	508
3. Lincoln	301	58	228	666	*	469	656	696
Marion	817	210	397	809	*	604	1046	797
Montgomery	208	19	87	385	*	243	379	186
Pike	484	63	342	777	*	760	793	784
Ralls	259	40	87	408	*	317	397	299
St. Charles	507	201	340	698	*	194	477	569
Warren	296	17	280	364	*	254	351	336
4. Adair	39	3	169	87	2	291	110	200
Clark	169	19	117	290	90	276	284	242
Knox	213	39	154	153	40	207	196	197
Lewis	337	34	251	390	38	441	479	479
Monroe	610	68	188	669	26	609	807	561
Schuyler	129	16	162	170	16	253	204	192
Scotland	122	3	186	181	31	333	131	240
Shelby	111	45	100	226	116	243	175	263
5. Caldwell	71	67	72	114	63	114	128	168
Carroll	201	260	93	224	54	302	266	298
Clay	304	113	53	584	54	445	626	418
Clinton	141	208	136	239	38	210	290	286
Daviess	206	172	100	307	76	345	269	358
De Kalb	28	48	80	55	113	160	37	146
Harrison	15	44	31	83	90	132	63	144
Ray	250	349	40	558	361	317	509	626
6. Bates	165	350	224	155	349	13	146	186
Cass	162	421	19	256	455	111	270	420
Jackson	428	644	145	706	568	312	695	954
Johnson	301	537	60	357	563	12	334	451
Lafayette	694	823	66	853	361	145	915	585
Pettis	165	204	90	272	208	110	230	265
Saline	385	284	235	446	80	280	536	438
7 Benton	187	399	175	186	414	65	208	382
Cedar	56	275	17	106	335	11	116	271
Dallas	39	188	32	99	405	25	105	283
Henry	192	208	79	220	205	46	274	239
Hickory	50	147	24	105	247	17	98	224
Laclede	65	84	64	(New County.)				
Polk	183	432	159	262	508	36	231	516
St. Clair	125	227	63	149	249	37	148	263
8. St. Louis	6522	3468	2744	3894	3672	868	4827	4778
9. Franklin	305	288	276	448	*	261	339	680
Gasconade	105	106	48	97	*	253	87	349
Jefferson	230	41	183	328	296	230	246	311
Perry	84	79	75	362	303	167	322	289
St. Francois	93	31	80	289	66	288	285	274
St. Genevieve	42	1	42	249	288	140	142	168
Washington	328	36	266	498	*	540	473	423
10. Bollinger	61	57	146	(New County.)				
Butler	15	48	11	21	28	170	(New Co)	
C. Girardeau	197	109	144	613	398	717	485	709
Dunklin			21	78		90	42	42
Madison	116	81	98	206	294	191	231	377
Mississippi	66	46	97	159	31	233	138	181
New Madrid	61	7	34	424	23	265	323	168
Pemiscot	26	5	(New County.)					
Scott	74	27	67	172	21	264	147	217
Stoddard	61	38	72	135	120	345	97	196
Wayne	11	11	26	87	18	475	91	245
11. Chariton	289	247	154	370	192	354	414	577
Dodge	3	22	28	(New County.)				
Grundy	198	133	31	185	133	86	225	187
Linn	222	135	86	228	82	299	230	297
Livingston	302	52	365	193	38	343	195	373
Mercer	96	82	11	161	117	111	144	183
Putnam	49	33	43	70	29	159	74	120
Sullivan	81	37	119	120	35	293	154	250
12. Andrew	422	695	65	411	681	173	334	689
Atchison	49	48	50	80	106	60	77	136
Buchanan	546	594	210	642	568	603	704	1055
Gentry	93	243	45	183	187	251	152	396
Holt	203	203	20	116	334	73	148	248
Nodaway	40	52	55	77	102	48	43	148
Platte	592	776	386	788	563	691	1102	1494
13. Barry	33	127	88	70	304	82	65	217
Dade	162	84	171	160	273	70	166	306
Greene	359	461	283	689	866	236	401	825
Jasper	137	186	117	207	296	41	161	294
Lawrence	73	128	60	177	366	142	170	374
McDonald	46	68	2	29	260	22	(New Co)	
Newton	93	115	77	81	462	15	161	461
Stone		52	29	(New County.)				
Taney	*	11	128	9	49	585	36	54	325
14. Crawford	208	8	240	359	*	413	264	275
Dent	15	1	22	(New County.)				
Oregon	6	36	32	6	2	207	7	111
Ozark	29	7	74	31	194	131	39	113
Pulaski	39	59	64	155	*	277	124	241
Reynolds	58	1	113	19	2	262	21	148
Ripley	10		190	53	7	321	14	154
Shannon	(No poll open'd.)				50	31	84	35	55
Texas	68	20	70	117	*	236	82	185
Wright	125	60	155	102	408	86	72	181

* There was no Benton candidate in these counties.

† The figures denote the several judicial districts.

TOTALS—1851.

Whigs.	*Bentonites.*	*Anti-Benton.*
‡Gamble...25,946	‡Ryland...18,380	‡Scott...17,098
Hayden...11,638	Jones...10,442	Napton...16,975
Wood...10,613	Williams...7,348	McBride..6,242

‡ The three highest elected, one from each party.

1848—Taylor....32,671....Cass....40,077....Maj... 7,406

ARKANSAS.

1851.—CONGRESS.—1848. 1848.—PRES.—1844.

Coun's.	Preston. Whig.	Jo'n. Opp.	Newton. Whig.	John'n. Opp.	lor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk
Arkansas	122	132	124	101	80	74	80	93
Ashley	16	103	(New County.)					
Benton	113	301	114	418	90	290		
Bradley	198	156	178	153	227	124	144	154
Calhoun	82	150	(New County.)					
Carroll	143	400	165	419	139	261	(no returns)	
Chicot	65	123	152	136	146	110	210	158
Clark	143	283	194	221	193	223	174	217
Conway	202	267	198	273	149	171	167	288
Crawford	326	119	378	556	345	457	385	565
Crittenden	119	72	179	172	104	68	109	129
Dallas	164	215	206	320	203	265	(New Co.)	
Desha	158	136	200	194	208	149	127	55
Drew	107	125	228	291	198	249	(New Co.)	
Franklin	190	235	144	320	(informal)	146	261	
Fulton	26	129	27	180	52	93	(no returns)	
Greene	52	135	112	210	13	46	37	206
Hempstead	389	381	387	397	375	330	314	359
Hot Spring	156	244	140	218	141	178	120	237
Indep'ndnce	422	408	434	511	422	403	278	335
Isard	84	303	81	280	(No returns.)			
Jackson	184	259	118	293	194	235	124	184
Jefferson	170	331	230	287	195	177	130	147
Johnson	220	311	159	604	194	350	141	431
La Fayette	109	111	106	198	85	98	31	70
Lawrence	219	291	267	422	239	291	112	267
Madison	185	378	146	462	87	214	63	366
Marion	81	167	162	213	49	49	(no returns)	
Mississippi	49	74	105	163	118	110	"	"
Monroe	138	103	157	127	113	98	92	73
Montgom'ry	56	133	104	184	(informal). with Hot S.			
Newton	69	80	31	203	2	54	16	140
Ouachita	434	306	482	459	671	428	220	184
Perry	69	101	36	93	29	30	33	65
Phillips	443	344	472	476	(no returns)	280	276	
Pike	65	175	(no returns)	67	133	(no returns)		
Poinsett	23	213	66	219	44	116	29	171
Polk	13	92	38	150	17	59	(no returns)	
Pope	247	315	265	337	240	292	241	308
Prairie	113	188	91	150	41	111	(New Co.)	
Pulaski	357	297	381	325	438	455	438	528
Randolph	31	181	65	346	50	129	59	341
Saline	179	307	148	363	147	244	130	219
Scott	122	162	93	285	61	180	35	167
Searcy	100	179	90	162	(No returns.)			
Sebastian	190	357	(New County.)					
Sevier	67	162	112	354	103	195	114	301
St. Francis	174	270	259	378	208	260	99	269
Union	442	578	513	728	553	635	214	409
Van Buren	145	164	116	214	95	136	46	121
Washington	570	378	661	564	377	480	378	729
White	84	155	81	145	48	60	95	123
Yell	252	396	133	282	137	186	80	249
Total	8876	11975	9224	14456	7588	9300	5504	9546

Maj.—Johnson.3099; Jo'n.5232; Cass.1712; Polk.4042.

ILLINOIS.

1851—*Banks. 1848—Pres.

Co's.	For.	Against.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Adams	991	735	1942	2205	251
Alexander	19	46	101	212	2
Bond	107	535	391	371	43
Boone	478	45	414	395	415
Brown	342	220	408	666	20
Bureau	419	137	376	306	566
Calhoun	33	105	215	257	3
Carroll	226	97	426	222	116
Cass	649	276	761	724	11
Champaign	163	38	213	187	
Christian	161	193	183	254	
Clark	296	606	743	759	27
Clay	105	206	207	405	
Clinton	47	300	351	431	3
Coles	842	255	877	633	6
Cook	2524	289	1708	1622	2120
Crawford	213	292	493	507	
Cumberla'd	102	163	108	102	
De Kalb	288	82	223	374	427
De Witt	416	217	373	363	20
Du Page	390	62	313	623	528
Edgar	874	398	829	816	42
Edwards	117	41	288	113	19
Effingham	88	178	99	330	
Fayette	82	403	407	452	
Franklin	52	516	139	459	
Fulton	903	681	1635	1684	371
Gallatin	192	321	235	537	6
Greene	437	635	853	1128	36
Grundy	152	61	123	207	63
Hamilton	71	583	125	478	
Hancock	486	405	1087	1074	67
Hardin	98	74	234	237	
Henderson	190	113	408	291	65
Henry	168	195	138	80	228
Iroquois	231	188	268	322	28
Jackson	39	367	177	243	5
Jasper	51	133	154	228	
Jefferson	61	684	280	605	2
Jersey	216	237	530	454	93
Jo Daviess	294	990	1772	1392	134
Johnson	13	566	67	290	
Kane	1390	142	855	783	1220
Kendall	150	106	392	378	547
Knox	720	330	830	727	392
Lake	997	48	321	446	1088
La Salle	794	659	862	1238	873
Lawrence	239	59	464	532	
Lee	546	115	300	367	135
Livingston	53	58	82	130	4
Logan	368	107	465	369	4
Macon	226	139	253	323	5
Macoupin	473	742	710	898	96
Madison	633	510	1820	1503	162
Marion	70	378	227	639	15
Marshall	414	186	304	322	41
Mason	322	147	391	403	7
Massac	58	166	204	303	
M'Dono'h	472	371	439	416	25
M Henry	1373	84	618	528	1016
M'Lean	1042	472	758	626	94
Menard	234	285	605	488	1
Mercer	329	193	436	315	90
Monroe	49	581	355	546	
Montgom'y	180	532	332	533	13
Morgan	1038	353	1372	1309	139
Moultrie	175	75	248	191	
Ogle	753	108	682	480	413
Peoria	1155	264	1237	1161	368
Perry	29	415	239	344	44
Piatt	120	33	132	138	
Pike	645	1056	1609	1636	159
Pope	58	24	224	334	
Pulaski	48	94	84	141	
Putnam	284	50	266	185	299
Randolph	236	865	580	689	300
Richland	187	95	321	281	
Rock Is'd	239	124	583	431	96
Saline	34	372	122	312	
Sangamon	267	691	1943	1336	47
Schuyler	368	261	807	804	34
Scott	397	371	798	649	15
Shelby	323	613	337	658	1
Stark	171	118	214	174	84
St. Clair	226	1779	1109	2023	63
Stephenson	185	336	730	763	111
Tazewell	645	143	1097	593	96
Union	39	712	108	503	6
Vermillion	333	39	942	758	68
Wabash	149	78	456	303	14
Warren	530	303	537	529	140
Washing'n	41	625	204	577	27
Wayne	56	404	318	479	1
White	138	434	674	513	13
Whiteside	343	139	391	235	279
Will	886	427	713	897	540
Williams'n	46	776	211	575	
Winneba'o	690	43	866	240	807
Woodford	274	226	186	309	52
Total	37626	31321	53215	56629	15804

* Vote on adopting law creating banks.

IOWA.

April, 1851—Sup't Inst'n.			1848—Pres.		
Co's.	Woodw'd.	Bent'n.	Tayl'r	Cass.	VB
Allamakee	51	66	(New Co)		
Appanoose	87	232	60	118	
Benton	38	38	22	44	
Boone		53	(New Co)		
Buchanan	34	38	21	37	5
Cedar	249	308	205	276	38
Clayton	224	232	148	188	26
Clinton	81	163	168	218	
Dallas	33	45	30	26	
Davis	289	343	364	375	1
Decatur	4	26	(New Co)		
Delaware	112	157	124	104	6
Des Moines	557	570	955	1070	95
Dubuque	252	452	585	764	4
Fremont	55	37	(New Co)		
Fayette	33	73	(New Co)		
Henry	575	327	655	458	190
Iowa	33	71	25	59	1
Jackson	341	551	397	559	8
Jasper	88	56	66	69	
Jefferson	507	485	637	739	23
Johnson	245	346	286	359	30
Jones	147	240	154	207	41
Keokuk	246	290	231	355	21
Lee	661	976	1222	1614	204
Linn	310	352	293	383	41
Louisa	279	249	428	286	56
Lucas	27	44	(New Co)		
Madison	45	57	(New Co)		
Mahaska	431	388	402	400	21
Marion	218	241	277	306	9
Marshall	2	34	(New Co)		
Monroe	113	189	111	195	10
Muscatine	282	308	395	377	13
Polk	206	314	199	234	
Pottawatta'e	397	51	527	42	
Powesheik	32	45	20	20	
Scott	262	441	335	366	30
Van Buren	552	625	926	998	104
Wapello	406	525	570	584	2
Warren	42	41	(New Co)		
Washington	353	212	340	295	147
Winnesheik	53	32	(New Co)		
Total	9002	10353	11178	12125	1126

OREGON.

1851—Cong. Del. Co's.	Lane. Opp.	Wilson Opp.
Benton	113	28
Clackamas	359	30
Clatsop	195	16
Lane	47	7
Linn	maj.	
Marion	324	172
Polk	245	23
Umpqua	110	
Yamhill	271	27
Total	1664	308

MINNESOTA

Henry H. Sibley, *Opp.*, elected delegate over another *Opp.* candidate. The *Opp.* also carried the Legislature

UTAH.

John M. Bernhisel, *Mormon*, elected delegate to Congress.

WISCONSIN.

1851—Governor—1849. Pres.—1848.

Co's.	Fa'll.	U'm.	Co'ns.	D'y.	C'se.	T'r.	Cass.	V.B.
Bad Axe	52	86	(New County.)					
Brown	299	318	171	281	3	238	309	10
Calumet	63	129	117	135	1	65	79	
Columbia	714	738	432	410	16	302	145	166
Crawford	43	123	32	152		109	215	12
Dane	1454	1047	759	661	86	724	757	443
Dodge	1302	1401	714	1255	112	527	797	637
Fon du Lac	877	865	389	640	220	446	483	497
Grant	1026	985	1103	1030	16	1649	1148	144
Green	504	530	324	442	26	479	391	297
Iowa	659	679	655	688	6	884	848	118
Jefferson	1121	1152	649	897	158	713	840	562
Kenosha	809	367	(With Racine County.)					
La Crosse	68	219	(New County.)					
La Fayette	467	712	416	1094		921	1001	31
Manitowoc	93	328	62	256		77	150	70
Marathon	113	95	(New County.)					
Marquette	681	722	247	259	130	214	173	174
Milwa'kie	2554	2373	718	2108	141	1189	2151	626
Outagamie	216	314	(New County.)					
Portage	142	189	259	282	1	216	225	
Racine	1087	716	716	761	899	907	635	1931
Richland	117	136	(With Iowa County.)					
Rock	1771	1141	1168	604	541	1300	491	1338
Sauk	474	490	226	355	3	149	158	159
Sheboygan	552	1010	322	635	7	372	442	175
St. Croix	78	100	(New County.)					
Walworth	1641	858	667	647	806	804	550	1493
Washingt'n	520	1760	208	1610	86	358	1720	324
Waukes'a	1541	1507	669	1319	370	806	961	1001
Waupaca	58	66	(New County.)					
Waushara	195	86	"	"				
Winneb'o	1023	570	335	318	133	300	222	220

Totals.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
a Farwell	—22,319;	Upham	...21,812; Farwell..
b Hughes	...16,793;	Burns	...24,605; Spalding..2,918
c Lord, *Ind.*	20,839;	Ladd	...22,757;
d Collins	...11,317;	Dewey	..16,549; Chase....3.761
e Taylor	...13,747;	Cass	...15,001; V.B'ren.10,418

a Governor.1851. *b* Lt.Governor.1851. *c* School Superintendent.1851. *d* Governor.1849. *e* President.1848.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate: Whigs, 5; Opp., 13; F. S., 1.

House: " 31; " 28; " 6; Vacant, 1.

NEW MEXICO.

1851—Cong. Del. Co's.	Weightman.	Rey'ds
Bernelilo	934	425
Rio Arriba	198	159
Santa Anna	94	325
Santa Fe	205	574
San Miguel	960	255
Socorao	392	608
Taos	709	554
Valeucio	558	558
Total	4050	3458

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK

1853

CHILDS SC

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp's*		*Salary*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Electi*
Alabama	Montgomery	Henry W. Collier	Dec.	1853	$2,500	2 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov.	1856	1,800	1 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John Bigler	Dec.	1853	10,000	1 M. Jan	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour	May	1853	1,100	1 W. May	1 M. April
Delaware	Dover	William H. Ross	Jan.	1854	1,333	1 Tu June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	*Thomas S. Brown*	Oct.	1853	1,500	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Howell Cobb	Nov.	1853	3,000	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan.	1857	1,500	2 M. Jan	1 Tu. Nov
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan.	1856	1,300	January	1 M. Aug.
Iowa	Iowa City	Stephen Hempstead	Dec.	1854	1,000	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Lazarus W. Powell	Aug.	1855	2,500	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Paul O. Hebert	Jan.	1856	——	3 M. Jan	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Wm. George Crosby*	Jan.	1854	1,500	2 W. Jan	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Enoch Louis Lowe	Jan.	1854	3,600	1 W. Jan	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*John H. Clifford*	Jan.	1854	2,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Robert M'Clelland	Jan.	1855	1,500	1 W. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry S. Foote	Jan.	1854	3,000	1 M. Jan	1 M. & Tu. N
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sterling Price	Dec.	1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire	Concord	Noah Martin	June	1853	1,000	1 W. June	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	Trenton	George F. Fort	Jan.	1854	1,800	2 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	Horatio Seymour	Jan.	1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina	Raleigh	David S. Reid	Jan.	1855	2,000	3 M. Nov	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	Reuben Wood	Jan.	1853	1,800	1 M. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William Bigler	Jan.	1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov.	Philip Allen	May	1853	400	May & Oct.	1 W April
South Carolina	Columbia	J. L. Manning	Dec.	1854	3,500	4 M. Nov	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	*William B. Campbell*	Oct.	1853	2,000	1 M. Oct	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Peter H. Bell	Dec.	1853	2,000	In Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Erastus Fairbanks*	Oct.	1853	750	2 Th. Oct	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Joseph Johnson	Jan.	1856	5,000	2 M. Jan	Not fixed.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Leonard J. Farwell*	Dec.	1853	1,250	1 M. Jan	1 Tu. Nov

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *Italics.*

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE YEAR 1853.

The year of the Vulgar or Christian Era, **1853**, corresponds with the **1857**th from the Birth of Christ; with the latter part of the **77**th, and beginning of the **78**th of the Independence of the United States of America, which was declared Thursday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the **1222**d of the Persian Era, which began Tuesday, June 19, N.S., 632, A.D. (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August); with the latter part of the **1269**th of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era; with the **1301**st of the Armenian Ecclesiastical year; with the **1569**th of the Era of Diocletian, or Era of Martyrs; with the **1891**st of the Era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era; with the **1898**th of the Julian Era, or since the reformation of the calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Cæsar; with the **2165**th of the Grecian Era of the Seleucides; with the **2602**d of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy (this Era dates from Wednesday, February 18th, N.S. 747 B.C., according to Chronologers, or 746 B.C., according to Astronomers. The years contained 365 days *only*, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year 628 days. The 2602d year begins May 30, 1853); with the **2606**th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era A. U. C.; with the **2629**th of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the **4**th year of the **657**th, and beginning of the 1st of the **658**th Olympiad of 4 years; with the **3868**th of the Era of Abraham, used by Eusebius; with the **4201**st from the Deluge, according to Usher and the English Bible); with the **4955**th of the Cali Yuga, or Hindoo and Indian Era, which dates from the Deluge; with the **4250**th of the Chinese, or the **50**th of their **71**st cycle; with the **5613**th from the CREATION OF THE WORLD, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the **6212**th, according to the Greater Rabbinical Era of the Jews; with the **6081**st, according to Eusebius; with the **5797**th, according to Scaliger; with the **5857**th, according to Usher and the English Bible; with the **7345**th, according to the Antiochian and Abyssinian Eras; with the **7355**th, according to the Alexandrian Era; with the **7361**st, according to the Era of Constantinople, used by the Byzantine Historians. The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about 140 different eras respecting it, some claiming the world to be more than *three millions* of years old. Julius Africanus, following the Septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most *reliable* authority for chronology that is known, makes the Creation to have taken place on the 1st of the Jewish month Tisri, 5508 years B.C., or 7361 years ago.

OUT OF THE TAVERN.*

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight;
Right hand and left hand are both out of place—
Street! you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.

Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut,
One eye is staring while t'other is shut.
Tipsy, I see, and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame!

Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering—why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.

All is confusion; now, isn't it odd,
I am the only thing sober abroad?
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain—
Better go into the tavern again.

* Translated from the German.

Moon's Phases	D	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n	N.Orl'ns.	Dig's Ends	Twilight at New York.
First Quar.	7	7 29 mo	7 26 mo	7 14 mo	7 2 mo	6 55 mo	6 51 mo	6 10 mo	31 26 21 16 11 6 1	5 45 5 44 5 42 5 39 5 36 5 32 5 27
Full Moon..	15	8 53 mo	8 50 mo	8 38 mo	8 26 mo	8 19 mo	8 15 mo	7 34 mo	6 17 6 12 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 21	
Last Quar..	23	8 42 mo	8 39 mo	8 27 mo	8 15 mo	8 8 mo	8 4 mo	7 23 mo		
New Moon	30	1 25 mo	1 22 mo	1 10 mo	0 58 mo	0 51 mo	0 47 mo	0 6 mo		

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	High water at N. York morn h. m.	even h. m.	H. w. Bost. even h. m.	H. w. Phil. morn h. m.	H. w. Ch'n. even h. m.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	Sun meri. before m. s.	Moon meri. even. h. m.	Mn's Age. noon. days.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M. Sign. Deg	PoleStar in meri. even. h. m. s.
								[Aries. High tides. *O. Walcott d.* 1797.					
1	Th	335	8 48	9 11	11 31	1 46	7 31	Mercury near moun. Uranus 9 deg. in	10 37	0 47	0.9	Scorpio. 27	8 23 14
2	Fr	336	9 35	9 59	*morn*	2 31	8 19	Jupi. in the Archer's bow. Moon lowest.	10 13	1 52	1.9	Sagitta.. 12	8 19 18
3	Sa	337	10 23	10 46	0 19	3 19	9 6	Ven's nr. moon. *Flight of James I.* 1688.	9 49	2 57	2.9	Sagitta.. 27	8 15 21
4	B	338	11 12	11 36	1 6	4 6	9 56	Mercury inf. conj. Sun. *Genoa surren-*	9 25	3 68	3.9	Capric'n 11	8 11 24
5	M	339	.....	0 3	1 56	4 56	10 49	Mercury in Perihelion. [*dered*, 1746.	9 5	4 53	4.9	Capric'n 25	8 7 28
6	Tu	340	0 29	0 56	2 49	5 49	11 43	Venus in the Goat's nose *Thorn ta*	8 35	5 44	5.9	Aqua'us 9	8 3 31
7	W	341	1 23	1 51	3 43	6 43	*morn*	Saturn in merid. 10 34 ev. [*ken*, 1806	8 9	6 31	6.9	Aqua'us 22	7 59 35
8	Th	342	2 20	2 54	4 40	7 40	0 40	Venus bright. Moon on equator. *Bax-*	7 42	7 14	7.9	Pisces.. 5	7 55 38
9	Fr	343	3 30	4 8	5 50	8 50	1 50	Jupiter in merid. 0 54 ev. [*ter d.* 1691.	7 15	7 57	8.9	Pisces.. 17	7 51 41
10	Sa	344	4 42	5 14	7 2	10 2	3 2	Mars in merid. 5 33 morn. [in Mars.	6 48	8 38	9.9	Pisces.. 29	7 47 45
11	B	345	5 47	6 18	8 7	11 7	4 7	Saturn 26 dg. in Aries. Jupiter 3 deg.	6 20	9 21	10.9	Aries... 11	7 43 48
12	M	346	6 48	7 13	9 8	*ev.* 8	5 8	Moon nr. 7 Stars. *Cromwell proct.* 1653.	5 52	10 5	11.9	Aries... 23	7 39 52
13	Tu	347	7 36	7 56	9 56	0 56	5 56	Saturn nr. moon. *N. Zealand disc.* 1642.	5 23	10 50	12.9	Taurus . 5	7 35 55
14	W	348	8 14	8 35	10 34	1 34	6 34	Mercury stat. Venus in merid. 3 19 ev.	4 54	11 38	13.9	Taurus . 17	7 31 58
15	Th	349	8 54	9 10	11 14	2 14	7 14	Moon Apogee. *Exile of Rienzi*, 1347.	4 25	*morn*	14.9	Taurus . 29	7 28 2
16	Fr	350	9 27	9 48	11 47	2 47	7 47	Moon highest. *Great fire in N. Y.* 1835.	3 57	0 27	15.9	Gemini. 11	7 24 5
17	Sa	351	10 3	10 20	*ev.* 23	3 23	8 23	Moon near Pollux. [in Cancer's nebula.	3 27	1 18	16.9	Gemini. 22	7 20 9
18	B	352	10 36	10 55	0 56	3 56	8 56	Venus' gr. elong. E. 47 dg. 16m. Moon	2 57	2 8	17.9	Cancer . 4	7 16 12
19	M	353	11 12	11 29	1 32	4 32	9 32	*Roman capitol burnt*, 69. [107.	2 27	2 57	18.9	Cancer . 17	7 12 15
20	Tu	354	11 46	.....	2 6	5 6	10 6	Moon in the Sickle. *Ignatius killed*,	1 56	3 45	19.9	Cancer . 29	7 8 19
21	W	355	0 5	0 24	2 44	5 44	10 44	Sun enters Sagitta. Mars near moon.	1 26	4 31	20.9	Leo 12	7 4 22
22	Th	356	0 45	1 6	3 26	6 26	11 26	(21st) Moon in Virgo's wing. [on equa.	0 56	5 27	21.9	Leo 24	7 0 25
23	Fr	357	1 31	1 54	4 14	7 14	*ev.* 14	Mercury's gr. elong. 22 dg. 3 m. Moon	0 26	6 3	22.9	Virgo... 8	6 56 29
24	Sa	358	2 20	2 50	5 10	8 10	1 10	Mercury nr. Antares. Moon nr. Spica.	*aft'r.*	6 48	23.9	Virgo... 21	6 52 32
25	B	359	3 21	3 56	6 14	9 14	2 14	*Newton born*, 1642. [*died*, 1831.	0 33	7 35	24.9	Libra... 5	6 48 35
26	M	360	4 30	5 2	7 22	10 22	3 22	Mercury visible in the morn. *S. Girard*	1 3	8 27	25.9	Libra... 20	6 44 38
27	Tu	361	5 35	6 8	8 28	11 28	4 28	Venus very bright. Jupiter conj. Sun.	1 33	9 23	26.9	Scorpio. 4	6 40 42
28	W	362	6 39	7 7	9 27	*morn*	5 27	(27th) Moon nr. Anta. *Mary II. d.* 1694.	2 2	10 23	27.9	Scorpio. 19	6 36 45
29	Th	363	7 37	8 2	10 22	0 27	6 22	Moon Perigee. Mars in Leo's feet.	2 31	11 28	28.9	Sagitta.. 5	6 32 48
30	Fr	364	8 30	8 56	11 16	1 22	7 16	Moon lowest. Venus in meri. 3 17 ev.	3 0	*ev.* 34	0.4	Sagitta.. 20	6 28 51
31	Sa	365	9 23	9 50	*morn*	2 16	8 10	Venus 1 dg. in Aqua. *Wickliffe d.* 1384.	3 29	1 38	1.4	Capric'n 5	6 24 55

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Roches'r N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukie, W. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelp'ia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'a. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for WASHING'N, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so.pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no.pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califo'a. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin. Sun ris's h.m.	Sun sets. h.m.	Moon sets. h. m.
1	7 16	4 23	5 15	7 10	4 28	5 20	7 5	4 34	5 26	7 0	4 39	5 32	6 52	4 46	5 42	6 44	4 54	5 51	6 39	5 0	6 0
2	7 17	4 22	6 16	7 11	4 28	6 21	7 6	4 34	6 27	7 1	4 39	6 34	6 53	4 46	6 43	6 45	4 54	6 53	6 40	5 0	7 3
3	7 18	4 22	7 30	7 12	4 28	7 35	7 7	4 34	7 40	7 2	4 39	7 46	6 54	4 46	7 55	6 46	4 54	8 4	6 40	5 0	8 13
4	7 19	4 22	8 44	7 13	4 28	8 48	7 8	4 33	8 53	7 3	4 39	8 58	6 55	4 46	9 6	6 47	4 54	9 13	6 41	5 0	9 21
5	7 20	4 22	9 57	7 14	4 28	10 0	7 9	4 33	10 3	7 4	4 38	10 8	6 56	4 46	10 14	6 47	4 54	10 19	6 42	5 0	10 25
6	7 21	4 22	11 9	7 15	4 28	11 11	7 10	4 33	11 13	7 5	4 38	11 16	6 57	4 46	11 20	6 48	4 54	11 24	6 43	5 0	11 28
7	7 22	4 22	*morn*	7 16	4 28	*morn*	7 11	4 33	*morn*	7 6	4 38	*morn*	6 58	4 46	*morn*	6 49	4 54	*morn*	6 44	5 0	*morn*
8	7 23	4 22	0 17	7 17	4 28	0 18	7 12	4 33	0 19	7 7	4 38	0 21	6 59	4 46	0 23	6 50	4 54	0 25	6 44	5 1	0 27
9	7 24	4 21	1 21	7 18	4 28	1 21	7 13	4 33	1 21	7 8	4 38	1 21	6 59	4 46	1 22	6 50	4 54	1 22	6 45	5 1	1 22
10	7 25	4 21	2 26	7 19	4 28	2 25	7 14	4 33	2 24	7 9	4 38	2 24	7 0	4 46	2 22	6 51	4 54	2 21	6 46	5 1	2 19
11	7 26	4 21	3 27	7 20	4 28	3 26	7 15	4 33	3 24	7 10	4 38	3 22	7 1	4 46	3 18	6 52	4 55	3 15	6 46	5 1	3 12
12	7 27	4 22	4 31	7 21	4 28	4 28	7 16	4 33	4 25	7 11	4 38	4 22	7 2	4 46	4 17	6 53	4 55	4 12	6 47	5 2	4 7
13	7 28	4 22	5 33	7 22	4 28	5 30	7 16	4 33	5 26	7 11	4 38	5 22	7 3	4 46	5 15	6 54	4 55	5 9	6 48	5 2	5 2
14	7 28	4 22	*rises*	7 23	4 28	*rises*	7 17	4 33	*rises*	7 12	4 38	*rises*	7 4	4 46	*rises*	6 55	4 55	*rises*	6 48	5 2	*rises*
15	7 29	4 22	4 27	7 24	4 29	4 30	7 18	4 34	4 38	7 13	4 39	4 44	7 5	4 47	4 55	6 56	4 56	5 3	6 49	5 3	5 12
16	7 30	4 22	5 13	7 25	4 29	5 18	7 18	4 34	5 24	7 13	4 39	5 31	7 5	4 47	5 40	6 56	4 56	5 50	6 49	5 3	6 0
17	7 30	4 23	6 17	7 26	4 29	6 12	7 19	4 34	6 18	7 14	4 40	6 24	7 6	4 48	6 34	6 57	4 56	6 43	6 50	5 3	6 52
18	7 31	4 23	7 9	7 26	4 29	7 14	7 19	4 34	7 19	7 14	4 40	7 25	7 6	4 48	7 34	6 57	4 56	7 41	6 50	5 3	7 50
19	7 32	4 23	8 10	7 26	4 30	8 14	7 20	4 35	8 18	7 15	4 41	8 23	7 7	4 49	8 30	6 58	4 57	8 37	6 51	5 4	8 44
20	7 32	4 24	9 15	7 27	4 30	9 18	7 20	4 35	9 21	7 15	4 41	9 25	7 7	4 49	9 30	6 58	4 57	9 35	6 51	5 4	9 41
21	7 33	4 24	10 31	7 27	4 31	10 33	7 21	4 36	10 36	7 15	4 42	10 38	7 8	4 50	10 42	6 59	4 58	10 45	6 52	5 5	10 49
22	7 33	4 25	11 28	7 28	4 31	11 29	7 21	4 36	11 30	7 16	4 42	11 32	7 8	4 50	11 34	6 59	4 58	11 35	6 53	5 5	11 37
23	7 33	4 25	*morn*	7 28	4 32	*morn*	7 22	4 37	*morn*	7 16	4 43	*morn*	7 9	4 51	*morn*	7 0	4 59	*morn*	6 53	5 6	*morn*
24	7 34	4 26	0 38	7 28	4 32	0 37	7 22	4 37	0 37	7 16	4 43	0 37	7 9	4 51	0 37	7 0	4 59	0 37	6 53	5 6	0 37
25	7 34	4 27	1 48	7 29	4 33	1 47	7 22	4 38	1 46	7 17	4 44	1 44	7 9	4 52	1 42	7 0	5 0	1 40	6 54	5 7	1 38
26	7 35	4 28	2 59	7 29	4 33	2 57	7 23	4 38	2 56	7 17	4 44	2 54	7 9	4 52	2 48	7 1	5 1	2 46	6 54	5 7	2 42
27	7 35	4 29	4 21	7 29	4 34	4 17	7 23	4 39	4 14	7 17	4 45	4 9	7 9	4 53	4 3	7 1	5 1	3 57	6 55	5 8	3 51
28	7 35	4 29	5 39	7 29	4 34	5 35	7 23	4 39	5 30	7 18	4 45	5 25	7 10	4 53	5 18	7 1	5 2	5 9	6 55	5 9	5 1
29	7 35	4 29	6 59	7 30	4 35	6 54	7 23	4 40	6 48	7 18	4 46	6 42	7 10	4 54	6 32	7 2	5 3	6 23	6 55	5 9	6 14
30	7 36	4 30	*sets*	7 30	4 36	*sets*	7 24	4 41	*sets*	7 18	4 47	*sets*	7 10	4 55	*sets*	7 2	5 4	*sets*	6 56	5 10	*sets*
31	7 36	4 31	6 16	7 30	4 37	6 21	7 24	4 42	6 26	7 19	4 48	6 31	7 11	4 56	6 41	7 3	5 5	6 49	6 56	5 11	6 57

Dec. 2, Bonaparte emperor France, 1804. *Dec. 11, Indiana admitted*, 1816. *Dec. 14. Washington d.* 1799. *Dec. 17, Aurora Borealis seen in America*, 1719. *Dec 21, Puritans landed*, 1620. *Dec. 30, Jesuits founded*, 1535.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*...Salary $25,000

THE CABINET.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, *Secretary of State*	Salary	$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	6,000
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, *Attorney-General*	"	6,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $5,000.

JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	*Associate Justice.*		PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	*Associate Justice.*	
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	"	"	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York,	"	"
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	"	"	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania,	"	"
Vacancy	"	"	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass.,	"	"

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.....Terminated Aug. 30, 1852.
SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman, 36; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick.†

ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.

CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..*John B. Weller.

CONNECTICUT.
1855..*Truman Smith*,
1857..Isaac Toucey.

DELAWARE.
1853..*Presley Spruance*,
1857..*James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1855..*Jackson Morton*,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1853..†Robert M. Charlton,*
1855..*William C. Dawson.*

INDIANA.
1855..*John Pettit,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,
1855..James Shields.

IOWA.
1853..George W. Jones,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.

KENTUCKY.
1853..*Joseph R. Underwood*,
1855..**Archibald Dixon.*

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
1855..Pierre Soule.

MAINE.
1853..James W. Bradbury,
1857..Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1853..*John Davis*,
1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.

MARYLAND.
1855..*James A. Pearce*,
1857..*Thomas G. Pratt.*

MICHIGAN.
1853..Alpheus Felch,
1857..Lewis Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.
1853..**Walker Brook*,
1857..*Stephen Adams.

MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..**Henry S. Geyer.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN P. HALE,
1855..Moses Norris, jr.

NEW YORK.
1855..*William H. Seward*,
1857..**Hamilton Fish.*

NEW JERSEY.
1853..*Jacob W. Miller*,
1857..*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..*Willie P. Mangum*,
1855..*George E. Badger.*

OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..**Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..*James Cooper*,
1857..*Richard Broadhead, jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1853..*John H. Clarke*,
1857..*Charles T. James.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..*J. F. Dessaussure,†
1855..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.
1853..*John Bell*,
1857..**James C. Jones.*

TEXAS.
1853..Samuel Houston,
1857..Thomas J. Rusk.

VERMONT
1855..**Sumuel S. Phelps*,†
1857..**Solomon Foot.*

VIRGINIA.
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1857..James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..‡Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governer to fill vacancy.
‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker. JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

ALABAMA.
1 John Bragg, [S. R.]
2 *James Abercrombie*, [U]
3 *S. W. Harris, [S. R.
4 William R. Smith, [U.
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U.
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U.
7 *Alexander White*, [U.]

ARKANSAS.
*R. W. Johnson, [S.R.]

CALIFORNIA.
1 Edward C. Marshall.
2 Joseph W. McCorkle.

CONNECTICUT.
1 *Charles Chapman*,
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,
3 *C. F. Cleveland, [F.S]
4 Origen S. Seymour.

DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle.

FLORIDA.
**Edw. C. Cabell*, [U.]

GEORGIA.
1 *Jos. W. Jackson, [SR]
2 James Johnson, [U.]
3 David J. Bailey, [S.R.]
4 Charles Murphy, [U.]
5 Elij. W. Chastain, [U.]
6 Junius Hillyer, [U.]
7 **Alex. H Stephens*, [U.]
8 *Robert Toombs*, [U.]

ILLINOIS
1 *William H. Bissell,
2 Willis Allen,
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
4 Richard S. Molony,
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,
6 Thompson Campbell,
7 *Richard Yates.*

INDIANA.
1 James Lockhart,
2 *Cyrus L. Dunham,
3 *John L. Robinson,
4 *Samuel W. Parker*,
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,
6 *Willis A. Gorman,
7 John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 *Graham N. Fitch,
10 *Samuel Benton*, [F.S.]

IOWA.
1 Lincoln Clark,
2 Bernhart Henn.

KENTUCKY.
1 *Linn Boyd,
2 *Ben Edwards Grey*,
3 *Presley Ewing*,
4 *William T. Ward*,
5 James W. Stone,
6 *Addison White*,
7 *William Preston*,
8 John C. Breckenridge,
9 *John C. Mason,
10 *Richard H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.
1 Louis St. Martin, [S.R]
2 *J. Aristide Landry*,
3 Alexander G. Penn,
4 *John Moore*,

MAINE.
1 Moses McDonald,
2 John Appleton,
3 *Robert Goodenow*,
4 *Isaac Reed*,
5 Ephraim K. Smart,
6 *Israel Washburn, jr.*,
7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.
1 **Richard I. Bowie*,
2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,
3 *Edward Hammond,
4 *Thos. Yates Walsh*,
5 **Alexander Evans*,
6 *Joseph S. Cottman.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *William Appleton*,
2 *Francis B. Fay*,
3 **James H. Duncan*,
4 *Lorenzo Sabine*,
5 *CHAS. ALLEN, [F.S.]
6 *George T. Davis*,
7 *John Z. Goodrich*,
8 *HORACE MANN, [FS]
9 Edward P. Little,
10 *Zeno Scudder.*

MICHIGAN.
1 *Eben'r J. Penniman*,
2 Charles E. Stuart,
3 *James L. Conger.*

MISSOURI.
1 *John F. Darby*,
2 *Gilchrist Porter*,
3 *John G. Miller*,
4 *Willard P. Hall,†
5 *John S. Phelps.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]
2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]
3 John D. Freeman, [U]
4 *Albert G. Brown. [U]

NEW JERSEY.
1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Charles Skelton,
3 *Isaac Wildrick,
4 *George H. Brown*,
5 Rodman M. Price.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 **T. L. Clingman*, [SR]
2 **Joseph P. Caldwell*,
3 *Alfred Dockery*,
4 *James T. Morehead*,
5 *A. W. Venable, [S.R.]
6 *John R. J. Daniel,
7 William S. Ashe,
8 **Edward Stanly*,
9 **David Outlaw.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 *AMOS TUCK, [F. S.]
2 *Chas. H. Peaslee,
3 *Jared Perkins*, [F. S.]
4 *Harry Hibbard.

NEW YORK.
1 John G. Floyd,
2 *Obadiah Bowne*,
3 Emanuel B. Hart,
4 *J. H. Hobart Haws*,
5 **George Briggs*,
6 **James Brooks*,
7 Abraham P. Stevens,
8 Gilbert Dean,
9 William Murray,
10 *Marius Schoonmaker*,
11 Josiah Sutherland,
12 David L. Seymour,
13 **John L. Schoolcraft*,
14 *John H. Boyd*,
15 Joseph Russell,
16 *John Wells.*
17 Alexander H. Buell,
18 *Preston King, [F. S.]
19 Willard Ives,
20 Timothy Jenkins,
21 William W. Snow,
22 **Henry Bennett*,
23 Leander Babcock,
24 Daniel T. Jones,
25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,
26 *Henry S. Walbridge*,
27 **William A. Sackett*,
28 **Ab. M. Schermerhorn*,
29 *Jerediah Horsford*,
30 Reuben Robie.
31 *Frederick S. Martin*,
32 *Solomon G. Haven*,
33 *Augustus P. Hascall*,
34 **Lorenzo Burrows.*

OHIO.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 **L. D. Campbell*, [F.S.]
3 *Hiram Bell*,
4 *Benjamin Stanton*,
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Frederick Green,
7 *Nelson Barrere*,
8 **John L. Taylor*,
9 *Edson B. Olds,
10 *Charles Sweetser,
11 George H. Busby,
12 **John Welsh*,
13 James M. Gaylord,
14 *Alexander Harper*,
15 *Wm. F. Hunter*, [F. S.]
16 *John Johnson*, [Ind.]
17 *Joseph Cable,
18 *David K. Carter,
19 *Eben Newton*, [F. S.]
20 *J. R. GIDDINGS, [F.S.]
21 N. S. Townshend [F.S.]

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 **Joseph R. Chandler*,
3 **Henry D. Moore*,
4 *John Robbins, jr.,
5 John M'Nair,
6 *Thomas Ross,
7 John A. Morrison,
8 **Thaddeus Stevens*,
9 J. Glancy Jones,
10 *Milo M. Dimmick,
11 †*Henry M. Fuller*,
12 Galusha A. Grow,
13 James Gamble.
14 *Thos. M. Bibighaus*,
15 William H. Kurtz,
16 *Jas X. McLanahan,
17 Andrew Parker,
18 John L. Dawson,
19 *Joseph M. Kuhns*,
20 *John Alison*,
21 *Thomas M. Howe.*
22 **John W. Howe*, [F.S.]
23 Carlton B. Curtis,
24 *Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 **George G. King*,
2 Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *Daniel Wallace [S.R]
2 *James L. Orr, [S.R.]
3 *J. A. Woodward. [SR]
4 *John M'Queen [S.R]
5 *Armistead Burt [SR]
6 William Aiken, [S.R.]
7 *Wm. F. Colcock [S.R]

TENNESSEE.
1 *Andrew Johnson,
2 **Albert G. Watkins*,
3 Wm. M. Churchwell,
4 *John H. Savage,
5 *George W. Jones,
6 William H. Polk,
7 **Meredith P. Gentry*,
8 *William Cullon*,
9 *Isham G. Harris,
10 *Frederick P. Stanton
11 **Christo. H. Williams.*

TEXAS.
1 Richardson Scurry,
2 *Volney E. Howard.

VERMONT.
1 *Ahiman L. Miner*,
2 **William Hebard*,
3 **James Meacham*,
4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]

VIRGINIA.
1 *John S. Millson,
2 *Richard K. Meade,
3 *Thomas H. Averett,
4 *Thomas S. Bocock,
5 *Paulus Powell,
6 John S. Caskie,
7 *Thomas H. Bayly,
8 *Alex. R. Holliday,
9 *James F. Strother*,
10 *Charles Jas. Faulkner*,
11 John Letcher,
12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,
13 *Fayette M'Mullen,
14 *James M. H. Beale,
15 Sherrard Clemens.

WISCONSIN.
1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F.S]
2 Ben. C. Eastman,
3 *Jas. Duane Doty [In]

DELEGATES.
Oregon—Joseph Lane.
N. Mex'o-R. H. Weightm'n
Minnesota—*H. H. Sibley
Utah—John M. Bernhisel

[Whigs in *Italics*, 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 5; Total, 233.
There are also four Delegates from Territories, who can speak, but not vote. The figures before the names, indicate the Congressional Districts. * Members of the XXXIst Congress. † Seats contested. U. Union. S. R. Southern Rights.

F. S. Free Soil.

States.	W.	Op.
Alabama	2	5
Arkansas		1
California		2
Connecticut	1	3
Delaware		1
Florida		1
Georgia	2	6
Illinois	1	6
Indiana	2	8
Iowa		2
Kentucky	5	5
Louisiana	2	2
Maine	3	4
Maryland	4	2
Massachusetts	9	1
Michigan	2	1
Mississippi		4
Missouri	3	2
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	1	4
New York	17	17
North Carolina	6	3
Ohio	11	10
Pennsylvania	9	15
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina		7
Tennessee	4	7
Texas		2
Vermont	3	1
Virginia	2	13
Wisconsin		3

RECAPITULATION.

In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members, are classed according to former politics.

MILEAGE OF THE XXXIId CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.

Names.	Miles.*	Mileage.†
Stephen Adams	3740	$1496 00
David R. Atchison	4240	1696 00
George E. Badger	610	244 00
James A. Bayard	220	88 00
John Bell	2244	897 60
John M. Berrien	1520	608 00
Solon Borland	4520	1808 00
James W. Bradbury	1350	540 00
Jesse D. Bright	1862	744 80
Richard Broadhead	396	158 40
Walter Brooke	5160	2064 00
Andrew P. Butler	1398	559 20
Lewis Cass	2162	864 80
Robert M. Charlton	1336	534 40
Salmon P. Chase	1436	574 40
John H. Clarke	900	360 00
Henry Clay	1120	448 00
Jeremiah Clemens	2600	1040 00
James Cooper	460	184 00
John Davis	880	352 00
William C. Dawson	1550	620 00
W. F. Dessaussure	1382	552 80
Henry Dodge	3960	1584 00
Augustus C. Dodge	3600	1440 00
Stephen A. Douglas	2710	1084 00
Solomon W. Downs	5600	2240 00
Alpheus Felch	2242	896 80
Hamilton Fish	450	180 00
Solomon Foot	1340	536 00
Henry S. Foote	5160	2064 00
Henry S. Geyer	3130	1252 00
William M. Gwin	13706	5482 40
John P. Hale	1134	453 60
Hannibal Hamblin	1476	590 40
Samuel Houston	6240	2496 00
Rob't M. T. Hunter	230	92 00
Charles T. James	900	360 00
George W. Jones	4000	1600 00
James C. Jones	3214	1285 60
William R. King	2200	880 00
Stephen R. Mallory	3676	1470 40
Willie P. Mangum	660	264 00
James M. Mason	286	114 40
John J. M'Rae	4440	1776 00
David Meriweather	2130	852 00
Jacob W. Miller	564	225 60
Jackson Morton	3340	1336 00
Moses Norris, jr.	1180	472 00
James A. Pearce	260	104 00
Thomas G. Pratt	84	33 60
R. Barnwell Rhett	1280	512 00
Thomas J. Rusk	5868	2347 20
Wm. K. Sebastian	3800	1520 00
William H. Seward	1108	443 20
James Shields	3354	1341 60
Truman Smith	720	288 00
Pierre Soule	5186	2074 40
Presley Spruance	300	120 00
Robert F. Stockton	354	141 60
Charles Sumner	924	369 60
Isaac Toucey	700	280 00
Jos. R. Underwood	1480	592 00
William Upham	1300	520 00
Benjamin F. Wade	1008	403 20
Isaac P. Walker	3960	1584 00
John B. Weller	13706	5482 40
James Whitcomb	2032	812 80
Total		$66,431 20

* Estimated distance to and from places of residence.

† Amount of Mileage received.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT'S.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
James Abercrombie	987	$789 60
William Aiken	558	446 40
Charles Allen	425	340 00
Willis Allen	1433	1146 40
John Allison	425	340 00
Charles Andrews	650	520 00
John Appleton	600	480 00
William Appleton	462	369 60
William S. Ashe	378	302 40
Thomas H. Averett	252	201 60
Leander Babcock	560	448 00
David J. Bailey	948	758 40
Nelson Barrere	871	696 80
Thomas Bartlett, Jr.	642	513 60
Thomas H. Bayly	327	261 60
Jas. M. H. Beale	600	480 00
Hiram Bell	914	731 20
Henry Bennett	534	427 20
Thos. M. Bibighaus	218	174 40
William H. Bissell	1544	1235 20
Thomas S Bocock	258	206 40
Richard J. Bowie	15	12 00
Obadiah Bowne	248	198 40
John H. Boyd	462	369 60
Linn Boyd	1382	1105 60
John Bragg	1248	998 40
J. C. Breckinridge	887	709 60
Samuel Brenton	1063	850 40
George Briggs	232	185 60
James Brooks	232	185 60
Albert G. Brown	2149	1719 20
George H. Brown	208	166 40
Alex. H. Buell	461	368 80
Lorenzo Burrows	677	541 60
Armistead Burt	740	592 00
George H. Busby	689	551 20
E. C. Cabell	1259	1007 20
Joseph Cable	505	404 00
Joseph P. Caldwell	462	369 60
Lewis D. Campbell	914	731 20
Thomp. Campbell	2000	1600 00
David K. Cartter	508	406 40
John S. Caskie	132	105 60
Joseph R. Chandler	140	112 00
Charles Chapman	345	276 00
E. W. Chastain	1034	827 20
W. M. Churchwell	635	508 00
Lincoln Clark	2023	1618 40
C. F. Cleveland	380	304 00
Thos. L. Clingman	587	469 60
W. R. W. Cobb	1156	924 80
Wm. F. Colcock	664	531 20
James L. Conger	1113	890 40
Joseph S. Cottman	213	170 40
William Cullom	1171	936 80
Carlton B. Curtis	696	556 80
John R. J. Daniel	225	180 00
John F. Darby	1594	1275 20
George T. Davis	448	358 40
John G. Davis	1146	916 80
John L. Dawson	276	220 80
Gilbert Dean	307	245 60
Milo M. Dimmick	311	248 80
David T. Disney	900	720 00
Alfred Dockery	460	368 00
James Duane Doty	1690	1352 00
James H. Duncan	494	395 20
Cyrus L. Dunham	1082	865 60
Charles Durkee	1690	1352 00
Ben. C. Eastman	2025	1620 00
Alfred P. Edgerton	1043	834 40
H. A. Edmundson	339	271 20
Alexander Evans	91	$72 80
Presley Ewing	1270	1016 00
Chas. J. Faulkner	125	100 00
Orlando B. Ficklin	1203	962 40
Graham N. Fitch	1433	1146 40
Thos. B. Florence	140	112 00
John G. Floyd	299	239 20
Orin Fowler	446	356 80
John D. Freeman	2100	1680 00
Henry M. Fuller	274	219 20
Thos. J. D. Fuller	875	700 00
James Gamble	325	260 00
James M. Gaylord	629	503 20
Meredith P. Gentry	1142	913 60
Joshua R. Giddings	804	643 20
Alfred Gilmore	431	344 80
Robert Goodenow	662	529 60
John Z. Goodrich	385	303 00
Willis A. Gorman	1075	860 00
Fred. W. Green	994	595 20
Ben. Edwards Grey	1461	1168 80
Galusha A. Grow	476	380 80
Willard P. Hall	2144	1715 20
Wm. T. Hamilton	110	88 00
Edward Hammond	41	32 80
Alexander Harper	568	454 40
Isham G. Harris	1403	1122 40
Sampson W. Harris	1057	845 60
Emanuel B. Hart	232	185 60
Aug. P. Hascall	655	524 00
Solomon G. Haven	702	561 60
John H. H. Haws	232	185 60
William Hebard	650	520 00
Thos. A. Hendricks	1066	852 80
Bernhart Henn	1894	1515 20
Harry Hibbard	658	526 40
Junius Hillyer	820	656 00
Alex. R. Holliday	160	128 00
Jerediah Horsford	670	536 00
George S. Houston	1300	1040 00
Volney E. Howard	3000	2400 00
Thomas Y. How, Jr.	545	436 00
John W. Howe	467	373 60
Thomas M. Howe	400	320 00
William F. Hunter	542	433 60
Collin M. Ingersoll	305	244 00
Willard Ives	560	448 00
Joseph W. Jackson	668	534 40
Timothy Jenkins	500	400 00
Andrew Johnson	862	471 20
James Johnson	984	787 20
John Johnson	616	400 00
Robt. W. Johnson	2000	1600 00
Daniel T. Jones	538	430 40
George W. Jones	1213	970 40
J. Glancy Jones	198	158 40
George G. King	414	331 20
Preston King	610	488 00
Joseph H. Kuhns	337	269 60
William H. Kurtz	100	80 00
J. Aristide Landry	2437	1949 60
John Letcher	292	233 60
James Lockhart	1222	977 60
Daniel Mace	1161	928 80
Horace Mann	472	377 60
Edward C. Marshall	7053	5642 40
Humphrey Marshall	1094	875 20
Fred. S. Martin	639	511 20
John C. Mason	867	693 60
Jos. W. M'Corkle	7093	5674 40
Moses M'Donald	585	468 00
Jas. X. M'Lanahan	193	154 40
Fayette M'Mullen	544	435 20

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
John M'Nair.....	154	$123 20
John M'Queen.....	717	573 60
James Meacham...	554	443 20
Richard R. Mead...	152	121 60
John G. Miller.....	1800	1440 00
John S. Millson....	237	189 60
Ahiman L. Miner...	640	512 00
Richard S. Maloney.	1800	1440 00
Henry D. Moore....	140	112 00
John Moore.....	2635	2108 00
Jas. T. Morehead...	359	237 20
John A. Morrison..	192	153 60
Charles Murphy....	856	684 80
William Murray....	300	240 00
Benj. D. Nabers....	1650	1320 00
Eben Newton.....	449	359 20
Edson B. Olds.....	692	472 00
James L. Orr.....	817	653 60
David Outlaw.....	402	321 60
Andrew Parker....	175	140 00
Samuel W. Parker..	964	771 20
Charles H. Peaslee.	540	432 00
Alexander G. Penn.	2467	1973 60
Eben. J. Penniman.	1113	890 40
Jared Perkins.....	528	422 40
John P. Phelps.....	1931	1544 80
William H. Polk...	1162	929 60
Gilchrist Porter....	1657	1324 80
Paulus Powell.....	260	208 00
Rodman M. Price..	231	184 80
Robert Rantoul.....	465	372 00
Wm. A. Richardson.	1764	1411 20

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
George R. Riddle..	110	$88 00
John Robbins, jr...	140	112 00
Reuben Robie.....	546	436 80
John L. Robinson..	1085	868 00
Thomas Ross.....	167	133 60
Joseph Russell.....	455	364 00
William A. Sackett.	567	453 60
John H. Savage....	1187	949 60
A. M. Schermerhorn	642	513 60
John L. Schoolcraft.	876	300 30
M. Schoonmaker...	332	265 60
Zeno' Scudder.....	514	411 20
Richardson Scurry..	2934	2347 20
David L. Seymour..	384	307 20
Origan S. Seymour.	336	268 80
Charles Skelton....	172	137 60
Ephraim K. Smart..	701	560 80
William R. Smith...	1238	990 40
William W. Snow..	471	376 80
Edward Stanly.....	420	336 00
Benjamin Stanton..	732	585 60
Fred. E. Stanton...	1594	1275 20
Richard H. Stanton.	840	672 00
Abra. P. Stephens..	267	213 60
Alex. H. Stephens..	755	604 00
Thaddeus Stevens..	125	100 00
James W. Stone....	1100	880 00
Louis St. Martin....	2357	1885 60
Nathan T. Stratton..	160	128 00
James F. Strother..	75	60 00
Charles E. Stuart...	1230	984 00
Jos. Sutherland, Jr.	360	288 00

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
Charles Sweetser..	646	$516 80
John L. Taylor.....	819	655 20
Benj. Thompson....	467	373 60
Geo. W. Thompson.	350	280 00
Benj. B. Thurston..	385	308 00
Robert Toombs.....	765	612 00
N. S. Townsend....	677	541 60
Amos Tuck.....	503	402 40
Abra. W. Venable..	297	237 60
H. S. Walbridge ...	510	408 00
Daniel Wallace....	778	622 40
Thomas Y. Walsh..	40	32 00
William T. Ward..	1150	920 00
Israel Washburn Jr.	710	568 00
Albert G. Watkins..	600	480 00
John Welch.....	686	548 80
John Wells.....	423	338 40
Addison White....	911	728 80
Alexander White..	1121	896 80
John A. Wilcox....	1672	1337 60
Isaac Wildrick.....	313	250 40
Chris. H. Williams.	1500	1200 00
Jos. A. Woodward.	725	580 00
Richard Yates.....	1634	1307 20
Nathaniel Albertson	—	160 00
Isaac Reed.....	660	528 00
John M. Bernhisel..	3222	2577 60
Joseph Lane.....	7450	5960 00
Henry H. Sibley....	2350	1880 00
R. H. Weightman..	2621	2096 80
Total.....		$165,901 60

MEMBERS OF THE XXXIIId CONGRESS—Incomplete.

SENATE.

John B. Thompson, Ky.
J. P. Benjamin, La.
Josiah J. Evans, S. C.
Robert Toombs, Geo.
C. G. Atherton, N. H.
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.
B. N. Kenyon, Miss.
John M. Clayton, Del.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
1 Moses McDonald,
2 Samuel Mayall,
3 *E. Wilder Farley*,
4 *Samuel P. Benson*,
5 *Israel Washburn, jr.*,
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller.

VERMONT.
1 *James Meacham*,
2 *Andrew Tracy*,
3 *Alvah Sabin*.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Zeno Scudder*,
2 *Samuel L. Crocker*,
3 *J. Wiley Edmands*,
4 *Samuel H. Walley*,
5 *William Appleton*,
6 *Charles W. Upham*,
7 Nath. P. Banks, jr.
8 *Tappan Wentworth*,
9 ALEX. DE WITT,
10 *Edward Dickinson*,
11 *John Z. Goodrich*.

NEW YORK.
1 James Maurice,
2 Thos. W. Cummings,
3 Hiram Walbridge,
4 Mike Walsh,
5 William M. Tweed,
6 John Wheeler,
7 William A. Walker,
8 Francis B. Cutting,
9 Jared V. Peck,
10 William Murray,
11 Theo. R. Westbrook,
12 Gilbert Dean,
13 *Russell Sage*,
14 Rufus W. Peckham,
15 Charles Hughes,
16 *George A. Simmons*,
17 Bishop Perkins,
18 Peter Rowe,
19 *George W. Chase*,
20 *Orsamus B. Matteson*,
21 *Henry Bennett*,
22 GERRIT SMITH,
23 Caleb Lyon,*
24 Daniel T. Jones,
25 *Edwin B. Morgan*,
26 Andrew Oliver,
27 John J. Taylor,
28 George Hastings,
29 *Azariah Boody*,
30 *Benjamin Pringle*,
31 *Thomas T. Flagler*,
32 *Solomon G. Haven*,
33 Reuben E. Fenton.

NEW JERSEY.
1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Charles Skelton,
3 Samuel Lilly,
4 George Vail,
5 *A. C. M. Pennington*.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 *Joseph R. Chandler*,
3 John Robbins, jr.,
4 William H. Witte,
5 John M'Nair,
6 *William Everhart*,
7 Samuel A. Bridges,
8 Hen. A. Muhlenberg.
9 *Isaac E. Heister*,
10 *Ner Middleswarth*,
11 Christian M. Straub,
12 Hendrick B. Wright,
13 Asa Packer,
14 Galusha A. Grow,
15 James Gamble.
16 William H. Kurtz,
17 *Samuel L. Russell*,
18 *John M'Culloch*,
19 Augustus Drum,
20 John L. Dawson,
21 *David Ritchie*,
22 *Thomas M. Howe*,
23 Michael C. Trout,
24 Carlton B. Curtis,
25 *John Dick*.

DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle.

FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell.

OHIO.
1 David T. Disney,
2 *John S. Harrison*,
3 *Lewis D. Campbell*,
4 Matthias H. Nichols.
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Andrew Ellison,
7 *Aaron Harlan*,
8 *Moses B. Corwin*,
9 Frederick W. Green,
10 *John L. Taylor*,
11 Thomas Ritchey,
12 Edson B. Olds,
13 William D. Lindsley,
14 Harvey H. Johnson,
15 *William R. Sapp*,
16 *Edward Ball*,
17 Wilson Shannon,
18 George Bliss,
19 EDWARD WADE,
20 JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,
21 Andrew Stuart.

INDIANA.
1 Smith Miller,
2 William H. English,
3 Cyrus L. Dunham,
4 James H. Lane,
5 *Samuel W. Parker*,
6 Thos. A. Hendricks,
7 John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 Norman Eddy,
10 E. M. Chamberlain,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.

ILLINOIS.
1 *E. B. Washburne*,
2 John Wentworth,
3 *Jesse O. Norton*,
4 *James Knox*,
5 Wm. A. Richardson,
6 *Richard Yates*,
7 James C. Allen,
8 William H. Bissell,
9 Willis Allen.

IOWA.
1 Bernhart Henn.
2 *John P. Cook*,

WISCONSIN.
1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
2 Ben. C. Eastman,
3 John B. Macy.

MICHIGAN.
1 David Stuart,
2 David A. Noble,
3 Samuel Clark,
4 Hestor L. Stevens.

MISSOURI.
1 Thomas H. Benton,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,†
3 *John G. Miller*,
4 *Mordecai Oliver*,
5 John S. Phelps.

Whigs, in *Italics*, 50; Democrats, in Roman, 86; Free Soilers, in SMALL CAPS. 4.
supported by the Whigs.

* Independent Land Reformer,
† Contested by *G. Porter*.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1852.

LOWER CANADA.

Counties.	*Population.*
Beauharnois	40,213
Bellechasse	17,982
Berthier	34,608
Bonaventure	10,844
Chambly	20,576
Champlain	13,896
Dorchester	43,105
Drummond	16,562
Gaspe	10,904
Huntingdon	40,645
Kamouraska	20,396
Leinster	29,690
L'Islet	19,641
Lothiniere	16,567
Megantic	13,835
Mississquoi	13,484
Montmorency	9,598
Montreal	77,381
Nicolet	19,657
Ottawa	22,903
Portneuf	19,365
Quebec	61,526
Richelieu	25,686
Rouville	27,031
Rimouski	26,882
Saguenay	20,783
St. Maurice	27,562
St. Hyacinthe	30,623
Sherbrooke	20,014
Shefford	16,482
Stanstead	13,898
Terrebonne	26,791
Two Mountains	30,470
Vaudreuil	21,429
Vercheres	14,393
Yamaska	14,748
Total	890,261

UPPER CANADA.

Counties.	*Population.*
Addington	15,165
Brant	25,426
Bruce	2,837
Carleton	31,397
Dundas	13,811
Durham	30,732
Elgin	25,418
Essex	16,817
Frontenac	30,735
Grey	13,217
Glengary	17,596
Grenville	20,707
Haldimand	18,788
Halton	18,322
Hastings	31,977
Huron	19,198
Kent	17,469
Lambton	10,815
Lanark	27,317
Leeds	30,280
Lenox	7,955
Lincoln	23,868
Middlesex	39,899
Northumberland	31,229
Norfolk	21,281
Ontario	30,576
Oxford	32,638
Peel	24,816
Perth	15,545
Peterboro'	15,237
Prescott	10,487
Prince Edward	18,887
Renfrew	9,415
Russell	2,870
Simcoe	27,165
Stormont	14,643
Victoria	11,657
Waterloo	26,537
Wellington	26,796
Welland	20,141
Wentworth	42,619
York	79,719
Total	952,004
Lower Canada	890,261
Total Canadas	1,842,265

NATIVITIES.

Lower Canada.	
England & Wales	11,230
Scotland	14,565
Ireland	51,499
Canada, French origin	669,528
Not of French origin	125,580
United States	12,482
Other Countries	5,377
Total	890,261

Upper Canada.	
England & Wales	82,699
Scotland	75,811
Ireland	176,267
Canada, French origin	26,417
Not of French origin	526,093
United States	43,732
Other Countries	20,985
Total	952,004

RELIGIONS.

Lower Canada.	
Church of England	45,402
Do. Scotland	4,047
Do. Rome	746,866
Free Presbyterians	267
Other Presbyterians	29,221
Wesleyans	5,799
Episcopal Methodists	7
Other Methodists	15,377
Baptists	4,493
Lutherans	18
Congregationalists	3,927
Protestants	10,475
Unviersalists	3,450
Other Denominations	16,491
No creed	4,521
Total	890,261

Upper Canada.	
Church of England	223,190
Do. Scotland	57,542
Do. Rome	167,695
Free Presbyterians	65,807
Other Presbyterians	87,099
Wesleyans	96,640
Episcopal Methodists	43,884
Other Methodists	67,132
Baptists	45,353
Lutherans	12,089
Congregationalists	7,747
Protestants	1,733
Universalists	2,684
Other Denominations	43,969
No creed	35,740
Total	952,004

CANADA.

LAND AND PRODUCTS.

Lands.	*L. Canada. Persons.*	*U. Can. Persons.*
Occupants	94,449	99,860
10 acres	13,261	9,976
10 to 20	2,701	1,889
20 to 50	17,409	18,467
50 to 100	37,885	48,027
100 to 200	18,608	18,421
Over 200	4,685	3,080
Quantity.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
In cult'n	3,605,517	3,697,724
In crops	2,072,953	2,274,586
Pasture	1,502,355	1,367,649
Gardens / Orch'ds	30,209	55,489
Wild	4,508,398	6,125,509
Wheat	427,111	782,115
Barley	42,927	29,916
Rye	46,007	38,968
Peas	165,192	192,169
Oats	590,422	421,684
Buckwh't	61,781	44,265
Maize	22,669	70,571
Potatoes	73,244	77,672
Turneps	13,897	17,135
Other crops & idle	649,703	600,150
Produce.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	3,075,868	12,693,853
Barley	668,620	626,875
Rye	341,443	479,651
Peas	1,182,190	2,873,394
Beans	23,602	18,109
Oats	8,967,596	11,193,844
Buchwh't	350,417	639,384
Maize	400,287	1,606,513
Potatoes	456,111	4,380,937
Turneps	369,969	3,644,942
Gr. Seeds	18,921	42,460
Carrots	82,344	174,895
Mangel-Wurzel	103,999	54,226
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Hay	965,653	681,682
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Hops	111,158	113,064
Flax & Hemp	1,867,016	50,659
Tobacco	488,652	764,476
Wool	1,430,976	2,699,764
Map. Sug.	6,190,694	3,581,505
Butter	9,637,152	15,976,315
Cheese	511,044	2,226,776
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Cider	53,327	701,612
Cloth.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
F'ld Cloth	780,891	527,466
Linen	889,523	14,955
Flannel	860,850	1,169,301
Live Stock.	*No.*	*No.*
Bulls Oxen & Steers	111,819	193,982
M'h. Cows	294,514	296,924
Cal's & Heifers	180,317	254,988
Horses	236,677	203,300
Sheep	629,827	968,022
Pigs	256,219	569,237
Provisions.	*Bbls.*	*Bbls.*
Beef	68,747	817,746
Pork	223,870	528,129
Fish	48,363	47,589

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851.

Counties.	*Population.*
Halifax	39,112
Lunenburg	16,395
Queens	7,256
Shelburne	10,622
Yarmouth	13,142
Digby	12,252
Annapolis	4,286
King's	14,138
Hants	14,380
Cumberland	14,339
Colchester	15,469
Picton	25,593
Sydney	13,467
Guysboro'	10,838
Iverness	16,917
Richmond	10,381
Cape Breton, Victoria	27,580
Total	276,117

Total Population of New Brunswick '51	193,800
Do. Newfoundland '45	96,506
Do. Prince Edward's Island, 1848	62,678

EXTRA MILEAGE—Senate.

The Senate held a called or Executive Session of ten days, at the close of the regular Session in March, 1851, and it was decided by President WM. R. KING, that the Senators were entitled to Mileage for that Extra Session, as if they had journeyed from home to Washington and back again, because of their attendance thereon. Twenty-five of the Senators, whose names will be found in the Almanac of 1852, took the Extra Mileage on sight, others, who declined it then, returned to the charge at the succeeding Session, and took it as follows:

Names.	*Miles.*	*Mileage.*
J. M. Berrien, Ga	1520	$608 00
J. D. Bright, Ind	1862	744 80
A. P. Butler, S. C	1398	559 20
J. H. Clarke, R. I	900	360 00
Jefferson Davis, Miss	3970	1588 00
W. C. Dawson, Ga	1550	620 00
Wm. M. Gwin, Cal	3686	1474 40
Do. 2d Session 31st Congress	3686	1474 40
W. P. Mangum, N. C	660	264 00
J. W. Miller, N. J	564	225 60
P. Spruance, Del	300	120 00
J. W. Bradbury, Maine	1350	540 00
Total		$8,578 40

HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay, born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, died at Washington, D. C., on the 28th of June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was the son of a poor Baptist clergyman, John Clay, who died when Henry was but five years old, leaving seven children to the care of a most excellent mother, who married again ten years afterward, and removed to Kentucky. Henry remained some years in Virginia, and at fourteen years of age, was employed in a small store in Richmond, whence he was soon transferred to a law-office, where he attracted the notice of Chancellor Wythe. He left Richmond in 1797, with a license to practice law, and emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he opened an office as a lawyer, and, though poor and friendless, rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was very soon attracted to the political arena, by the agitation preceding the exchange of a Territorial for a State Government, in which he bore an active part, distinguishing himself by his public efforts in favor of affixing a constitutional limit to the existence of Slavery in the embryo State. Defeated on this point, he embarked most heartily in the cause of the party then mustering under the banner of Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams's Administration. Here he had the popular current on his side, Kentucky being almost unanimous in its adhesion to Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party.

His first public station was that of representative in the State Legislature, to which he was nominated and elected while absent from the county. He served two years in the Assembly, and was, in 1806, chosen by the two Houses to fill a short vacancy in the Senate of the United States, where he took his seat on the 29th of December, 1806, serving but a single term, in which he proposed a resolve looking to a comprehensive system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, which passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes.

The next summer he was chosen again to the State Legislature, where he served two years more, submitting a series of resolves approving the Embargo and the general course of President Jefferson, which were adopted in the House by a vote of 64 to 1. He also introduced a resolve proposing that each member should clothe himself entirely in American fabrics, which likewise prevailed, but was so acrimoniously denounced as to involve him in a duel with its chief antagonist, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in which both combatants were slightly wounded.

Mr. Clay returned to the United States Senate in December, 1809, having been again elected to fill a vacancy, and again distinguished himself by his efforts in favor of the encouragement of Home Manufactures. He spoke and voted in favor of assuming the River Perdido as the true line between Louisiana and Florida, in opposition to the pretensions of Spain, and at the following session, earnestly opposed the recharter of the first United States Bank. He remained in the Senate but two sessions, but left it with a reputation as a debater and legislator, which few have attained so early in life.

In 1811, he was for the first time elected to the House of Representatives, whereof he was, on its assembling, chosen Speaker by a large majority. He was one of the master-spirits of the majority by which War with Great Britain was urged upon President Madison, and finally carried. He remained in the House as a leading advocate of War measures, having been re-chosen Speaker on the assembling of a new Congress, in May, 1813, until January 19, 1814, when he resigned, in order to proceed to Europe, as one of five commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, meeting the British Commissioners first at Gottingen and afterward at Ghent, where a peace was signed on the 18th of December, 1814, though the battle of New Orleans, which practically closed the war, was fought three weeks afterward. Mr. Clay remained some months in Europe, returning in September, 1815, to learn that he had been unanimously re-elected to Congress some weeks before. When Congress assembled in December, he was re-chosen Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

The labors of that Congress were necessarily arduous. The war had disordered the finances and deranged the industry of the country, leaving everything in chaos. Congress proceeded to readjust the tariff with avowed regard to the encouragement of Home Manufactures, and to charter a new National Bank, both with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Clay, who frankly confessed that the experience of the war had convinced him that such an institution was desirable, and even necessary, and to this opinion he evermore adhered. The same Congress passed a bill increasing the compensation of members of both Houses, which excited great dissatisfaction, and defeated most of those who stood for re-election. Mr. Clay was, therefore, warmly opposed, for the first time in several years, but defeated his opponent (John Pope), after a severe and animated struggle.

Mr. Clay remained a member of the House, and its Speaker, up to the 4th of March, 1825, save a

short period when pecuniary embarrassments caused by the failure of a friend for whom he was a heavy endorser, constrained him to resign, and devote his attention to his private affairs. Returning to the next Congress, he was forthwith chosen Speaker, by a large majority, over Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Va., who had been elected in his absence. He signalized himself, throughout these ten years, by his earnest and persistent advocacy of Protection to Home Industry, National Internal Improvement, the recognition of South American and Greek Independence, &c., &c. The fierce excitement which overspread the country upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, with a Constitution peculiarly offensive to the Free North, was finally calmed by his exertions, the Constitution modified, and the State admitted, though by a very small majority. He succeeded in carrying through the House a more Protective Tariff bill, in 1820, but it was lost in the Senate; and in 1824, a similar bill was piloted by him through the House (107 to 102), which was concurred in by the Senate, and thus became a law.

In 1824, five candidates for President were presented—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. The latter soon withdrew, and became a candidate for Vice-President, throwing his own strength into the Jackson scale. Mr. Crawford had been nominated by a meagre Congressional caucus, and was thereupon commended as the regular "Republican" candidate. The anti-caucus votes in the Northern States, were mainly concentrated on Mr. Adams; in the South and West on Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay was much the youngest of the candidates remaining in nomination, and received only the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and four from New York—thirty-seven in all. Six more would have carried him into the House, over which he presided, and where his popularity was unbounded. As it was, the constitutional candidates were Messrs Adams, Jackson, and Crawford, the latter prostrate by a disease which soon after closed his mortal career. Mr. Clay and his friends were obliged to choose between Messrs. Adams and Jackson, neither of them personally acceptable to Mr. C., and the latter at bitter feud with him, on account of Mr. C.'s unsparing denunciation of his course in invading Florida and capturing its chief posts without authority. Mr. Clay decided in favor of Mr. Adams, as he had months before informed Lafayette that he should do, if compelled to choose between him and Jackson. So Lafayette testified in a letter to Mr. Clay, written in 1832.

Mr. Clay's choice, and the consequent election of Adams, were deeply resented by the partisans of the disappointed candidates, and the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by the Speaker (who bade adieu to the House, on the 3d of March, 1825, never to return as a member), was made the pretext for a concerted outcry of "Bargain and Corruption!" against him and the new President. The supporters of Jackson, Crawford, and Calhoun, coalesced to form an Opposition which embarrassed Mr. Adams's Administration throughout, controlled the action of Congress, and elected Gen. Jackson President, in 1828, by a large majority. Mr. Calhoun was re-chosen Vice-President, and Mr. Clay retired to private life.

Mr. Clay was returned to the United States Senate in December, 1831, after an absence of more than twenty years, having been elected over Col. Richard M. Johnson. He there advocated Internal Improvement, the Re-charter of the United States Bank, and a Distribution among the States of the Proceeds of Sales of Public Lands, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement—a proposition he originated at this time. He was presented as a candidate for President against Gen. Jackson, but the Opposition was distracted by Anti-Masonry and other questions, and Mr. Clay received only the votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, and part of Maryland, in all 49. Vermont voted for William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, South Carolina for John Floyd of Virginia, and all the rest for Gen. Jackson, who had an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Clay remained in the Senate, where he proposed and carried the Tariff Compromise of 1834, and put forth his utmost exertions in opposition to the Removal of the Deposites, Specie Circular, and other arbitrary measures of Gen. Jackson, but without success. In 1836, he was re-chosen to the Senate, but was not a candidate for President. Gen. Harrison received most of the Anti-Jackson votes, but Mr. Webster took that of Massachusetts, and those of Georgia and Tennessee were thrown for Judge White of Tennessee. Mr. Van Buren was elected by a majority over all, but the commercial disasters which speedily ensued rendered his Administration a stormy one, with a dubious ascendency in Congress. Mr. Clay's name, in connection with the Presidency, was presented to the Whig National Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, and a very large plurality of the Delegates favored his nomination, but a majority finally united on Gen. Harrison, who was elected over Mr. Van Buren in November ensuing, by a very great majority.

Mr. Clay still kept his seat in the Senate, and was its master-spirit during the greater part of the memorable XXVIIth Congress. The two successive bills chartering a new National Bank, the Bankrupt Law, Land Distribution, &c., received his ardent support, and he was among the first to denounce the duplicity and treachery of the calamity whom the death of Gen. Harrison had elevated to the Presidency. On the 31st of March, 1842, believing that there was no farther need of his remaining in the public service, he took a formal and affecting farewell of the Senate, and returned to his home in Kentucky. He spent the two following winters in the South, mainly at New Orleans, returning, in the spring of 1844, to the Southern Atlantic States, and writing from Raleigh, N. C., a letter, in which he took ground strongly against the Annexation of Texas—a measure then pending before the Senate on a Treaty negotiated under the auspices of President Tyler and his Foreign Secretary, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated for President by the Whig National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore in May, and the nomination was received with enthusiasm by the Whigs of the Union. It was not destined, however, to be successful. The Democratic National Convention met at the same place four weeks later, and proceeded to throw over Mr. Van Buren, whom a majority of its members were

pledged to support, and finally, after a stormy sitting or two, nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, formerly Speaker of the House, a man of very moderate ability, but a fair stump-speaker, of good personal character, and an unhesitating champion of Annexation and every kindred measure. Mr. Van Buren had sealed his own doom by taking ground against Annexation. Mr. Polk carried most of the Southern States, on the assumption that the acquisition of Texas would strengthen the power of Slavery and improve the market for slaves, while New York and other States hostile to that policy were lost to Mr. Clay by the Anti-Texas votes thrown away on James G. Birney. Mr. Polk received 170 electoral votes, Mr. Clay 105. New York alone would have changed the result, and her Electors were secured to Polk by a plurality of 5,106, while more than 15,000 votes were squandered on the Birney Abolition ticket.

The Annexation of Texas was the first result of Mr. Polk's election, accomplished even before he had nominally assumed the reins of Government. The marching of troops down to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican province, and the consequent breaking out of hostilities, speedily and naturally followed. The Protective Tariff of 1842, under which the Country had steadily and rapidly increased in Industry, Prosperity, and Wealth, was overthrown, and the present Ad Valorem Revenue Tariff enacted in its stead—a Tariff under which we are this day running in debt to Europe at least fifty millions per annum for Iron and Fabrics, which we should have made for ourselves had the Tariff of '42 been left undisturbed. For whatever of disaster and demoralization has resulted or shall result from the career of aggression and lust of dominion on which the United States have now entered, the initial cause may be found in the defeat of Henry Clay in the Presidential contest of 1844.

Mr. Clay deprecated and condemned the war on Mexico throughout, and on the 13th of November, 1847, made a speech at Lexington, urging the abandonment of all projects of conquest, and the withdrawal of our Armies from Mexico, as an earnest of our desire for peace. His recommendations were warmly responded to by the great mass of the Whigs, and doubtless did much to hasten the negotiation of a Treaty the following autumn. Meantime, his own most promising and beloved son, Henry Clay, jr., had been killed at the battle of Buena Vista, as Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment, February 22, 1847.

Four months thereafter, Mr. Clay, who had always been a believer in the Christian Religion, and had often borne impressive testimony to its Divine origin, united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and received the rite of Baptism.

During the winter and spring of 1848, Mr. Clay's name was again presented in connection with the Whig nomination for the Presidency, and was very warmly hailed by the great mass of the People, but the leading politicians, believing that the prejudice against him in the minds of a majority of the voters, however unjust, was rooted and invincible, were generally in favor of nominating Gen. Taylor, who was accordingly selected as the Whig standard-bearer by the National Convention, which met at Philadelphia. General Taylor received 111 votes on the first ballot to 97 for Mr. Clay, and some 80 for Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, and others. Gen. Taylor gained on every ballot till the fourth, when he was nominated by a decisive majority. Mr. Clay, considering that Gen. T. had given no clear assurance of his devotion to Whig principles, and had never consented to abide the choice of the Convention, could not feel justified in rendering him an active support, but he peremptorily refused to allow his own name to be used in opposition.

Kentucky revised her State Constitution in 1849, and Mr. Clay made another effort to engraft on it a gradual emancipation of slaves, but was again baffled.

Mr. Clay was re-elected to the Senate, in December, 1848, by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous. He did not take his seat at the March Session, called to act on Gen. Taylor's appointments, but the opening of the regular session found him, despite his advanced age, erect, buoyant, and active, to an extent which few young men could exceed. His labors, through that long and memorable session, were unsurpassed, and his attempts to affect a Compromise or Adjustment of the perilous questions respecting Slavery in the Territories, the Admission of California, &c., though baffled at the outset, were ultimately crowned with success. On the merits of these measures, taken as a whole, we here express no opinion; but that Mr. Clay believed in the existence of an imperative necessity for some such Adjustment, and urged it under the impulse of an ardent patriotism, we can not consider doubtful.

Mr. Clay served through the following Session (closing the XXXIst Congress), urging upon Congress the duty of farther Protection to Home Industry, and making a gallant but unsuccessful struggle for the passage of a River and Harbor Improvement bill. He was defeated in this, not by votes, but by Parliamentary strategy—by talking against time, until the Session had been talked to death. He went home to Kentucky in the spring, remained at Ashland in feeble health through the warm season, and in December returned to Washington to die! His health was so broken and evidently failing that he scarcely took his seat in the Senate at all, and was soon obliged to keep his room, and ultimately his bed. Finally, after a protracted struggle between the native vigor of his constitution and the relentless progress of disease, his mortal career was closed by death, a little before noon on the 28th of June, 1852.

Congress was just meeting as the news of his decease sped over Washington. The fact was simply announced on either floor, and an adjournment, therefor, moved and carried. The next day was devoted to eulogies and appointments for the funeral. The ashes of the Great Commoner were committed to the charge of a strong committee of members of each House, and so conveyed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., &c., to Lexington, and there deposited in the tomb at Ashland which Mr. Clay had previously provided. There let them rest for ever, and thither let reverent steps be turned from every quarter of our Union to gaze on the earth enfolding the dust which once enshrined the wise Legislator, the fearless Orator, the fervent Patriot, and the unpretending champion of Justice, Truth, and Humanity.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Webster, migrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1656, nearly two centuries ago. Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, born in 1739, was a pioneer in Salisbury, served with credit in the Rangers during the Old French War, and in our Revolutionary struggle fought at White Plains, and led a company gallantly in the Battle of Bennington. After our Independence was secured, he was chosen Representative, Senator, and finally a Judge of Common Pleas, which office he held from 1791 to 1805. He died in 1806, aged 67.

Daniel Webster was cradled in poverty and early inured to labor, walking two miles and a half to common school in winter, and working on his father's farm in summer. When fourteen, he was sent to the famous "Phillips' Academy," in Exeter, N. H., and the next year to Dartmouth College, where he graduated with honor, taught an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, one year, and then betook himself to the study of Law, first in Salisbury, and then in Boston, in the office of Christopher Gore, afterward Governor of Massachusetts; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; practiced a short time in Boscawen, N. H.; removing thence, in 1807, to Portsmouth, was married next year to Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., by whom he had four children, of whom but one (Fletcher) survives him. The mother died suddenly, while on her way with her husband to Washington, late in 1827.

Mr. Webster remained nine years in Portsmouth, and there acquired an extensive practice and an enviable reputation. In 1812, he was for the first time a candidate for office, being nominated for Congress by the Federalists of New Hampshire, and elected after a most vehement contest. (The State then chose its Members by General Ticket.) Though never before a member of a Legislative body, he rose at once to a high rank among Parliamentary debaters. He opposed the invasion of Canada, and all schemes of aggression and conquest, ardently advocated the enlargement of our Navy, and the prosecution of the war on the ocean, but condemned the policy which had involved the country in hostilities, and urged an early Peace. His house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire during his absence at Washington, in January, 1814. He removed to Boston, in August, 1816. His fame as a Jurist was greatly increased by his defense of Dartmouth College against the assumptions of the Legislature of New Hampshire to alter and modify its charter at pleasure—a claim which was sustained by the Courts of New Hampshire, but overruled by the United States Supreme Court, on Mr. Webster's argument, in March, 1818.

He devoted himself assiduously to the Law in Boston, refusing invitations to embark in Politics, but serving as an Elector of President, and then as Member of the State Constitutional Convention, until, in 1822, he was persuaded to stand for Congress, and elected by a large majority. He took his seat in December, 1823, and immediately signalized himself by a proposition and speech looking to the recognition of Greece as an Independent nation. He made, at the same Session, the ablest Free Trade argument ever presented to Congress. It was overborne, however, by the Speech of Mr. Clay in favor of Protection, and the Tariff bill of 1824 became a law. Mr. Webster was re-elected without opposition, in 1824, and would have been returned in 1826, but he was that year elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat in January, 1828.

His speeches against Hayne, in 1829, on the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress, were the greatest intellectual achievements of his life. They may be said to have practically settled the question, so that, though Nullification has since been threatened, no danger remains that it will ever be in earnest attempted.

Mr. Webster remained in the Senate till March 4, 1841, and was a leading participator in the discussions growing out of the attempted Re-charter of the United States Bank, Tariff Compromise of 1834, the Removal of the Deposites, the Specie Circular, the Expunging Resolution, &c. From an original Free-Trader, he became a warm and impressive advocate of Protection to Home Industry, regarding the policy of the Country as settled by the acts of 1824 and '28, and the interests thereby called into existence justly entitled to Legislative support. He therefore opposed the Tariff Compromise of 1834, which nevertheless prevailed.

Upon Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called to the post of Secretary of State, which he continued to hold after Gen. Harrison's death and Mr. Tyler's accession, until late in 1842. During this time he negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Treaty of Washington, by which the North-Eastern Boundary of Maine was settled. After retiring from the Cabinet, he remained in private life till 1845, when he was again chosen to the Senate, on the retirement of Mr. Choate. He spoke, in 1846, in favor of the Oregon Boundary Treaty; in 1848, against the claim of the South to extend Slavery into the new Territories; and on the 7th of March, 1850, in favor of the adjustment of the Territorial and Slavery dispute by Compromise, wherein the Wilmot Proviso should be surrendered by the North as needless and irritating. He afterward signalized himself by a zealous advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Webster was first proposed for President in 1836, when Massachusetts gave him her Electoral Vote, but was seconded by no other State. In 1848, his name was submitted to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, but his vote never reached thirty. In 1852, his name was again submitted to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, but his highest vote on any ballot was 33. It is understood that 106 Southern votes were ready to be cast for him whenever they would secure his nomination, but the opportunity was never presented.

In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called again to the first place in the Cabinet, which he continued to hold till his death. He left Washington in ill-health during the summer of 1852, and retired to his country residence at Marshfield, Mass., and soon after met with a severe injury by being thrown from a wagon. His health continued to decline until, on the 21st of October, his illness was felt to be dangerous, from which time he rapidly sunk until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, October 24, at a little before 3 o'clock. His last hours were irradiated by penitence, prayer, and the consolations of Christian faith and hope.

Thus lived and died the greatest man, intellectually, that America has yet produced—her most chaste and cogent Orator, and one of her most accomplished and thoroughly qualified Statesmen. His Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill Orations, his Replies to Hayne, and Letter to Hulseman, will live while our language is spoken, and, long after his faults and his frailties shall have been forgotten, the American People will do honor to his Genius, his Understanding, and his Patriotism.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

THE 'Democratic' National Convention, which, assembled at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and, after a vehement struggle between the partizans of Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Senator DOUGLASS, Gov. MARCY, &c., finally united on Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, for President, with Hon. WM. RUFUS KING, of Alabama, for Vice-President, unanimously adopted the following Declaration of Principles:—

I. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

III. *Resolved, therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith: and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits can not secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

VIII. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Vir-

ginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

X. *Resolved*, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

XI. *Resolved*, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the *people*, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The 'Whig' National Convention met likewise at Baltimore, on the 17th of June, and after four days' obstinate contest between the supporters of President FILLMORE, Secretary WEBSTER, and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, finally nominated the last named for President, with Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The following Declaration of Principles had been previously adopted — the Resolves respecting Slavery and Foreign Policy being distasteful to a large minority of the Convention, but generally acquiesced in for the sake of harmony. Sixty-six Delegates voted against the Slavery Resolve, and it was repudiated in the subsequent canvass by a portion of the party. Its adoption undoubtedly repelled some votes from the support of Gen. SCOTT.

THE Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce* with foreign nations or among the States, such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included), are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

The 'Free Democracy' National Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, in August, and nominated JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, for President, with GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, for Vice-President. It adopted a very long Declaration of Principles, in favor of Free Soil, Free Land, No Extension of Slavery, Internal Improvements, &c., &c.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1852.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

Passed at the 1st Session of the XXXIId Congress.

An Act making Appropriations to meet the Expense incurred in consequence of the late Fire at the Capitol—Appropriates five thousand dollars for temporary repairs of the congressional library-room, and ten thousand for the purchase of new books, to replace those destroyed by fire.

An Act to provide a Room for the Congressional Library—Appropriates twelve hundred dollars for fitting up the Document-Room as a temporary place of deposit for the library.

An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest to New Hampshire for advances made in repelling Invasion, and suppressing Insurrection at Indian Stream—Provides for payment of interest (not exceeding six thousand dollars), to New Hampshire, on expenses incurred for the protection of the Northeastern frontier, in Coos county, New Hampshire, in the years 1835-6-7.

An Act to carry into execution the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Appropriates three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to meet installment due Mexico per treaty on the 30th of May, 1852.

An Act for the Relief of American Citizens lately Imprisoned and Pardoned by the Queen of Spain—Appropriates six thousand dollars for the relief of certain Cuban Flibustiers released from Ceuta by pardon of the Spanish Queen.

An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—Authorizes the President, by advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California, with a salary of $4,000 per annum, and a clerk with a salary of $2,500 per annum.

An Act to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb—Extends the time five years.

An Act to Provide for the Repair of the Congressional Library-Room, lately destroyed by fire—Appropriates $72,500 to be expended in repairing the Congressional Library-Room, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States.

An Act to make Land-Warrants Assignable, and for other Purposes.—This act makes all warrants for military or bounty-land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, assignable by deed or instrument of writing, executed according to such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It also provides, that any person holding land by right of pre-emption, may use land-warrants in payment for such lands. When warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator shall pay the difference in cash. Holders or assignees of land warrants, on entering lands, are required to pay to the Register the same compensation or percentage to which he is entitled when selling lands for cash. The act also provides, that in all cases where the militia, or volunteers, or State-troops of any State or Territory, were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th of June, 1812, the officers and soldiers of such militia, &c., shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Act, entitled "An Act granting bounty-land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act upon proof of length of service as therein required.

An Act amendatory of the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July 29, 1850—Provides that the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by the Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States, as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Judge or Chief Justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the District Judge so designated and appointed, shall have and exercise the same powers within such district, as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duties; and it shall be lawful, in case of such appointment, for each of the said District Judges separately to hold the District or Circuit Court at the same time in such district, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Court.

An Act to extend the time for selecting lands granted to Wisconsin for saline purposes—Extends the time to the 1st of January, 1854.

An Act to change the time of holding the United States District Court in Alabama, and for other purposes—Provides that the United States District Courts shall hereafter be held at Mobile, on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November; at Huntsville on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and at Montgomery on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

An Act Concerning the Sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware—Provides that the courts be held at New Castle—that there shall be two regular terms of the Circuit Court for said district, which shall commence on the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in October; and four regular terms of the District Court, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in June, the second Tuesday in September, and the second Tuesday in January hereafter.

An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made—Authorizes the Legislature to sell or lease the school lands, with the consent of the inhabitants of the towns or districts for whose benefit the lands were given, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of the schools.

An Act to Regulate the Mileage of the Delegate from Oregon—Repeals the law which limited the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to $2,500, and consequently allows said Delegate eight dollars for each twenty miles of travel.

An Act to legalize certain entries of Public Land made in the State of Florida—Provides that the several entries of land (embracing tracts once reserved to satisfy claims under the armed occupation act, but which claims were forfeited prior to the allowance of said entries) permitted at the land-office at Newnansville, in the State of Florida, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases: *Provided*, That the land so entered shall have been upon the faith of the Register's certificate improved by the party in interest under said certificate, and that the said land is not claimed by adverse parties.

An Act to relinquish to the State of Iowa, the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein—Provides that the twelve salt springs, and six sections of land adjoining, the use of which was granted to the State of Iowa, be now granted in fee simple to said State.

An Act to grant to certain Settlers on the Menomonee purchase, Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption—Provides for securing to settlers on the lands ceded to the United States by the Menomonee tribe of Indians, the same right of pre-emption as provided in "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841.

An Act to provide for the holding of the District Court of the District of Columbia, in cases of sickness or other disability of the District Judge—Provides that in case of the illness or disability of the Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the senior Assistant Judge shall discharge the duty of District Judge.

An Act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the Public Lands, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State—Grants the right of way through the public domain for railroads from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of Missouri as may be designated by the authority of said State. Also grants such materials of stone, timber, &c., from the public lands adjacent to the roads, as may be necessary for their construction. Also every alternate section of land for six sections, or miles, in width, on each side of the roads mentioned. The bill further provides, that 120 sections of land on each or either road, may be sold, and when twenty miles of such road is completed, another like quantity of land may be sold, and so on till the completion of the roads, provided the work can be accomplished in ten years; if not, no more lands will be sold, and such as may remain unsold, shall revert to the United States. It is further provided that these roads shall transport any property or troops of the United States free of charge, and shall transport the United States mail at such price as Congress may direct.

An Act giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri, to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the date of such sale—Provides according to the title, with a proviso that non-residents shall not be taxed higher than residents.

An Act relating to the Salaries of Officers of the Territories of the United States—Provides that any officer who shall absent himself from the Territory and from the duties of his office, shall draw no pay for the year in which such absence may occur, unless cause for such absence can be shown which shall be satisfactory to the President of the United States. The officers of Utah who have withdrawn from that territory, are exempt from the operation of this act.

An Act making an appropriation for the payment of Navy Pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for invalid pensions $45,000.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849," *and approved March* 29, 1850—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in discharging the awards made by the commissioner under the above act shall be governed by the provisions of the 8th section of the act for payment of Mexican Claims, approved March 3, 1849, as far as said provisions may be applicable.

An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in California—Provides for the establishment of a branch mint at such point in California as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the appointment of a Superintendent and Treasurer, each with a salary of $4,500; also an assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, with each a salary of $3.000. The general direction and business of this branch, is to be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law further provides, that the Mint shall be the place of deposite for the public moneys collected in the Custom-Houses of California, to be in the custody of the Treasurer of the Mint, who shall perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided that when required by the holder, gold in grain or lump shall be refined, assayed, and cast into bars or ingots, at this or any other mint in the United States, and stamped in such manner as to indicate its value and fineness, at

the expense of the owner. When this Branch Mint is established, the law of 1841, providing for the appointment of an assayer, &c., in California, shall cease to operate. Three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the erection of necessary buildings, and procuring of necessary tools, &c., for the operations of the mint.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia"—Provides more efficiently for the punishment of incendiaries.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for—

Invalid pensions under various acts	$400,000
Widows' pensions, under acts of 1836 and 1848	377,000
Widows' pensions, under various other acts	589,000
Total	$1,366,000

An Act to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State University, in April, 1816—Grants 4,166 acres of land to supply a deficiency in the former grants.

An Act to release from reservation, and restore to the mass of Public Lands, certain lands in the State of Arkansas—Releases from reservation the several tracts of land in Arkansas, heretofore reserved for the satisfaction of military bounties under the war of 1812, and which now remain undisposed of.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes"—Provides that the improved lands ceded by the Wyandotts, under treaty of 1842, shall be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

An Act to enable the Legislature of Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline Lands in said State—Repeals the act providing that the saline lands shall not be sold at a less price than that at which the lands of the United States are now sold.

An Act in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Guadenhutten, Ohio—Provides that the tract of land reserved as a public square, may be used for any other public purpose, according to terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago to excavate a portion of the Public Reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Chicago River—Provides according to title.

An Act to authorize the President to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the Collector at Astoria, in said Territory—Authorizes the President to designate the ports, and fixes the salary of the Astoria collector at $3,000, including fees.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852.—This act appropriates as follows:—

For labor, materials, &c., on Brooklyn Dry-Dock	$95,307
Completing Floating Dry-Dock at San Francisco	360,000
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	795,000
For transportation, &c., &c	890,000
Constructing, enlarging, and repairing barracks, &c	219,000
Clothing, camp, garrison equipage, &c	75,000
For subsistence in kind	279,517
Pay of Texas Volunteers	80,741
Running Mexican boundary line	80,000
Miscellaneous items	152,109
Surveying certain public lands	77,780
To satisfy Chocktaw claims	872,000
Payments to various Indian tribes, &c.	296,996
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives	212,000
Extra allowance to Collins' steamers	236,500
Expenses of Supreme and other United States Courts	90,000
Completion of Custom-House at Mobile	100,000
Completion of various Custom-Houses, &c., &c	390,944
For fulfilling various Indian treaties, &c	131,217
Total deficiencies	$5,434,111

An Act supplementary to "An Act providing for the taking of the 7th and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850—Directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed forthwith to apportion 233 Representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the 25th section of the law of May, 1850, and according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the Census Office; and the returns of population for California being incomplete, the law further provides that that State shall have two members until another apportionment, which will increase the number of members in the House of Representatives to 234.

An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the State of Wisconsin—Creates two new land districts in Wisconsin, one to be called Stevens's Point Land District, with a Land Office at Stevens's Point, on the Wisconsin river, and the La Crosse Land District with a Land Office at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river. The bill also authorizes the appointment of a Register and a Receiver of the Public Lands for each of these districts.

An Act to create three additional Land Districts in the State of Iowa—Creates three new Land Districts, to be called the Chariton District, the Northern District, and the Missouri River District, and authorizes the President to designate a site for the Land Office in each district, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Register and Receiver of Public Moneys for each district. The President is authorized to remove the land officer from one part of the district to

another, whenever, in his judgment, the public interests require such removal.

An Act to protect actual Settlers upon the Public Lands on the line of the Central Railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights thereto—Provides for the granting of pre-emption rights under certain restrictions, to actual settlers on the alternate sections of public lands set apart for the benefit of the Chicago and Mobile railroad and branches, in the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas-Light Company," approved July 8, 1848—Increases the privileges of the company so as to extend their operations to Georgetown, &c.

An Act to grant the right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States—Grants right of way (100 feet in width) through the public lands, under certain restrictions, to all plank and rail roads and Macadamized turnpikes which are now or may be chartered within ten years hereafter. The law also grants the privilege of taking from the public lands such materials of earth, wood, and stone, as may be necessary in the construction of roads; also grants sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30*th of June,* 1853, *and for other purposes*—Appropriates $58,050 for the support of the Academy, and $50,000 for mileage, &c., of Congressmen, omitted from the Deficiency Bill by an error in the enrollment.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847–'48," *approved February* 14, 1851—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain Oregonians for expenses incurred in defending the Territory, &c.

An Act to confirm to the State of Michigan certain lands selected for saline purposes—Confirms twelve sections of land, in lieu of twelve other sections, which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under the act admitting Michigan into the Union.

An Act to provide for Executing the Public Printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes.—This act repeals the joint resolution which provided for contracting with the lowest responsible bidder for the public printing, and provides for the election of a printer for each House of Congress, who shall do the Congressional printing, and such printing for the Executive Departments as may be delivered to him. The printer is required to execute each job of Congressional printing intrusted to him, within thirty days of its delivery, except bills, reports, and joint resolutions, which he shall return as the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate may require. The act further provides for the election of a Superintendent of the Public Printing, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. The Superintendent must be a practical printer, well-versed in the various branches of the arts of printing and book-binding; and he is required to furnish paper for the printer or printers, by advertising annually for sealed proposals, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, whose sample, accompanying his bid, shall most nearly approximate to the quality of paper advertised for. The Superintendent is also required to supervise the public printing, to inspect the work when executed, and to see that the same is done with neatness and dispatch, report all delinquencies on the part of the printers, &c. It is further provided, that when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that House which first ordered the same. And whenever the same person, or the same firm shall be printer for both Houses of Congress, and both Houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document; and no sum shall be paid to said printer for altering the headings from the form in which he printed them first, to the form or forms in which such document shall afterward be printed. The following shall be the rates of compensation for printing ordered by Congress:—

First. For bills and joint resolutions—

For composition per page, fifty cents.

For presswork, folding, and stitching, for five hundred and eighty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page; and at the same rate per page for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

Second. For reports of committees and the journals of both Houses, with indexes, and the executive documents of each House, embracing messages from the President, reports from the Executive Departments, &c., for composition per page, octavo—

For small pica, plain, one dollar.

For small pica, rule, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, plain, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, rule, two dollars.

For nonpareil, rule, three dollars and seventy-five cents. For the composition of tables larger than octavo size, per one thousand ems, seventy cents; but the page of octavo size shall contain not less than one thousand six hundred ems, when printed in small pica; and the body of all plain matter shall be so printed, except extracts, yeas and nays, and addenda, which shall be printed with brevier type.

All rule and figure work shall be printed in royal octavo form, with small pica, each page containing not less than one thousand six hundred ems, if the matter to be printed can be brought into pages of that size with that kind of type, so as to be read with facility and convenience. If it can not, it shall be printed with brevier type, each page containing not less than two thousand eight hundred ems; and if it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with brevier type, so as to be understood with facility, it shall be printed with nonpareil type, each page containing not less than four thousand two hundred ems; and when it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with nonpariel type, so as to be read with facility, it shall be printed with brevier type in broadside, showing the whole table at one view, and be so filled that it can be bound in a royal octavo volume. When matter is leaded, the composition shall be counted as if the matter were printed *solid*, and not leaded. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of royal octavo size—For twelve hundred and fifty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of each table larger than royal octavo size—For twelve

hundred and fifty copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page, and at the same rate for any number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

THIRD. For tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and miscellaneous printing ordered by Congress, not hereinbefore specified—For composition for plain work, per thousand ems, fifty cents. For rule and figure work, fifty cents per thousand ems. For presswork, folding, and stitching, one hundred copies, per page—

For royal octavo, or any smaller size, ten cents.
For quarto post, twenty cents.
For foolscap and any larger size, twenty cents.

But the following deductions shall be made from the presswork, folding, and stitching additional numbers to the number usually ordered by Congress, of matter included in the foregoing specifications, to wit:—

When the number ordered exceeds five thousand, and does not exceed ten thousand, two per centum.

When the number exceeds ten thousand, and does not exceed twenty thousand, five per centum.

When the number exceeds twenty thousand, forty per centum.

The presswork, folding, and stitching, of all printing not herein provided for, shall be done by the ream—the rates shall be two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides; when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream.

The Act farther provides, that the same prices shall be paid for printing for the Executive Departments, that are paid for printing for Congress, except for printing post-bills, which shall be printed on paper not less than sixteen by twenty-six inches, and for printing on parchment. There shall be paid for printing the post-bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets, and at the rate of ten dollars per thousand for printing parchment.

The heads of departments may employ printers out of Washington, to do such printing as may be required for use out of that city, provided it can be done at the rates specified above.

A joint printing committee, composed of three members of each House of Congress, shall have power to decide all questions of dispute or difference between the public printers and the Superintendent, and shall pass upon the Superintendent's accounts.

All motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, or other public document, shall be referred to the members of the Committee on Printing from the House in which the same may be made.

An Act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of Public Land, for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, in said State—Grants to Michigan the right of way through the military reservation at St. Mary's, 400 feet in width, for a ship-canal, which shall be 100 feet wide and twelve feet deep, with locks 250 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The Act farther grants to Michigan, to aid in the construction of said canal, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions, agreeably to the United States surveys, by an agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State subject to private entry. The canal shall remain a public highway for the use of the United States, free from toll or other charge on Government vessels. It is further provided, that if the said canal shall not be commenced within three, and completed within ten years, Michigan shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; that the Legislature of said State shall cause to be kept an accurate account of the sales and net proceeds of the lands hereby granted, and of all expenditures in the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, and of the earnings thereof, and shall return a statement of the same annually to the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever said State shall be fully reimbursed for all advances made for the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, with legal interest on all advances, until the reimbursement of the same, or upon payment by the United States of any balance of such advances over such receipts from said lands and canal, with such interest, the said State shall be allowed to tax for the use of said canal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for the care, charge, and repairs of the same. That before it shall be competent for said State to dispose of any of the lands to be selected as aforesaid, the route of said canal shall be established, and a plat or plats thereof shall be filed in the office of the War Department, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at the Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota—Provides as per title.

An Act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico—Provides that goods in bonded-warehouse, may be withdrawn at any time within two years from the original importation for immediate exportation, without payment of duties, to Chihuahua, San Fernando, and Paso del Norte, in Mexico, through the port of La Vaca, in Texas, and be transhipped inland thence to San Antonia, in Texas, and from the latter place to the destinations in Mexico aforesaid, either by way of Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, or San Elizario, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint four Inspectors of the Customs, to reside at San Antonio, Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, and San Eiizario, who shall report semi annually all the trade which passes under inspection. The act also contains a provision intended to guard against smuggling goods back into the United States, after passing the Mexican lines.

An Act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels—Authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contract for a term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding $100,000 per annum, with such person or persons as will engage to transport the U. S. mails from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, three times a month, in steam-vessels of not less than 800 tons burden, of the best form of construction, adapted to war purposes, and to the navigation of the Southern waters.

An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned: *Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only one half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter, chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals, may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:—

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second.* There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third.* There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper: and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An Act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage, or free circulation, or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a list of uncalled-for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay of the Army	$1,353,206
Commutation of officers' subsistence.	576,944
Do. of forage for officers' horses.	105,504
For subsistence in kind	1,047,185
For clothing and equipments	203,181
For supplies of Quartermaster's Dep't	1,160,000
Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department	250,000
Constructing barracks, &c., &c	400,000
Mileage and transportation of officers	120,000
Transportation of Army baggage, &c.	1,500,000
Purchase of horses, &c	170,000
Current expenses of ordnance service.	100,000
Manufacture of Arms	250,000
Extra-pay to Army in California and Oregon	300,000
Various other items	688,064
Total Army appropriations	$8,224,084

An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, *and for other purposes.*—This act appropriates as follows:—

For transportation of mails	$4,100,000
Compensation of Postmasters	2,169,000
Compensation of Clerks in Post Offices	430,000
Advertising	70,000
Miscellaneous items	90,000
Postage stamps	20,000
Various other items	255,500
Total Post Office appropriations	$7,134,500

The act authorizes the Postmaster-General, when he shall deem it discreet, to dispense with the route agents now sent with the mails from New York to California, and in lieu thereof to appoint not more than two resident agents, to take charge of the mail service across the Isthmus of Panama, at a salary of $3,000 each. The Post-

master General is also authorized to contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. for one additional trip on the Havre line, and one additional on the Bremen line, until the expiration of their existing contract, receiving and delivering mails at Southampton, Cowes, or Plymouth, as the Postmaster-General may direct, in order thereby to maintain through such lines and the Collins' line, a regular weekly communication by American mail-steamers between the United States and Great Britain. The compensation for such additional trips shall not exceed that allowed for each trip under the existing contract. The Postmaster-General is further authorized to negotiate with the contractors for changing the terminus of the Havre line from Havre to Antwerp, in Belgium, the compensation for such change to be limited to a *pro-rata* allowance for the increased distance. The bridges across the Ohio River at Wheeling and Bridgeport, are declared to be post-roads, and lawful structures in their present position and elevation. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, are authorized to have and maintain said bridges as they are; and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating the Ohio, are required to regulate the use of their vessels and boats, pipes and chimneys, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of said bridges.

PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That no license, register, or enrolment under the provisions of this or the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted, or other papers issued by any collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated, with passengers on board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof, and the vessel itself, shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 2. Enacts that the Inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and boilers, and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire, that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron, be placed at a less distance than eighteen inches from the substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and combustible material. But if the structure of the steamers is such that those requirements can not be complied with without great inconvenience, then the inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety.

Sec. 3. Every steam-vessel conveying passengers shall have three forcing pumps, with chambers four inches in diameter, one of which is to be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amidship, each having a well-fitted hose two-thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel, so as always to be able to supply it with water when afloat. But in steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement, two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over 200 tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispensed with.

Sec. 4. Every passenger steam-vessel shall have two boats, well supplied with oars, and in good condition, one of which shall be a life-boat, made of metal. Every vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons, shall have three life-boats; every vessel of more than 800, and less than 1500 tons, four life-boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons, shall have six life-boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life-boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life as shall be satisfactory to the Inspectors.

Sec. 5. Every vessel shall have a life-preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 fire-buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 3,500 tons may keep but three buckets for each 100 tons, and one axe for every five buckets.

Sec. 6. Enacts that sufficient means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, in case of fire or other accident, shall be always at hand.

Secs. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be carried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of $100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, or by 18 months' imprisonment.

Sec. 9. Instead of the existing provisions of law for the inspection of steamers and their equipment, and the present system of pilotage, and mode of employing engineers, the following regulations shall be observed, to wit: The collector, together with the supervising inspector for the district, and the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district in each of the following collection districts, namely: New Orleans and St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river; Buffalo and Cleveland, on Lake Erie; Detroit, upon Detroit river; Nashville, upon the Cumberland river; Chicago, on Lake Michigan; Oswego, on Lake Ontario; Burlington, in Vermont; Galveston, in Texas; and Mobile, in Alabama; Savannah, in Georgia; Charleston, in South Carolina; Norfolk, in Virginia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; New York, in New York; New London, in Connecticut; Providence, in Rhode Island; Boston, in Massachusetts; Portland, in Maine: and San Francisco, in California, shall designate two inspectors, of good character and suitable qualifications, to perform the services required of them by this act within the respective districts for which they shall be appointed, one of whom shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, sea-worthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment, deemed essential to safety of life, to be called the Inspector of Hulls; the other of whom, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the quality of the material, the strength, form, workmanship, and suitableness of such boilers and machinery, to be called the Inspector of Boilers; and these two persons shall be from the time of such designation inspectors, empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:—

First. Upon application in writing by the master or owner, they shall once a year carefully inspect the hull of each passenger steamer belonging to their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for her crew and passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, and other things, are faithfully complied with; and, if they deem it expedient, they may direct the

vessel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of such steamers before the same shall be used, and once in every year thereafter, subjecting them to a hydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the square inch for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the owner or the master, and shall satisfy themselves by examination and experimental trials that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the spaces between the flues are sufficient, and that the fire line of the furnace is below the prescribed water line of the boilers; and that such boilers, and the machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application, without peril to life; and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well arranged, and in good working order (one of which may, if necessary in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, be *taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel*); that there is a suitable number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and a suitable water-guage and steam-guage, indicating the hight of the water and the pressure of the steam; that in or upon the outside flue of each outside high-pressure boiler, there is placed alloyed metals, fusible by the heat of the boiler when raised to the highest working pressure allowed, and that in or upon the top of the flues of all other high-pressure boilers in the steamer such alloyed metals are placed as aforesaid, fusing at ten pounds greater pressure than said metals on the outside boilers, thereby in each case letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not; so that in high-pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the flue: *Provided, however*, in steamers hereafter supplied with new high-pressure boilers, if the alloy fuses on the outer boilers at a pressure of ten pounds exceeding the working pressure allowed, and at twenty pounds above said pressure on the inner boilers, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this act.

Third. That, in subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, high-pressure boilers, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected iron plates, at least one fourth of an inch thick, in the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten, and no high-pressure boilers hereafter made, shall be rated above this standard; and in subjecting low-pressure boilers to the test aforesaid, the inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler, a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may fix the working pressure at less than three-fourths of said test pressure, and no low-pressure boiler hereafter made, shall be rated in its working pressure above the aforesaid standard; the same rules shall be observed in regard to boilers heretofore made, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause, renders it manifest that its application would be unjust, in which cases the inspectors may depart from these rules, if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the hydrostatic test, and no valve under any circumstances shall be loaded or so managed in any way as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors, nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Fourth. That, when the inspection in detail is completed, and the inspectors approve of the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector of the district, substantially as follows:—

State of ——, District of ——.

Application having been made in writing by —— —— to the subscribers, inspectors for said district, to examine the steamer ——, of ——, whereof —— —— are owners, and —— is master, we, having performed that service, now, on this —— day of ——, anno Domini ——, do certify that she was built in the year ——, is in all respects stanch, seaworthy, and in good condition for navigation, having suitable means of escape, in case of accident, from the main to the upper deck; that she is provided with [here insert the number of state-rooms and berths for cabin passengers, the number of berths for deck or other classes of passengers, the number of passengers of each class for whom she has accommodations, and in case of steamers sailing to or from any European port, or any port on the Atlantic or Pacific, a distance of one thousand miles or upward, the number of each she is permitted to carry; and in case of a steamer sailing to any other port, a distance of five hundred miles or upward, the number of deck passengers she is permitted to carry; also the number of boilers, and the form, dimensions, and material of which each boiler is made, the thickness of the metal, and when made, if after this act takes effect, and of iron, whether they are such in all respects as the act requires, whether each boiler has been tried by hydrostatic test, the amount of pressure to the square inch in pounds applied to it, whether the amount allowed as the maximum working power was determined by the rule prescribed by this act, if not the reason for a departure from it; also the number of safety-valves required, their capacity, the load prescribed for each valve, how many are left in the control of the persons navigating the vessel, whether one is withdrawn and the manner of securing it against interference; also the number and dimensions of supply pipes, and whether they and the other means provided are sufficient at all times, and under all circumstances, when in good order, to keep the water up four inches at least above the top of the flue; also the number and dimensions of the steam-pipes, the number and kind of engines, the dimensions of their cylinders, the number and capacity of the forcing-pumps, and how worked; the number and kind of gauge-cocks, water and steam gauges, where situate, and how secured; also the manner of using alloyed metals and the pressure at which they are known by the inspectors to fuse; the equipments for the extinguishment of fires, including hose, fire-buckets, and axes; the provisions for saving life in case of accident, including boats, life-preservers, and substitutes therefor, where kept, and all other provisions made on board for the security of the lives of passengers.] And we further certify, that the equipment of the vessel throughout, including pipes, pumps, and other means to keep the water up to the point aforesaid, hose, boats, life-preservers, and other things, is in

conformity with the provisions of law; and that we declare it to be our deliberate conviction, founded upon the inspection which we have made, that the vessel may be employed as a steamer upon the waters named in the application, without peril to life from any imperfection of form, materials, workmanship, or arrangement of the several parts, or from age or use. And we further certify that said vessel is to run within the following limits, to wit: From ——— to ——— and back, touching at intermediate places.

And which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before a person competent by law to administer oaths. And in case the said inspectors do not grant a certificate of approval, they shall state, in writing, and sign the same, their reasons for their disapproval.

Fifth. Upon the application of the master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphine, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, the inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined therewith, or one or more apartments thoroughly lined with metal at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessel to carry as freight any of the articles aforesaid, those of each description to be secured in such chest, safe, or apartment, containing no other article, and carried at a distance from any fire to be specified in the certificate; any certificate may be annulled at any time by the inspectors, upon proof that any of the provisions of this act have been violated.

Sixth. The said inspectors shall keep a regular record of certificates of inspections of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, whether of approval or disapproval, and when recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector of the district; they shall keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder, oil of turpentine, &c., to be carried as freight, and when recorded, deliver the originals to said collector; they shall keep a like record of all licenses to pilots and engineers, and all revocations thereof, and shall from time to time report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions on all applications for such licenses, or proceedings for the revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings.

Seventh. The inspectors shall license and classify all engineers and pilots of steamers carrying passengers.

Eighth. Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of engineer upon passenger steamers shall apply to the board of inspectors, they shall examine the applicant, and if they deem him qualified, shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year.

Ninth. Whenever any person claiming to be a skilful pilot, shall offer himself for a license, the said board shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits; and if satisfied that he possesses the requisite skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, licensing him for one year to be a pilot of any such vessel within the limit prescribed in the certificate; but the license of any such engineer or pilot, may be revoked upon proof of negligence, unskilfulness, or inattention to the duties of the station: *Provided, however,* If in cases of refusal to license engineers or pilots, and in cases of revocation of any license by the local board of inspectors, any engineer or pilot deeming himself wronged by such refusal or revocation may, within thirty days after notice thereof, on application to a supervising inspector, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, upon producing a certified copy of the reasons assigned by the local board for their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector may revoke the decision of such local board of inspectors, and license such pilot or engineer; and like proceedings, upon the same conditions, may be had by the master or owner of any such vessel, or of any steamboat boiler, for which the said local board shall have refused, upon inspection, to give a certificate of approval, or shall have notified such master or owner of any repairs necessary after such certificate has been granted.

Tenth. It shall be unlawful for any person to employ, or any person to serve as engineer or pilot, on any such vessel, who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence: *Provided, however,* That if a vessel leaves her port with a complement of engineers and pilots, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied, until others, licensed, can be obtained.

Eleventh. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of said board to examine seasonably steamers arriving and departing, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessel unsafe, which service may be performed by one of the board: and if he shall discover an omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, he shall at once notify the master, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may take the opinion of the board thereon, and if dissatisfied with the decision of such board, may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as is hereinbefore provided; and if he shall neglect to comply with the requirement of the local board, and shall employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owner shall be liable for any damage to the passengers and their baggage, which shall occur from any defects so as aforesaid stated in said notice, which shall be in writing, and all inspections and orders shall be promptly made by the inspectors; no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of those of another district, in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made.

Twelfth. The said board, when requested, shall inspect steamers belonging to districts where no such board is established.

Thirteenth. The said board of inspectors shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, as in courts of law, and may examine charges of misconduct or incompetency against any licensed engineer, and, upon sufficient proof, shall immediately revoke his license.

Fourteenth. That the said board shall report promptly all their doings to the chief officer of the customs, as well as all omissions or refusals to comply with the provisions of law on the part of any owner or master.

Fifteenth. That it shall at all times be the duty of all licensed engineers and pilots, and all mates, to assist the inspectors in the examination of any such vessels to which any such engineer, mate, or pilot belongs, and to point out all defects and imperfections in the hull or apparatus for steaming, and also to make known to them, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents occasioning serious injury to the vessel or her equipment, whereby life may be in danger, and in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or pilot shall be revoked.

SEC. 10. In those cases where the number of passengers is limited by the inspector's certificate, it shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer

a greater number of passengers than is certified by the inspectors in the certificate; and the master and owners shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed. And, in all cases of an express or implied undertaking to transport passengers, or to supply them with food and lodging, from place to place, and suitable provision is not made of a full and adequate supply of good and wholesome food and water, and of suitable lodging for all such passengers, or where barges or other craft, impeding the progress, are taken in tow, for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, without previous and seasonable notice to such passengers, in all such cases the owners and the vessel shall be liable to refund all the money paid for the passage, and to pay also the damage sustained by such default or delay.

SEC. 11. If the master of a steamer, or any other person, shall intentionally load or obstruct the safety valve or valves of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler shall be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, it shall in any such case be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be in addition thereto imprisoned not exceeding eighteen months.

SEC. 12. If at any time there be a deficiency of water in a boiler, unless the same happens through inevitable accident, the master, if it be by his order, assent, or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person, whose duty it is to keep up the supply, shall be guilty of an offense for which they shall severally be fined one hundred dollars each; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they may be further punished by imprisonment, not less than six nor more than eighteen months.

SEC. 13. Hereafter all boilers of steamboats made of iron, shall be constructed of plates which have been stamped according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the boiler inspectors to ascertain the quality of the material of which the boiler-plates submitted to their inspection are made, and no boiler shalt be approved which is made of any but wrought iron, of a quality equal to good iron made with charcoal.

SEC. 15. Plates of boiler-iron shall be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and, if practicable, in such place or places that the mark shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron, and whether or not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to use in such vessel for generating steam for power a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, made, after the passage of this act, of any iron unless it has been stamped by the manufacturer as herein provided; and if any person shall make for use in any such vessel, a boiler of iron not so stamped, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same; and any person using, or causing to be used in any such vessel, such a boiler to generate steam for power, shall forfeit a like sum for each offense.

SEC. 17. If any person shall counterfeit the marks and stamps required by this act, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. And if any person shall mark plates with the name or marks of another, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, such person shall be liable to any one injured thereby, for all damage occasioned by such fraud or deception.

SEC. 18. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the President of the United States shall, with the advice of the Senate, appoint nine supervising inspectors, who shall be selected for their knowledge, skill, and experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who are competent judges not only of the character of vessels, but of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming, who shall assemble together at such places as they may agree upon, once in each year at least, for joint consultation, and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct and that of the several boards of inspectors within the districts, and also to assign to each of the said nine inspectors the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties. And the said supervising inspectors shall each be paid for his services after the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and in addition thereto his actual reasonable travelling expenses, incurred in the necessary performance of his duty, when away from the principal port in his district.

SEC. 19. The supervising inspectors shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned them, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the several boards of inspectors, and shall, whenever they think it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been complied with, both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners.

SEC. 20. Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that the master, engineer, pilot, or owners of any such vessel, fail to perform their duties, according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel belongs. and, if need be, cause the negligent or offending parties to be prosecuted; and if he has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence, or from any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective collection districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly, in all places.

SEC. 22. The said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any, where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any steamer or boilers of each steamer in any such district.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors, or other chief officer of the customs for the districts aforesaid, except San Francisco, to make known, without delay, to the collectors of all the said districts, except San Francisco, the names of all persons licensed as engineers or pilots for such vessels, and the names of all persons from whom, upon application, licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and also the names of all such vessels which neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all for which license has been on application refused.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid, within the said several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all such steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be removed from office, and shall also be sub-

ject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 25. The collector or other chief officer of the customs, shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named, two certified copies thereof, one of which shall be placed in some conspicuous place in the vessel, where it will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times, the other shall be retained by such master or owner, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred: and if any person shall carry any passenger on board any such steamer, not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval, placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall carry any gunpowder or explosive burning flaids, or materials which ignite by friction, as freight on board any steamer carrying passengers, not having a certificate authorizing the same, or who shall stow or carry any of said articles at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, shall forfeit and pay for each offense one hundred dollars.

SEC. 26. Every inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely touching any such steam passenger vessel in any certificate signed or sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 27. If any such vessel carrying passengers, having a license and certificate as required by this act, shall be navigated without having her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, and their appurtenances, and all equipments in all things conformable to such certificate, the master or commander by whom she shall be so navigated, having knowledge of such defect, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both.

SEC. 28. On any steamers navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the boat, the engineer on watch shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done; but if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he shall do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger and his baggage from aaid causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all such vessels in passing each other as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary for safety; should any pilot, engineer, or master of any such vessel neglect, or wilfully refuse to observe the regulations, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing, shall be liable to a penalty of thirty dollars, and to all damage done to any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

SEC. 30. Whenever any damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured, to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, or of the hull; and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of an engineer or pilot, or their neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused.

SEC. 31. Before issuing the annual license to any such steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district, shall demand and receive from the owner or owners of the steamer, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, the following sums, in addition to the fees for issuing enrolment and licenses now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: for each vessel of a thousand tons and over, thirty-five dollars; for each of five hundred tons and over, but less than one thousand tons, thirty dollars; and for each under five hundred tons and over one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty-five dollars; and for each under one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty dollars, at the time of obtaining registry, and once in each year thereafter, pay, according to the rate of tonnage before mentioned, the sum of money herein fixed: and each engineer and pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for the first certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars, and for each subsequent certificate one dollar, to such inspector or inspectors, to be accounted for and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and the sums derived from all the sources above specified, shall be quarterly accounted for and paid over to the United States in the same manner as other revenue.

SEC. 32. Each inspector shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by him during the year, and of all his official acts and doings which, in the form of a report, he shall communicate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, on the first days of May and November, in each year.

SEC. 33. The inspectors in the following districts shall each be allowed annually the following compensation, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner officers of the revenue are paid, to wit: For the district of Portland, $300; Boston, $800; New London, $300; New York, $2,000; Philadelphia, $1,000; Baltimore, $1,000; Norfolk, $300; Charleston, $400; Savannah, $400; Mobile, $1,000; New Orleans, $2,000; Galveston, $300; St. Louis, $1,500; Nashville, $400; Louisville, $1,200; Cincinnati, $1,500; Wheeling, $500; Pittsburgh, $1,500; Chicago, $500; Detroit, $800; Cleveland, $500; Buffalo, $1,200; Oswego, $300; Vermont, $200; San Francisco, $1,500.

SEC. 34. The Secretery of the Treasury shall provide the inspectors with a suitable number of instruments, of uniform construction, so as to give uniform results to test the strength of boilers.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of the master of any such steamer, to cause to be kept a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and in case of default, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel.

SEC. 36. Every master or commander of any such steamer, shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses so to do, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 37. Any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed to him, shall forfeit his office, and if found

guilty, on indictment, be otherwise punished, according to the aggravation of the offense, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 38. All engineers and pilots of any such vessel shall, before entering upon their duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by this act, without concealment or reservation; and if any such engineer, pilot, or any witness summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, be punished accordingly.

SEC. 39. The supervising inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, within their respective districts, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, take the examination, or receive the statements in writing, of persons of practical knowledge and experience in the navigation of steam-vessels, the construction and use of boilers, engines, machinery, and equipments, touching the form, material, and construction of engines and their appurtenances; the causes of the explosion of boilers and collapse of flues, and the means of prevention; the kind and description of safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators; equipment for the extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident on board of such vessels, and all other means in use or proper to be adopted for the better security of the lives of persons on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; the advantages and disadvantages of the different descriptions of boilers, engines, and their appurtenances, safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators, equipments for the prevention or extinguishment of fires, and the preservation of life in case of accident, in use on board such vessels; whether any, and what, further legislation is necessary or proper for the better security of the lives of persons on board such steam-vessels; which examination and statements so taken and received, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 40. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such interrogatories to be prepared and published, as in his opinion may be proper, to elicit the information contemplated by the preceding section, and upon the receipt of the examination and statements taken by the inspectors, shall report the same to Congress, together with the recommendation of such other provisions as he may deem proper to be made for the better security of the lives of persons on board steam-vessels.

SEC. 41. All penalties imposed by this act, may be recovered in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States.

SEC. 42. This act shall not apply to public vessels of the United States, or vessels of other countries, nor to steamers used as ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats, nor to steamers not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons burden, and used in whole or in part for navigating canals. The inspection and certificate required by this act, shall in all cases of ocean steamers constructed under contract with the United States for the purpose, if desired, of being converted into war-steamers, be made by a chief engineer of the navy, to be detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and he shall report both to said Secretary and to the supervising inspector of the district where he shall make any inspection.

SEC. 43. All such parts of this act as authorize the appointment and qualification of inspectors, and the licensing of engineers and pilots, shall take effect upon the passage thereof, and all other parts shall go into effect at the times and places as follows: In the districts of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Mobile, and Galveston, on the first day of January next, and in all other districts on the first day of March next.

SEC. 44. All parts of laws heretofore made, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company—Extends the time for the payment of duties on the iron imported for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad four years, taking the bonds of the Railroad company as security for the payment of the duties.

An Act to create an additional Land-Office in the Territory of Minnesota—Authorizes the formation of a new Land District in Minnesota, to be called the Sauk River District, with a land-office at such point as the President may direct.

An Act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Senators and members	$460,128
Contingent expenses of Senate and House, &c	370,517
Gratuity to Thomas Ritchie	50,000
Repairs, &c., of Congressional Library	85,500
Salary of the President	25,000
Expenses of the State Department	82,175
Do. Treasury do	412,684
Do. Department of the Interior	349,416
Do. War Department	131,540
Do. Navy do.	90,605
Do. Post-Office do.	231,550
Do. U. S. Mint and branches	242,365
Do. U. S. Territorial Governments.	123,965
Do. U. S. Judiciary	793,200
Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	98,720
Expenses of Light-House Establishment	659,628
Do. of the Independent Treasury.	58,100
Expenditures of Coast-Survey	366,000
For the erection and repair of Marine Hospitals	173,564
For the erection, completion, and repair of Custom-Houses	652,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	487,946
Pay of Land Commissioners, Registers, Receivers, &c	236,620
For surveying the public lands	518,007
Erection and repairs of public buildings	485,894
For running Mexican boundary line	120,000
For Books for Congressmen	115,800
For a Branch-Mint at San Francisco	300,000
For deficiency in fund for Relief of Disabled Seamen	100,000
Miscellaneous items	399,797
Total appropriations	$8,206,721

The act provides that Clerks and employees engaged in the Department at Washington, whose salaries do not exceed $1,200 per annum, shall be increased 20 per cent., and those over $1,200, and under $1,600, be increased 10 per cent. Also provides that no Senator or member of the House,

shall receive mileage for attendance at any extra session of Congress, convened within ten days after the adjournment of a regular session, except in the case of a new member or Senator. The President may appoint an associate Law Agent of the United States for California, with a salary of $5.000 per annum. The Postmaster-General is authorized to appoint five additional Clerks in the Post-Office Department. In lieu of the present compensation, the deputy naval officers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, shall receive $2,000 per annum. The act further provides for paying Boyd Hamilton $50,000 for surrendering his contract as Public Printer; and that no officer of the United States Government, whose salary is $2,500, shall receive pay for discharging the duties of any other office.

An Act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriates as follows :—

For pay of officers and men at sea	$2,771,698
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, &c	90,960
Provisions for officers and seamen	686,200
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, &c.	1,365,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms	125,000
Contingent expenses	527,840
Construction, repairs, &c., at Navy Yards	558,555
Pay of officers and men on shore	217,984
Vessels for survey of Pacific whale fisheries	125,000
New Navy Yard at San Francisco	100,000
Miscellaneous items	290,590
Total Naval appropriations	$6,858,827

This act provides that hereafter no appointment of midshipmen, acting midshipmen, or pupil at any naval school in the Navy, shall be made unless recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which the applicant resides, in the same manner that cadets at West Point are now appointed; and that Robert Armstrong, the Public Printer, be directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as Public Printer, and that all paper used by the Public Printer for the space of sixty days from this date (August 31), shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Congress.

An Act making appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers—Provides for the following appropriations, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, viz :—

Continuation of Delaware Breakwater	$30,000
For harbor at Port Penn, Delaware	51,090
Removal of obstructions in Savannah river	40,000
Improvement of the Hudson river	50,000
Do. Mississippi river, below the rapids	90,000
Do. Ohio river	90,000
Do. Missouri river	40,000
Do. Arkansas river	40,000
For snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging-scows, &c., to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other Western rivers	150,000
Improvement of the James and Appomatox rivers	45,000
Do. Rock River rapids and Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river	100,000
For a ship channel leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico	75,000
Removing raft of Red river	100,000
Improvement of Colorado river, Texas	20,000
For the harbor of Boston	30,000
Other harbors in Massachusetts	23,500
Harbors in Maine, Connecticut, and R. I.	
Improvement of New York Harbor	20,000
Do. Patapsco river	20,000
For steam-dredge and discharging scows, for Atlantic coast	20,000
Breakwater across Croatan sound	50,000
Harbor of Charleston, S. C	50,000
Do. Mobile, Ala	50,000
Do. Lake Ponchartrain, La	25,000
Surveys of Northern and Northwestern lakes	25,000
Harbor of Chicago, Ill	20,000
Do. Michigan city, Ind	20,000
Improvement of Saint Clair river	20,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Michigan	20,000
Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio	30,000
Do. Erie, Penn	30,000
Do. Dunkirk, N. Y	30,000
Steam-dredge, discharging scows for Lake Erie	20,000
Harbor at mouth of Genesee river	20,000
Do. Oswego, N. Y	40,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Ontario	20,000
Improving Cape Fear River	20,000
Survey for a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida	20,000
Levee across mouth river San Diego, Cal.	30,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows of Lake Champlain	20,000
Improvement of Tennessee river	50,000
Do. Illinois river	30,000
Sundry other appropriations	382,700
Total river and harbor appropriations	$2,114,290

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853—Appropriates as follows :—

For current and contingent expenses of Indian Department	$137,250
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi	71.200
Do. Creek Indians	191,918
Do. Menomone	50,930
Do. Ottowas and Chippewas	60,140
Do. Pottawatomies	114,680
Do. Sioux of Mississippi	728,800
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	73,880
Do. Winnebagoes	276,597
Do. Delawares, Wyandots, &c., &c.	294,981
Total Indian appropriations	$2,000.376

This act provides that no part of the appropriations herein made, or that may hereafter be made, for the benefit of any Indian, or tribe, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such Indian, or tribe, but shall in every case be paid directly to the Indian or Indians themselves to whom it shall be due, or to the tribe or part of a tribe per capita, unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the President. Nor shall the Executive

branch of the Government, now or hereafter, recognise any contract between any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe, and any attorney or agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government under this act.

An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean-Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853—Appropriates as follows :—

Transportation of mails from New York to Liverpool and back.....	$858,000
Do. from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, Chagres, and back.....	290,000
Transporting mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back....	348,250
Do. from New York by Southampton, to Bremen and back, and from New York by Cowes, to Havre and back, in addition to an unexpended balance of $56,000.....	294,000
Transporting mails between Charleston and Havana.....	50,000
Do. across the Isthmus of Panama.	100,000
Total appropriations.....	$1,940,250

An Act in addition to "An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts"—Provides that appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, may be made to either of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as well as to the Chief Judge of said Court.

An Act making appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.—This act makes the following appropriations, viz :—

For Light-houses, &c., on coast of Maine.	$65 360
Light-house at Minot Ledge.....	80,000
Other Light-houses, &c., on N. E. Coast...	91,115
On other Atlantic and Gulf States.....	261,270
Light-houses, &c., in interior States.....	58,100
Completion of Light-houses in California and Oregon.....	120,000
Other appropriations for California.....	36,000
Total Light-house appropriations....	$711,845

This act requires the President to appoint two officers of the navy, of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the topographical engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy, and an officer of engineers of the army, as secretaries, who shall constitute the Light-house Board of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the Board so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence, shall discharge all the administrative duties of said office relating to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be ex-officio President of the Light-house Board, and there shall be a Chairman elected to preside in the absence of the President. The Board is to meet four times a year, and as much oftener as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The Clerks in the Treasury Department, now employed on light-house duties, are to be transferred to the Light-house Board. The Board are required to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into twelve or less Light-house Districts, and an officer of the army or navy is to be assigned to each district as a Light-house Inspector, to act under the orders of the Light-house Board.

An Act to establish certain Post.Roads, and for other purposes.—This act establishes new post-roads in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota. The act also authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States Mail between Boston and Halifax, on the steam-vessels which now ply regularly between these ports; also provides severe penalties for purloining, embezzling, or unlawfully making mail-locks and keys, and for stealing mail-bags or other property belonging to the Post-office Department. No ship or vessel shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk at any port in the United States, until all letters on board such vessel shall have been delivered into the Post-office. Provisions are made for the search for and seizure of letters and packages illegally carried. The Postmaster General is authorized, by the advice and consent of the President, to make any just and reciprocal arrangement for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other adjacent Province or country, to pass from one point in such Province, through the United States to any other point in the same Province. The Postmaster General is also authorized to procure stamped letter envelops, to be furnished to Postmasters and sold at cost, or as near as may be, with the addition of the value of the postage stamps printed or impressed on such envelops. Letters may be carried outside the mail when enclosed in these envelops.

An Act making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants—Provides that all unsatisfied military land-warrants, issued prior to March 1, 1852, by Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary war may be surrendered, and assignable United States scrip, payable in public lands, issued therefor. This act shall be taken as a final adjustment of all bounty land claims to officers and soldiers of Virginia for Revolutionary services, and provided that Virginia, by act of Legislature, shall relinquish all claim to lands in the Virginia military land district in the State of Ohio.

An Act to constitute Alton, in the State of Illinois, a Port of Delivery.—This act constitutes Alton and Galena, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and Knoxville, Tennessee, ports of delivery subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. A Surveyor of Customs is to be appointed for each port, and said ports are made a part of the collection district of New Orleans. Port Jefferson, on the north side of Long Island, N. Y., is made a

port of delivery, within the collection district of the port of New York, with a Surveyor, who shall have power to enroll and license vessels to be employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale-fisheries.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Among the Joint Resolutions which were adopted during this session, were the following :—

A Resolution of welcome to Kossuth.—Resolved, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to LOUIS KOSSUTH a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

A Resolution extending the time of the Commission under the Convention with Brazil—Continues the Commission four months from and after the first day of March, 1852.

A Resolution to authorize the continuance of the work upon the two wings of Capitol—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

A Resolution to establish certain Post-Routes—Authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to contract for carrying the mail on all the plank-roads which have been or shall be constructed in the United States, and during the continuance of such contract, such roads are declared to be post-roads.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon—Provides that the Congressional Globe and appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress.

Another resolution approves the action of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon in locating the capital of Oregon at Salem, in Marion county. Another changes the name of St. Peters river, in Minnesota, to Minnesota river.

TREATIES.

Three treaties have been ratified and proclaimed during the past year, viz. : with the Republics of Guatemala, Costarica, and Peru. The treaty with Guatemala provides that commercial favors granted by either party to other nations, shall be granted to each other on the same conditions. Citizens of each country may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and enjoy all the commercial privileges of citizens. The same privileges are to be accorded to the vessels of each nation by the other, that the other grants to its own vessels, except in regard to the coasting-trade. No discriminating duties are to be laid on the produce of either country. No embargo or detention for military purposes shall be made or laid without indemnification. Property captured by pirates, and found within the territory of either country, shall be surrendered on proof. The persons and property of citizens of either nation, shall be protected in the other. Rights of conscience shall remain inviolate. The citizens of each country may trade from the ports of either with the enemy of either, except at such places as are besieged, blockaded, or invested, in goods not contraband of war. Free ships shall give freedom to goods, and everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels of the citizens of either nation, though the lading should belong to the enemies of either, contraband goods always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons found on free-ships, so that said persons can not be taken out of them, even if they be enemies of one or both parties, unless they be officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. The stipulation declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall apply only to those powers who recognise this principle. If either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of such enemy, provided said enemy acknowledges this principle, not otherwise. When the neutral flag of either of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of either, it shall be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be considered as enemy's property, if shipped with a knowledge of the existence of war. In case the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, then the goods of the neutral embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free. Contraband goods, found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the vessel. In regard to the visiting or examination of ships on the high seas, the contracting parties agree that whenever a vessel-of-war shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination, without the least extortion or ill-treatment, and the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

In case one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to citizens of the other, must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and the name and residence of the master, also with certificates containing the particulars of the cargo and place whence the ship sailed. Without such papers or equivalent testimony, vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prizes. These provisions in regard to visiting and examination, apply only to vessels without convoy. When under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his charge belong to his nation, and have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be at war with another State, no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, at the hands of the enemy, on pain of being treated as a pirate. In case of war between the two contracting parties, the merchants residing on the coasts or in the ports of each other, shall be allowed six months to arrange their business and transport their effects out of the country. Those residing in the interior, shall be allowed one year for the same purpose. The citizens of all other occupations in the respective countries, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyments of their personal liberty and property, unless improper

conduct shall cause them to forfeit such protection. The two contracting parties shall form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties. This treaty shall remain in force for twelve years, and until twelve months' notice thereafter. The acts of individuals infringing this treaty, shall not disturb the harmony of the two nations, unless such acts shall be sanctioned by the Government of such individuals. In case of any infringement of this treaty by either party, satisfaction shall be demanded before war is declared or reprisals made. The privileges of the most favored nations are mutually conceded. In the event of war between the two nations, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or any other property, shall in no case be sequestered or confiscated.

The treaty with Costarica has no important provision not contained in that with Guatemala. The treaty with Peru contains, in addition to the general provisions of those with Guatemala and Costarica, the following: The Republic of Peru engages to accord to any citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian Territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports to receive and land passengers, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatever. The steamers of either nation shall not be subject in the ports of the other to any duties other than those paid by any other association or company. Every vessel actually owned by citizens of Peru, and commanded by a Peruvian, shall be considered a Peruvian vessel, though the construction and crew may be foreign. American whale-ships shall have access to the port of Tumbez and the ports of entry in Peru, and may sail from one port to another, and barter supplies to the amount of $200, *ad valorum*, duty free; and may further sell, free from tonnage or harbor duties, oil or other goods, to the additional amount of $1,000 each vessel, on payment of such import duties as are paid by citizens of the most favored nations. Peruvian citizens, frequenting the mines in California, shall enjoy all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. In case of a wreck, or other damage, to a vessel of either of the contracting parties, on the coast of the other party, such vessel shall enjoy the same protection and privileges as a national vessel. In case of war between the two nations, it is agreed that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations, of either of the two parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their business therein, and shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly. Suspected persons, however, may be ordered to leave the country, the term of twelve months being allowed them, in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families and effects, to which end a safe conduct shall be given them; but suspected persons may be ordered forthwith to remove to such places in the interior as may be designated. This treaty shall remain in force ten years and further, until one of the contracting parties shall have given ten months' notice.

EXPENDITURES of the GOVERNMENT

During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

Payments for objects other than the Ordinary Expenses of Government:	
Principal of the public debt	$2,163,994 00
Awards for indemnity to American citizens under the Treaty with Mexico	529,980 78
Installment and interest due May 30, 1852, under the 12th article of the second Treaty	3,130,000 00
Expenses relative to the limits and boundary with Mexico	89,075 48
Public buildings in Washington	591,518 60
Military Asylum, paid for under the Act of 3d March, 1851, from contributions in Mexico	118,791 19
Five and three per cents on the sale of public lands paid to the West and Southwest States	96,158 18
Payments for land erroneously sold	49,916 39
Taking the Seventh Census	547,385 02
Settlement with the State of Maine	60,610 31
Public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota	20,000 00
Lands for a Cemetery near the city of Mexico	9,000 00
Building Custom-Houses	521,491 23
Do. Marine Hospitals	128,693 44
Fortifications	285,596 71
Navy-Yards	741,692 68
Dry Docks	671,796 91
Fulfilling Indian treaties (exclusive of $2,114,841 93 for the current and other expenses in Indian account)	722,410 74
On Account of the Ordinary Expenses of Government, viz.:—	
Pay, mileage, and contingent expenses of Congress	1,248 017 90
Congressional Globe, American Archives, Documentary History, &c.	125,633 16
Salaries of the President, Executive Officers, Heads of Bureaux, and their contingent expenses	1,248,011 91
Judiciary	718,065 44
Government of Territories	77,515 58
Surveyors and their Clerks	72,528 46
Officers of the Mint and branches	55,300 00
Expenses of Do.	140,000 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,000 00
Secretary signing Land-Patents	1,500 00
Interest for the public debt	4,001,758 11
Premium on the purchase of stock	170,063 42
Assistant Treasurers, and expenses for safe-keeping public moneys, per Act 6th August, 1846	34,707 97
Survey of the coast—East and West Florida	393,000 00
Relief of the District cities—interest on Dutch Loan	36,868 54
Exploring Expedition	20,000 00
Relief of individuals (civil & Naval)	348,725 22
Mail service (see mail-steamers)	1,041,444 41
Building Light-houses	113,103 33
Support of do.	597,466 09
Marine Hospital establishment	203,115 23
Collecting revenue from Customs*	2,682,633 24
Do. do. do. Lands*	167,082 14
Payments for bounties and allowances, refunded duties, debentures, and charges on the revenue	1,872,020 57
Survey of public lands	242,883 52
Other surveys and land claims	20,783 56

* Paid under the Act of the 3d March, 1849—these expenses were previous to 1st July, 1849, paid out of the revenue, and accounted for in their quarterly settlements at the Treasury.

Current expenses of the Indian Department	$2,114,841 93
War Pensions	2,134,220 87
Navy Pensions	211,002 99
Half-pay to Revolutionary officers of Virginia	16,352 41
Foreign Intercourse.	
Salaries of Ministers and Commissioners abroad:—	
Consul at London, and intercourse with Barbary powers	216,309 77
Contingent expenses of Foreign Missions	30,311 12
Do. of foreign intercourse	36,725 62
Relief and protection of American seamen	135,844 16
Army.	
Pay	1,594,986 67
Subsistence	1,540,288 66
Quartermaster's Department	1,989,389 71
Forage	104,823 30
Clothing	242,099 74
Barracks	399,351 72
Horses for 2d regiment Dragoons	60,008 12
Miscellaneous items	315,147 04
Militia and Volunteers	345,682 79
West Point	164,057 17
Annuities	848,057 73
Arming the Militia	260,247 70
Surveys	57,950 00
Harbors	17.059 86
Navy.	
Pay	2,707,985 89
Provisions	530,205 83
Indian	2,200,861 27
Contingent	547,798 75
Hospitals	14,757 67
Magazines	958 11
Steam Mail service	944,062 02
Nautical almanacs	17,776 00
Marine corps	337,101 14
Miscellaneous.	
Lost Horses	1,053 05
Expenses of loans	13,308 33
Library for New Mexico	4,418 37
Building for do	300 00
Fugitive slaves	593 86
Indians—old States	20,975 49
Consular receipts	388 75
Claims otherwise provided for	9,982 33
Smithsonian Institution	30,910 14
Receivers and Registers for entering land-warrants	55,165 21
Auxiliary guard, Washington	15.295 24
Penitentiary	11,920 00
Insane and transient poor	10,700 44
Washington bridges	9,833 38
Miscellaneous	1,943 29
Paintings for Capitol	2.000 00
Washington canal	5,000 00
Total Expenditures	$46,007,893 18

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The following figures in regard to Churches, &c., in New England, are taken from the returns in the Census Department—

States.	*No. Churches.*	*Seats.*	*Value.*
Maine	851	304,477	$1,712,152
New Hampshire	662	283,892	1,401,586
Vermont	504	226.444	1,213,126
Massachusetts	1,430	682,908	10,205,284
Rhode Island	221	98,736	1,252,900
Connecticut	719	305,249	3,554,894
Total	4,387	1,851.706	$19,339,942

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

STATES.	REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE. Assessed value.	REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE. True or estimated value.	To each free person.
Alabama	$219,476,150	$228,204,332	$532
Arkansas	36,428,675	39,841,625	245
*California	22,123,173	22,161,872	239
Connecticut	119,088,672	155.707,980	420
Delaware	17,442.640	18,652,053	209
Florida	22.784,837	22,862,270	475
Georgia	335,110,225	385.425,714	640
Illinois	114,782,645	156,265,006	184
Indiana	152,870,399	202,650,264	205
Iowa	21,690,642	23,714,638	123
Kentucky	291,387,554	301,628.456	391
Louisiana	220,165,172	233,998,764	857
Maine	96,765,868	122,777,571	211
Maryland	208,563,566	219,217,364	445
Massachusetts	546,003.057	573,342,286	577
Michigan	30,877,223	59,787,255	150
Mississippi	208,422,167	228.951,136	772
Missouri	98,595,465	137,247.767	231
New Hampshire	92,177,959	103,652,835	326
†New Jersey	190,000,000	200,000,000	409
New York	715,369,028	1,080,309,216	316
North Carolina	212,071.413	226,800,472	391
Ohio	433,872,632	504,726,120	255
Pennsylvania	497,039.649	722,486,120	313
Rhode Island	77.758,974	80,508,794	546
South Carolina	283,867,709	288,257,694	1017
Tennessee	189,437,623	201,246,686	264
Texas	51,027,456	52,740,473	341
Vermont	71,671,651	92,205,049	294
Virginia	379,561,660	389,731.438	411
Wisconsin	26,715,525	42,056,595	138
Total States	$5,993,149,407	$7,067,157,179	356
‡Minnesota	262,088	262,088	46
New Mexico	5,174,471	5,274,867	86
Oregon	5,063,474	5,063,474	381
Utah	986.083	986,083	87
Dis. Columbia	14,028,876	14,568,740	304
Total S's & Ter.	$6,008,664,399	$7.093,312.431	355

* Only 13 counties included. The other returns were destroyed by fire in San Francisco.

† Only Real Estate was returned in the Census. The amounts given are partly estimated.

‡ In Minnesota only a part of the Territory was returned.

This table presents a better show of wealth to each person in the South than in the North, from the fact that the Northern capitalists do not own the laborers, and do count them as persons. South Carolina makes the best relative show of wealth on paper, being $1,017 to each person in the State; but if we add her 334,984 slaves to the 283,523 free persons, and then divide the aggregate wealth of the State among the whole number, it will show but $416 for each. If we deduct for each slave $300 (which is much below the usual quotations for such merchandise), and then divide among all the population of the State, the amount to each will be reduced to $258. So of other slave-holding States. The average amount of property to each person in the United States, excluding slaves, is $355. The average amount in the slave States being $155, and in the free States $317. Add the slaves to the free population of the Southern States, and there will be for each person $304, and deduct for each slave $300, and there remains only $236 to each person in those States.

MILITARY POSTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Military Posts now occupied by the troops, their several Garrisons, and the names of their Commandants.

POST OR STATION	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPAN'S	REGIMENT.	
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Me.....	1	3d Artillery.	Bre. Lt. Col. M. Burke, 3d Art.
Fort Preble.....	Portland Harbor, Me	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. Anderson, do.
Fort Constitution ..	Portsmouth Harbor, N. H..	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. Washington, do.
Fort Independence.	Boston Harbor, Mass.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. F. O. Wyse, do.
Fort Adams.....	Newport Harbor, R. I.....	3	do.	Col. Wm. Gates, do.
Fort Trumbull.....	New London Harbor, Conn	1	do.	Bre't Col. F. S. Belton, do.
Fort Mackinac.....	Mackinac, Mich.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. T. Williams, 4th Art.
Fort Brady.....	Sault de St. Marie, Mich...	1	do.	Bre't Capt. G. W. Getty, do.
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, N. Y.....	1	do.	Capt. J. P. M'Conn, do.
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	1	do.	B. Maj. S. C. Ridgeley, do.
Military Academy.	West Point, N, Y.....	Cadets	& Engin'rs.	Capt. H. Brewerton, Eng'rs.
Fort Columbus.....	New York Harbor, N. Y...	1	4th Artillery	B. Col. J. L. Gardner, 4th Art.
Fort Wood	Bedlow's Island, N. Y.....	Recruit	ing Depot.	Bre't Col. H. Brown, 2d Art.
Fort Hamilton.....	New York Harbor, N. Y...	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. W. W. Morris 4th Art.
Fort Mifflin.....	Delaware river, Pa.....	1	do.	Capt. J. Roberts, do.
Carlisle Barracks..	Carlisle, Pa.....	Cavalry	Depot.	B. Lt. Col. P. S. Cooke, 2d Dg.
Fort M'Henry	Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Lt. Col. F. Taylor, 1st Art.
Fort Washington...	Potomac River, Md.....	2	4th Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th Art.
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	3	2d Artillery	B. Mj. Gen. Bankhead, 2d Art.
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C....	2	do.	Bre't Col. J. Munroe, do.
Castle Pinckney...	Do. do. do.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. J. F. Roland, do.
Camp at N. Smyrna.	Florida.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Lowd, do.
Camp at Sheldon's.	10 miles from Smyrna, Fla..	Detach	ment.	Bre't Capt. H. F. Clarke, do.
Fort Capron.....	Indian River, Fla.....	1	2d Artillery	1st Lt. J. M'L. Taylor, do.
Key West Barracks	Key West, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. J. Vogdes, 1st Art.
Fort Myers	140 miles from Tampa, Fla.	3	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. H. Winder, do.
Fort Meade	46 Do. do. do.	3 {1 {2	do. 2d Artillery	Bre't Capt. S. K. Dawson, do.
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Detach	ment.	B. Brig. Gen. T. Childs, do.
Barrancas Barracks	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. A. Haskin, do.
N.Orleans Barracks	New Orleans, La.....	1	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. G. Nauman, do.
Baton Rouge B'cks	Baton Rouge, La.....	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, do.
Newport Barracks.	Newport, Ky.....	Recruit	ing Depot.	Capt. N. C. Macrae, 3d Inf.
Fort Ripley.....	Mouth of Crow Wing, U. M.	1	6th Infantry.	Capt. J. B. S. Todd, 6th Inf.
Fort Snelling.....	Falls St. Anthony, Minnesota	3 {1 {2	1st Drag'ns. 6th Infantry.	Bre't Col. F. Lee, do.
Fort Dodge.....	40 m. fm Boonsboro', Iowa.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. S. Woods, do.
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon route.....	1	do.	Capt. W. S. Ketchum, do.
Fort Kearney.....	.Do.	1	do.	Capt. H. W. Wharton, do.
Fort Leavenworth.	Missouri River, 500 miles above St. Louis.....	4 {1 {1 {2	1st Drag'ns. 4th Artillery 6th Infantry.	B. Lt. Col. B. L. Beall, 1st Dg.
Fort Scott.....	On the Manitou, W. of Mo.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Cady, 6 Inf.
Fort Atkinson.....	Crossing of Ark, S. Fe route.	1	do.	Bre't Capt. S. B. Buckner, do.
Jefferson Barracks.	Near St. Louis, Mo.....	3 {2 {1	Rifles. 3d Artillery.	B. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, do.
Fort Gibson	Cherokee Nation.....	3	7th Infantry.	Maj. G. Andrews, 7th Inf.
Fort Smith.....	Arkansas	1	do.	Col. H. Wilson, do.
Fort Towson	Near Doaksville, Ark.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. D. P. Whiting, do.
Fort Washita.....	Near M. of False Washita.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. T. H. Holmes, do.
Fort Arbuckle	Wild Horse Creek.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. J. C. Henshaw, do.
Fort Brown.....	Brownsville, Texas.....	2	4th Artillery	1st Lt. H. M. Whiting, 4th Art.
Ringgold Barracks.	Rio Grande City, Texas...	2	7th Infantry.	Bre't Maj. G. R. Paul, 7th Inf.
Fort M'Intosh.....	Laredo, Texas.....	2	1st Infantry.	Capt. S. Burbank, 1st Inf.
Fort Duncan.....	Eagle Pass, Texas	2	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. T. Morris, do.
Fort Inge.....	Leona River, Texas.....	1	2d Drag'ns.	1st Lt. J. M. Hawes, 2d Drag.
Fort Lincoln.....	Rio Seco, Texas	1	do.	Capt. W. J. Newton, do.
Fort Merrill.....	Nueces River, Texas.....	1	Rifles.	Maj. G. B. Crittenden, Rifles.
Austin.....	Texas.....	Detach	ments.	B. Brig. Gen. Harvey, 2d Dg.
Fort Graham.....	Jose Maria Village, Texas.	1	2d Drag'ns.	Bre't Maj. H. H. Sibley, do.
Fort Worth	W. Fork Trinity R., Texas.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. A. Arnold, do.
Fort Mason.....	Elm Fork do. do.	2	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. May, do.
Fort Belknap.....	Main Fork Brasos R., do.	5	5th Infantry.	Col. G. Loomis, 5th Inf.
Post on Clear Fork	Brasos River, Texas.....	5	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. Waite, do.
Post on.....	San Saba River, Texas.....	5	8th Infantry.	Maj. P. Morrison, 8th Inf.
Post on.....	N. Branch of Concho R., T.	5	do.	B. Brig. Gen. J. Garland, do.

POST OR STATION.	SITUATION.	GARRISON. NO. OF COMPAN'S	GARRISON. REGIMENT.	COMMANDER.
Post on.....	N. Fork of Llano R., Texas.	4	1st Infantry.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 1st Inf.
Post on.....	Las Mones River, Texas...	2	do.	Bre't Maj. J. H. La Motte, do.
Fort Crogham	Hamilton Creek, Texas.....	Detach-	ments.	Lt. T. Fisk, 8th Inf.
Fort Ewell	Nueces River, Texas.....	7	Rifles.	B. Col. W. W. Loring, Rifles.
Fort Union	Moro River, N. Mexico....	2 {1 1	1st Drag'ns. 3d Infantry.	B. Maj. J. H. Carleton. 1st Dg.
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe, N. Mexico.....	2 {1 1	2d Artillery. 3d Infantry.	B Lt. Col. H. Brooks, 2d Art.
Fort Conrad	Valverde, N. Mexico.....	2	2d Drag'ns.	Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Drag.
Fort Fillmore.....	Brasito, N. Mexico.....	2 {1 1	1st Drag'ns. 3d Infantry.	Lt. Col. D. S. Miles, 3d Inf.
Fort Defiance.....	Navago Country, N. Mexico	3 {1 2	2d Artillery. 3d Infantry.	Maj. E. Bachus, do.
Fort Webster.....	Copper Mines, N. Mexico..	2 {1 1	2d Drag'ns. 3d Infantry.	Maj. G. Morris, do.
Camp at.....	Albuquerque, N. Mexico...	5 {2 1 2	1st Drag'ns. 2d Drag'ns. 3d Infantry.	B. Maj. W. N. Giver, 1st Dg.
Fort Massachusetts.	Utah Country, N. Mexico..	2 {1 1	1st Drag'ns. 3d Infantry.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, do.
Escort to Mexican	Boundary Commission.....	1	do.	2d Lt. D. C. Green, 3d Inf.
Camp Yuma.....	Mouth of Gila River, Cal..	3	2d Infantry.	B. Mj. I. Heintzelman 2d Inf.
Mission of.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2 {1 1	1st Drag'ns. 1st Artillery	B. Lt. Col. Magruder, 1st Art.
San Luis Rey.....	Do. do.	Detach-	ment.	2d Lt. A. J. Stemmer, do.
Rancho del Chino..	120 miles fm San Diego, Cal.	1	2d Infantry.	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 2d Inf.
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin River, Cal.....	2	do.	1st Lt. T. Moore, do.
Monterey Redoubt.	Monterey, Cal.....	1	3d Artillery.	Capt. H. S. Barton, 3d Art.
Presidio S. Fran'co	Near San Francisco, Cal....	1	do.	Maj. C. S. Merchant, do.
Benecia.....	California.....	5 {1 4	1st Drag'ns. 2d Infantry.	Maj. W. Seawell, 2d Inf.
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon.....	1	1st Drag'ns.	1st Lt. H. W. Stanton, 1st Dg.
Columbia Barracks	Vancouver, Oregon.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Maj. J. S. Holtremy, 1st Art.
Dalles of Columbia.	Oregon.....	Detach-	ment.	1st Lt. J. J. Woods, 1st Art.
Steilacoom.....	Puget's Sound, Oregon....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. B. H. Hill, do.
In route to.....	Pacific Coast.....	10	4th Infantry.	Lt. Col. B. Bonneville, 4th Inf.

REMARKS.—The strength of the several garrisons, owing to the ordinary casualties of service, (deaths, desertions, discharges, &c.,) is continually changing. A fair estimate of the force would probably be attained by averaging at *forty men*, the Companies stationed on the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and at posts near the Western frontiers of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. For the posts on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, *sixty men* per Company would be a fair average.

QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid in advance, on newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, viz.:—

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) to actual subscribers in the county where published, free.

Newpapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, circulated in the State where published, daily, 22¾ cents; six times a week, 19½ cents; tri-weekly, 9¾ cents; semi-weekly, 6½ cents; weekly, 3¼ cents; semi-monthly, 1½ cents; monthly, ¾ cent.

Weighing 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States, daily, 45½ cents; six times a week, 39 cents; tri-weekly, 19½ cents; semi-weekly, 13 cents; weekly, 6½ cents; semi-monthly, 3 cents; monthly, 1½ cents. On papers of greater weight than 3 ounces, the charges are as follows:—

Weight.	*Daily.*	*6 times a w'k.*	*Tri-weekly.*	*Semi-weekly.*	*Weekly.*	*Semi-monthly.*	*Monthly.*
4 ounces.	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
5 do.	1 36½	1.17	58½	39	19½	9	4½
6 do.	1.82	1.56	78	52	26	12	6
7 do.	2.27½	1.95	97½	65	32½	15	7½
8 do.	2.73	2.34	1.17	78	39	18	9

Anything over 3 ounces and under 4, is charged as 4 ounces, over 4 and under 5, is charged as 5, &c.

Quarterly payments in advance, may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence thereof must be exhibited at the office of delivery.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER, PREPAID.—Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other printed matter (except books), to any part of the United States, weighing 3 ounces, 1 cent; 4 ounces, 2 cents; 5 ounces, 3 cents; 6 ounces, 4 cents; 7 ounces, 5 cents; 8 ounces, 6 cents; 9 ounces, 7 cents; 10 ounces, 8 cents; 11 ounces, 9 cents; 12 ounces, 10 cents; 13 ounces, 11 cents; 14 ounces, 12 cents; 15 ounces, 13 cents; 1 pound, 14 cents. If not pre-paid, double the above rates will be charged. On small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or under, when sent in single packages to one address, and prepaid, the rates are, for 8 ounces, 4 cents, and one half cent for each additional ounce. On books, bound or unbound, and not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, prepaid, the rates are 1 cent per ounce; over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. Books sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of 50 per cent. in addition to their pre-paid rates.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE U. STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acres improved in farms.	Acres unimproved in farms.	Cash value of farms.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle
Maine	2,039,596	2,515,797	$54,861,748	$2,284,554	41,721	55	133,556	83,893	126,890
New Hampshire	2,251,488	1,140,926	55,245,947	2,314,125	34,233	19	94,277	59,027	114,606
Vermont	2,591,379	1,525,368	59,727,731	2,790,237	61,057	218	146,146	48,497	154,025
Massachusetts	2,133,436	1,222,576	109,076,347	3,209,584	42,216	34	130,099	45,611	83,284
Rhode Island	356,487	197,451	17,070,802	497,201	6,168	1	28,698	8,189	9,375
Connecticut	1,768,178	615,701	72,726,422	1,892,541	26,879	49	85,461	46,988	80,226
New York	12,408,968	6,710,120	554,546,642	22,084,926	447,014	963	931,324	178,909	767,406
New Jersey	1,767,991	984,985	120,237,511	4,425,503	63,955	4,089	118,736	12,070	80,455
Pennsylvania	8,628,619	6,294,728	407,876,099	14,722,541	350,398	2,259	532,224	61,527	562,196
Delaware	580,862	375,282	18,880,031	510,279	13,852	791	19,248	9,797	24,156
Maryland	2,797,905	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,463,443	75,684	5,644	86,859	34,135	98,595
District of Columbia	16,267	11,187	1,730,460	40,320	824	57	813	104	123
Virginia	10,361,155	15,792,176	216,401,441	7,021,772	272,403	21,480	317,619	89,513	659,137
North Carolina	5,453,977	15,543,010	67,891,766	3,931,532	148,693	25,259	221,799	37,309	434,402
South Carolina	4,072,651	12,145,049	82,431,684	4,136,354	97,171	37,483	193,244	20,507	563,935
Georgia	6,378,479	16,442,900	95,753,445	5,894,150	151,331	57,379	334,223	73,286	690,019
Florida	349,049	1,236,240	6,323,109	658,795	10,848	5,002	72,876	5,794	182,415
Alabama	4,435,614	7,702,067	64,323,224	5,125,663	120,001	59,895	227,291	66,961	453,263
Mississippi	3,444,359	7,046,061	54,738,634	5,762,927	115,460	54,547	214,231	83,485	436,254
Louisiana	1,590,025	3,939,018	75,814,398	11,576,938	89,514	44,849	105,576	54,968	414,798
Texas*	639,107	14,454,669	16,398,748	2,133,731	75,419	12,364	214,758	49,982	636,805
Arkansas	781,531	1,816,684	15,265,245	1,601,296	60,197	11,559	93,151	34,239	165,320
Tennessee	5,175,173	13,808,849	97,851,212	5,360,220	270,636	75,303	250,456	86,255	414,051
Kentucky	11,368,270	10,972,478	154,330,262	5,169,037	315,682	65,609	247,475	62,074	442,763
Ohio	9,851,493	8,146,000	358,765,603	12,750,585	463,397	3,423	544,499	65,381	749,067
Michigan	1,929,110	2,454,780	51,872,446	2,891,371	58,506	70	99,676	55,350	119,471
Indiana	5,046,543	7,746,879	136,385,173	6,704,444	314,299	6,599	284,554	40,221	389,891
Illinois	5,039,545	6,997,867	96,193,290	6,405,561	267,653	10,573	294,671	76,156	541,209
Missouri	2,924,991	6,767,937	63,057,482	3,965,945	223,593	41,508	228,553	111,268	445,616
Iowa	824,682	1,911,382	16,657,567	1,172,869	32,536	754	45,704	21,892	69,025
Wisconsin	1,045,499	1,931,159	28,528,563	1,641,568	30,179	156	64,339	42,801	76,293
California	62,324	3,831,571	3,874,041	103,483	21,719	1,666	4,280	4,780	253,599
Minnesota	5,035	23,848	161,946	15,981	860	14	607	655	740
Oregon	132,857	299,951	2,849,170	183,423	8,046	420	9,427	8,114	24,188
Utah	16,333	30,516	311,799	84,288	2,429	325	4,861	5,266	2,489
New Mexico	166,201	124,370	1,653,952	77,960	5,079	8,654	10,635	12,257	10,085
Totals	118,435,178	184,596,025	3,266,925,537	151,605,147	4,325,652	559,070	6,391,946	1,698,261	10,265,180

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Wheat—bushels of.	Rye—bushels of.	Ind. Corn—bushels of.	Oats—bushels of.	Rice—lbs. of.
Maine	451,577	54,598	$9,705,726	296,259	102,916	1,750,056	2,181,037	.....
New Hampshire	384,756	63,487	8,871,901	185,658	183,117	1,573,670	973,381	.....
Vermont	919,992	66,278	12,640,248	525,925	176,207	2,032,016	2,307,714	.....
Massachusetts	188,651	81,119	9,647,710	31,211	481,021	2,345,490	1,165,106	.....
Rhode Island	44,296	19,509	1,532,637	49	26,409	539,202	215,232	.....
Connecticut	174,181	76,472	7,467,490	41,762	600,893	1,935,043	1,258,738	.....
New York	3,453,241	1,018,252	73,570,499	13,121,498	4,148,182	17,858,400	26,552,814	.....
New Jersey	160,488	250,370	10,679,291	1,601,190	1,255,578	8,759,704	3,378,063	.....
Pennsylvania	1,822,357	1,040,366	41,500,053	15,367,691	4,805,160	19,836,214	21,538,156	.....
Delaware	27,503	56,261	1,849,281	482,511	8,066	3,145,533	604,518	.....
Maryland	177,903	352,911	7,997,634	4,494,680	226,014	11,104,631	2,242,151	.....
District of Columbia	150	1,635	71,643	17,370	5,509	65,230	8,134	.....
Virginia	1,310,004	1,830,743	33,656,659	11,232,616	458,930	35,254,319	10,179,045	17,154
North Carolina	595,249	1,812,813	17,717,647	2,130,102	229,563	27,941,051	4,052,078	5,465,868
South Carolina	285,551	1,065,503	15,060,015	1,066,277	43,790	16,271,454	2,322,155	159,920,613
Georgia	560,435	2,168,617	25,728,416	1,088,534	53,750	30,030,099	3,820,044	38,950,691
Florida	23,311	209,453	2,880,058	1,027	1,152	1,996,809	66,586	1,075,090
Alabama	371,880	1,901,540	21,690,112	294,044	17,261	28,754,048	2,965,697	2,311,252
Mississippi	304,929	1,582,734	19,403,662	137,990	9,605	22,446,552	1,503,288	2,719,856
Louisiana	110,333	597,301	11,152,275	417	475	10,226,373	89,637	4,425,349
Texas*	99,098	683,914	10,266,880	41,689	3,108	5,926,611	178,883	87,916
Arkansas	91,256	836,727	6,647,969	193,639	8,047	8,893,939	656,183	63,179
Tennessee	811,591	3,114,111	29,978,016	1,619,386	89,163	52,276,223	7,703,085	258,854
Kentucky	1,102,121	2,861,163	29,591,387	2,140,822	415,073	58,675,591	8,201,311	5,688
Ohio	3,912,929	1,964,770	44,121,741	14,487,351	425,718	59,078,695	13,472,742	.....
Michigan	746,435	205,847	8,008,734	4,925,889	105,871	5,641,420	2,866,056	.....
Indiana	1,122,493	2,263,776	22,478,555	6,214,458	78,792	52,964,363	5,655,014	.....
Illinois	891,043	1,915,910	24,209,258	9,414,575	83,364	57,646,984	10,087,241	.....
Missouri	756,309	1,692,043	19,766,851	2,966,928	41,112	36,069,543	5,243,476	700
Iowa	149,960	323,247	3,689,275	1,530,581	19,916	8,656,799	1,524,345	600
Wisconsin	124,893	159,276	4,879,385	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	.....
California	17,574	2,776	3,351,058	17,323	.....	12,236	.....	.....
Minnesota	80	734	92,859	1,401	125	16,725	30,582	.....
Oregon	15,382	30,235	1,876,189	211,943	106	2,918	65,146	.....
Utah	3,262	914	546,968	107,702	210	9,899	10,900	.....
New Mexico	377,271	7,314	1,494,629	195,516	.....	365,411	5	.....
Totals	21,621,482	30,315,719	643,822,711	100,479,150	14,188,457	592,141,230	146,533,216	215,312,710

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tobacco—lbs. of.	Ginn'd Cotton—bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool—lbs. of.	Peas and Beans—bushels of.	Irish Potatoes—bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes—bushels of.	Barley—bushels of.	Buckwheat—bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products.
Maine	.....	.....	1,364,034	205,541	3,436,040	.....	151,731	104,523	$342,865
New Hampshire	50	.....	1,108,476	70,856	4,204,919	.....	70,256	65,265	248,563
Vermont	.....	.....	3,410,993	104,859	4,947,351	.....	42,147	208,699	315,045
Massachusetts	138,246	.....	585,136	43,709	3,585,384	.....	112,385	106,095	463,995
Rhode Island	.....	.....	129,692	6,346	651,029	.....	18,875	1,245	63,994
Connecticut	1,267,624	.....	497,454	19,090	2,689,725	80	19,099	229,297	175,118
New York	83,189	.....	10,071,301	141,636	15,398,362	5,623	3,585,059	3,183,955	1,761,950
New Jersey	310	.....	375,396	14,174	3,207,236	508,015	6,492	878,934	607,268
Pennsylvania	912,651	.....	4,481,570	55,231	5,980,732	52,172	165,584	2,193,692	723,389
Delaware	.....	.....	57,765	4,120	240,542	65,443	56	8,615	46,574
Maryland	21,407,497	.....	480,226	12,816	764,939	208,993	745	103,671	164,051
District of Columbia	7,800	.....	525	7,754	28,292	3,497	75	378	14,843
Virginia	56,803,218	3,947	2,860,765	521,581	1,316,933	1,813,671	25,437	214,898	177,137
North Carolina	11,984,786	73,849	970,738	1,584,252	620,318	5,095,709	2,735	16,704	34 348
South Carolina	74,285	300,901	487,233	1,026,900	136,494	4,337,469	4,583	283	35,108
Georgia	423,924	499,091	990,019	1,142,011	227,379	6,986,428	11,501	250	92,776
Florida	993,614	45,131	23,247	135,359	7,828	757,226	.....	55	1,280
Alabama	164,990	564,429	657,118	892,701	246,001	5,475,204	3,958	348	15,408
Mississippi	49,960	484,293	559,619	1,072,757	261,482	4,741,795	229	1,121	50,405
Louisiana	26,878	178,737	103,897	161,732	95,632	1,428,453	.....	3	22,359
Texas*	66,897	57,596	131,374	179,332	93,548	1,323,170	4,776	59	12,605
Arkansas	218,936	65,346	182,595	285,738	193,832	788,149	177	175	40,141
Tennessee	20,148,932	194,532	1,364,378	369,321	1,060,844	2,777,716	2,737	19,427	52,894
Kentucky	55,501,196	758	2,297,403	202,574	1,492,487	998,184	95,343	16,097	106,160
Ohio	10,454,449	.....	10,196,371	60,168	5,057,769	187,991	354,358	638,064	695,921
Michigan	1,245	.....	2,043,283	74,254	2,359,897	1,177	75,249	472,917	132,650
Indiana	1,044,620	14	2,610,287	35,773	2,083,337	201,711	45,483	149,740	324,940
Illinois	841,394	1	2,150,113	82,814	2,514,861	157,433	110,795	184,504	446,039
Missouri	17,100,884	.....	1,615,860	45,974	934,627	332,120	9,631	23,590	512,527
Iowa	6,041	.....	373,898	4,775	276,120	6,243	25,033	52,516	8,434
Wisconsin	1,268	.....	253,963	20,657	1,402,077	879	203,692	79,878	4,823
California	1,000	.....	5,520	2,292	9,292	1,000	9,912	.....	17,700
Minnesota	.....	.....	85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216	515	.....
Oregon	325	.....	29,686	6,566	91,326	.....	.....	.....	1,271
Utah	70	.....	9,222	289	43,968	60	1,799	332	.....
New Mexico	8,467	.....	32,901	15,688	3	.....	5	100	8,231
Totals	199,739,746	2,468,625	52,518,143	9,219,642	65,781,751	38,255,811	5,167,213	8,955,945	7,720,862

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wine—gallons of.	Value of Produce of Market Gardens.	Butter—lbs. of.	Cheese—lbs. of.	Hay—tons of.	Clover Seed—bushels of.	Other Grass Seed—bushels of.	Hops—lbs. of.	Hemp. Dew-rotted—tons of.	Hemp. Water-rotted—tons of.
Maine	724	$122,387	9,243,811	2,434,454	755,889	9,097	9,214	40,120	.....	.....
New Hampshire	344	56,810	6,977,056	3,166,563	598,854	829	8,071	257,174	.....	.....
Vermont	659	18,853	11,871,451	8,729,834	866,989	760	14,996	258,513	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4,688	600,020	8,071,370	7,038,142	651,807	1,002	5,055	121,595	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1,013	98,236	995,670	316,508	74,818	1,328	3,708	277	.....	.....
Connecticut	4,269	196,874	6,498,119	5,363,277	516,131	13,841	16,608	654	.....	.....
New York	9,172	912,047	79,766,094	49,741,413	3,728,797	88,222	96,493	2,536,299	1	3
New Jersey	1,811	475,242	9,487,210	365,756	435,950	23,280	63,051	2,133	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	25,590	688,714	30,878,418	2,505,034	1,842,970	125,030	53,913	22,088	252	2,006
Delaware	145	12,714	1,035,308	3,187	30,159	2,525	1,403	348	.....	570
Maryland	1,431	200,869	3,806,160	3,975	157,956	15,217	2,561	1,870	63	.....
District of Columbia	863	67,222	14,872	1,500	2,279	3	.....	15	.....	.....
Virginia	5,408	183,047	11,089,359	436,29[illegible]	369,098	29,727	23,428	11,506	90	51
North Carolina	11,058	39,462	4,146,290	95,921	145,662	576	1,275	9,246	.....	3
South Carolina	5,880	47,286	2,981,850	4,970	20,925	376	30	26	.....	.....
Georgia	796	76,500	4,640,559	46,976	23,449	132	428	261	.....	73
Florida	10	8,721	371,498	18,015	2,510	.....	2	14	.....	.....
Alabama	220	84,821	4,008,811	31,412	32,685	138	647	276	.....	70
Mississippi	407	46,250	4,346,234	21,191	12,505	84	633	473	7	.....
Louisiana	15	148,329	683,069	1,957	26,752	2	97	125	.....	.....
Texas*	99	12,254	2,326,556	91,619	8,279	10	.....	7	.....	.....
Arkansas	35	17,150	1,854,239	30,088	3,977	20	436	157	.....	15
Tennessee	92	97,183	8,139,585	177,681	74,092	5,096	9,118	1,032	3,913	1,183
Kentucky	8,093	293,120	9,877,868	213,784	113,655	3,230	21,451	5,304	40,936	14,756
Ohio	48,207	214,204	34,449,379	20,819,542	443,142	102,197	37,310	63,731	140	50
Michigan	1,554	14,738	7,065,878	1,011,492	404,934	16,989	9,765	10,683	166	37
Indiana	14,055	72,864	12,881,535	624,564	403,230	18,329	11,951	92,796	341	1,071
Illinois	2,997	127,494	12,526,543	1,278,225	601,952	3,427	14,380	3,551	142	141
Missouri	10,563	99,454	7,732,499	202,122	116,743	615	4,337	3,130	17,207	5,351
Iowa	420	8,348	2,171,188	209,840	89,055	342	2,096	8,242	.....	.....
Wisconsin	113	32,142	3,633,750	400,283	275,662	483	342	15,950	300	2
California	58,055	75,275	705	150	2,038	.....	483	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	150	1,100	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	90,241	211,461	36,980	373	4	22	8	.....	.....
Utah	.....	23,868	83,309	30,998	4,805	2	.....	50	.....	.....
New Mexico	2,363	6,679	111	6,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	221,249	5,270,130	312,948,915	105,530,599	12,839,141	467,983	413,154	3,467,514	63,588	25,380

* The county of La Veca, in this state, is not included in this aggregate.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Flax—lbs. of.	Flaxseed—bushels of.	Silk Cocoons—lbs. of.	Maple Sugar—lbs. of.	Cane Sugar—hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses—gallons of.	Beeswax and Honey—lbs. of.	Value of Home-made Manufactures.	Value of Animals slaughtered
Maine	17,081	680	252	93,542	.....	3,167	189,618	$513,599	$1,646,773
New Hampshire	7,652	189	4,191	1,294,863	.....	9,811	117,140	393,455	1,522,873
Vermont	20,752	939	268	5,980,955	.....	5,997	249,432	278,331	1,871,468
Massachusetts	1,162	72	7	795,525	.....	4,693	59,508	205,333	2,500,924
Rhode Island	85	.....	.....	28	.....	4	6,347	26,495	667,486
Connecticut	17,928	703	328	50,796	.....	665	93,304	192,252	2,202,266
New York	940,577	57,963	1,774	10,357,484	.....	56,529	1,756,190	1,280,333	13,573,983
New Jersey	182,965	16,525	23	2,197	.....	954	156,694	112,781	2,638,559
Pennsylvania	528,079	41,650	285	2,326,525	.....	50,652	838,509	749,132	8,219,848
Delaware	11,050	858	.....	.....	.....	50	41,248	38,121	373,665
Maryland	35,686	2,446	39	47,740	.....	1,430	74,802	111,821	1,954,800
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	2,075	9,038
Virginia	999,450	52,318	517	1,227,665	.....	40,322	880,767	2,156,312	7,503,006
North Carolina	593,796	38,196	229	27,932	.....	704	512,289	2,086,522	5,767,866
South Carolina	333	55	123	200	671	15,904	216,231	909,525	1,302,637
Georgia	5,387	622	813	50	1,644	216,150	732,514	1,838,968	6,339,762
Florida	50	.....	6	.....	2,752	352,893	18,971	75,582	514,685
Alabama	3,841	67	167	643	8,242	83,428	897,021	1,934,120	4,823,485
Mississippi	665	26	2	.....	388	18,318	397,460	1,164,020	3,636,582
Louisiana	.....	.....	29	255	226,001	10,931,177	96,701	139,232	1,458,990
Texas*	1,648	26	22	.....	7,351	441,638	380,532	255,719	1,106,032
Arkansas	12,291	321	38	9,330	.....	18	192,338	638,217	1,162,913
Tennessee	367,807	18,905	1,923	158,557	248	7,223	1,036,572	3,137,710	6,401,766
Kentucky	7,793,123	75,579	1,301	437,345	284	40,047	1,156,939	2,456,838	6,459,318
Ohio	446,937	188,880	1,552	4,588,209	197	308,308	804,275	1,712,196	7,439,243
Michigan	6,994	1,421	8	2,438,987	.....	19,823	359,232	340,947	1,328,327
Indiana	584,469	36,888	387	2,921,642	.....	180,325	935,329	1,631,039	6,567,935
Illinois	160,063	10,785	47	248,904	.....	8,354	869,444	1,155,902	4,972,286
Missouri	620,005	13,641	186	178,759	.....	5,636	1,327,812	1,663,016	3,349,517
Iowa	62,553	1,959	246	78,407	.....	3,162	321,711	221,292	821,164
Wisconsin	68,393	1,191	.....	610,976	.....	9,874	131,005	43,621	920,178
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	100,173
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	2,950	.....	.....	80	.....	2,840
Oregon	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	164,530
Utah	550	5	.....	.....	.....	58	10	1,392	67,985
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,236	2	6,039	82,125
Totals	13,391,415	562,810	14,763	33,980,457	247,778	12,821,574	14,850,627	27,478,931	119,475,020

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities and Towns.	Pop'n of 1830.	Pop'n of 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Pop'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.	Cities and Towns.	Pop'n of 1830.	Pop'n of 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Pop'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Bangor, Me	2,867	8,627	200.9	14,432	67.28	Newark, N. J	10,953	17,290	57.85	38,894	124.95
Portland	12,598	15,218	20.79	20,815	36.77	Paterson	.....	7,596	.....	11,338	49 26
Manchester, N. H.	877	3,235	268.87	13,932	330.67	New Brunswick	7,831	8,663	10.62	13,387	54.53
Boston, Mass	61,392	93,383	52.1	136,871	46.56	Philadelphia city, Pa	80,462	93,665	16.4	121,376	29.58
Lowell	6,474	20,796	221.22	33,383	60.52	Philadelphia county, exclusive of the city	108,335	164,372	51.72	287,386	74.83
Salem	13,895	15,982	8.54	20,264	34 35	Pittsburg	12,568	21,115	68.	46,601	120.7
Roxbury	5,247	9,089	73.22	18,364	102.04	Alleghany	2,801	10,089	260.19	21,261	110.73
Charlestown	8,783	11,484	30.75	17,216	49.91	Reading	5,856	8,410	43.61	15,748	87.25
Worcester	4,173	7,497	79.65	17,049	127.41	Lancaster	7,704	8,417	9.25	12,365	46.9
New Bedford	7,592	12,087	59.2	16,443	36.03	Wilmington, Del	.....	8,367	.....	13,979	67.07
Cambridge	6,072	8,409	38.48	15,215	80.93	Baltimore, Md	80,620	102,313	26.9	169,054	65.23
Lynn	6,138	9,367	52.6	14,257	52.2	Washington, D. C	18,826	23,364	24.1	40,001	71.2
Springfield	6,784	10,985	61.92	11,766	7.1	Richmond, Va	6,055	20,153	232.83	27,482	36.36
Taunton	6,042	7,645	26.53	10,441	36.57	Norfolk	9,814	10,920	11.26	14,326	31.19
Providence, R. I	16,833	23,171	37.65	41,512	79.15	Petersburg	8,322	11,136	33 81	14,010	25 8
New Haven, Conn	10,678	12,960	21.37	20,345	56.98	Wheeling	5,276	7,885	49.45	11,391	44.46
Norwich	5,161	7,239	40.26	10,265	41.8	Charleston, S. C	30,289	29,261	dec'se	42,985	46.9
Hartford	7,074	9,468	33.84	13,555	43.16	Savannah, Ga	7,302	11,214	53.57	16,060	43.21
New York city, N. Y	197,112	312,710	58.64	515,507	64.85	Mobile, Ala	3,194	12,672	296.74	20,513	61.87
Brooklyn	15,394	36,233	35.37	96,838	167.26	New Orleans, La	49,826	102,193	105.09	119,461	16.89
Albany	24,209	33,721	39.29	50,763	50.53	Lafayette	.....	3,207	.....	14,190	342.46
Buffalo	8,668	18,213	110.11	42,261	132.03	Nashville, Tenn	5,566	6,929	24.48	10,478	51.21
Rochester	9,207	20,191	119.3	36,403	80.29	Louisville, Ky	10,341	21,210	105.1	43,196	103.65
Williamsburg	1,117	5,094	356.04	30,780	504.24	Cincinnati, O	24,831	46,338	86.61	115,436	149.11
Troy	11,556	19,334	67.3	28,785	48.83	Columbus	2,435	6,048	148.37	17,883	195.68
Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	22,271	.....	Cleveland	1,076	6,071	464.21	17,034	180.67
Utica	8,323	12,782	53.57	17,565	37.41	Dayton	2,950	6,067	105.66	10,977	80.92
Poughkeepsie	7,222	10,006	38.54	13,944	39.35	Chicago, Ill	.....	4,470	.....	29,963	570.31
Lockport	3,823	9,125	138.6*	12,323	35.04	Detroit, Mich	2,222	9,102	309.63	21,019	130.92
Oswego	2,703	4,665	72 58	12,205	161.62	St. Louis, Mo	4,377	16,469	230.9	77,860	372.76
Newburgh	6,424	8,933	39.05	11,415	27.78	Milwaukee, Wis	.....	1,712	.....	20,061	1071.78
Kingston	4,170	5,824	39.66	10,233	75.7						

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

PRESIDENT—Nov., 1852 Gov. Sept. '52 PRESIDENT, '48.

Counties.	Scott	Pierce.	Hale.	Cros.	Hub.	Chan.	Tay.	Cass	V.B.
Aroost'k..	724	787	80..	741	1231	94..	431	868	106
Cum'land.	4471	6504	1379..	2809	6396	4300..	4797	5989	1744
Franklin..	997	1310	596..	683	1733	1002..	886	1431	810
Hancock..	1809	2619	214..	1921	2226	339..	2075	2318	247
Kennebec.	4489	2703	954..	3979	4015	1413..	5056	2634	1656
Lincoln...	5224	5168	563..	5104	5085	1506..	5316	4670	967
Oxford ...	1560	4049	697..	876	3588	3616..	1531	3601	1201
Penobs't..	3132	4513	1015..	2908	5130	2635..	3916	4591	1528
Piscata's.	693	851	381..	797	992	343..	937	1168	432
Somerset.	2394	2019	457..	2274	2413	1087..	2445	2085	1008
Waldo....	1379	3126	757..	2933	3370	491..	1768	3382	1107
Washin'n.	2278	2690	211..	2230	1739	1310..	2501	2446	449
York.....	3393	5270	726..	2092	4214	3663..	3466	4697	841

TOTALS.

1852—Scott, 32,543; Pierce, 41,609; Hale, 8,030.
" Crosby, *Whig*, 29,347; Hubbard, *Dem.*, 42,132.
" Chandler, *Anti M. Law*, 21,804; Holmes, &c., 1,630.
1848—Taylor, 35,125; Cass, 39,880; Van Buren, 12,096.

CONGRESS.

I. Appleton, *W*.....5,333....M'Donald, *Dem*.....9,218
Fessenden, *F.S*....1,358....Scattering..... 47
II. Gilman, *W*.....7,932....Mayall, *Dem*.....9,917
Pease, *F.S*..... 803....Scattering..... 220
III. Farley, *W*.....5,255....Kimball, *Dem*.....4,724
Foster, *F.S*..... 592....Smith, *Dem*.....3,874
IV. Benson, *W*.....8,703....Porter, *Dem*.....5,433
May, *F.S*.....1,580....Scattering..... 289
V. Washburn, *W*....8,227....Strickland, *Dem*.....4,376
Waterhouse, *Dem*.3,444....Scattering 68
VI. Robinson, *W*.....5,280....Fuller, *Dem*.....6,283
Foster, *F.S*..... 328....Scattering 54

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....14; Democrats.. 9; Vacancies.... 9
HOUSE— Whigs.....62; Democrats..84; Free Soilers..4

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov. March, '52. PRESIDENT, 1848.

Counties.	Scott.	Pi'ce.	H'le.	Saw.	M'n.	Atw'd.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.
Belknap..	737	1837	262..	1270	2155	460..	610	1769	334
Carroll...	491	1825	350..	839	2239	659..	539	1835	625
Cheshire.	2063	2264	698..	2316	2315	641..	1881	2076	945
Coos.....	376	1491	167..	310	1163	318..	230	1232	219
Grafton...	2043	4286	771..	2501	4404	1151..	1927	4060	1104
Hillsboro'.	2985	4855	1447..	3548	4296	1999..	2799	4773	1257
Merrimac.	1627	4628	1001..	2040	4614	1569..	1245	4218	1076
Rock'am.	2506	4502	1071..	3258	4451	1316..	2710	3972	982
Strafford.	2003	2250	498..	2387	2381	608..	1664	1912	495
Sullivan ..	1316	2059	430..	1247	1960	518..	1176	1866	523

TOTALS.

Nov. Scott, *W*, 16,147; Pierce, *D*, 29,997; Hale, *FS*, 6,695
March. Sawyer...20,015; Martin.... 30,606; Atwood.. 9,490
1848—Taylor.....14,781; Cass.....27,763; Van B....7,560

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Free Soil.. 2; Democrats..... 10
HOUSE— Whig and Free Soil..133; Democrats.....158

VERMONT.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov., Sept., '52. PRESIDENT, 1848

Dis.	I. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Fair.	Rob.	B'd.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.
Addison ..	2041	378	642..	2060	280	745..	2558	319	1035
Bennin'n..	1388	1150	181..	1504	1543	88..	1559	1150	616
Rutland..	2758	938	773..	2697	892	850..	2911	744	1377
Washin'n.	1402	1231	1217..	1557	1315	1551..	1398	1693	1106
Dis. II.									
Caledonia.	1673	1480	487..	1779	1648	527..	1367	1153	888
Orange...	1799	1555	752..	2131	2175	869..	1780	1414	1308
Windham.	2053	881	986..	2371	983	721..	2648	608	1443
Windsor..	3358	1528	1105..	3447	1387	1169..	3656	1103	1908
Dis. III.									
Chitten'n.	1672	803	903..	1812	937	1033..	1763	571	1516
Essex	467	382	16..	430	458	14..	370	331	42
Franklin..	1675	1211	526..	1938	1655	587..	1456	691	1204
Gr'd Isle.	295	186	31..	331	161	23..	311	130	104
Lamoille..	393	462	689..	391	622	862..	289	474	754
Orleans...	1199	859	308..	1347	882	356..	1056	562	536

TOTALS.

	Whig.	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
1852—Scott.....	22,173;	Pierce.... 13,044;	Hale..... 8,621
" Fairbanks.	23,795;	Robinson. 14,933;	Brainerd. 9,445
1848—Taylor...	23,122;	Cass..... 10,943;	Van B... 13,837

Dists. CONGRESS.

I. Meacham, *W*.7138; Tucke, *D*..2704; Pierpont, *F.S*.2801
II. A. Tracy, *W*.9319; Kellogg, *D*.3261; Fletcher, *F.S*.2928
Henry, *D*...1675; Bartlett, *D*. 436; Scattering.... 239
III. A. Sabin, *W*..5917; Adams. *D*.3893; Rowell, *F.S*.2894
*A. Sabin, *W*.5706; Heyward, *D*3803; Kasson, *F.S*.2294

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 22; Democrats and Free Soilers.. 8
HOUSE —Whigs.....103; Democrats and Free Soilers..90

* Second trial—Sabin elected by plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 2, '52. Gov., Nov. 8, '52. PRESIDENT, '48.

Counties.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.	Cliff.	Bish.	Mann.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.
Barnsta'e.	1410	892	473..	1501	288	640..	2015	802	516
Berkshire.	3545	2954	818..	3490	3553	910..	3549	2387	1549
Bristol ...	3748	3244	2108..	4537	2813	2999..	4840	2170	2832
Dukes....	243	223	48..	145	126	29..	290	133	81
Essex....	7850	6647	3890..	7785	5281	4367..	8555	4678	5020
Franklin.	2532	1727	1219..	2611	1993	1353..	2133	1542	1645
Hampden.	3545	3453	757..	3423	3307	1089..	3366	3061	1284
Hamps'e.	3900	1375	1293..	3289	1566	1365..	3055	1070	1806
Middles'x.	8749	9174	4367.	10364	6409	5894..	9854	6820	5964
Nantuc't.	329	189	189..	360	224	196..	444	89	159
Norfolk ..	3592	3462	2481..	4898	2336	3453..	4739	2451	3538
Plym'th..	3077	2126	2462..	3652	1780	3133..	3568	1847	3189
Suffolk...	4856	5407	1593..	8100	2576	2246..	8895	3173	2132
Worces'r.	7367	6089	7295..	7067	5874	7706..	5827	5058	8343

7,245 maj. for calling Convention to revise Constitution.

TOTALS.	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F. S.*
1852—Scott.....	56,063;	Pierce.... 46,880;	Hale..... 29,993
Clifford*..	61,222;	Bishop.... 38,626;	Mann.... 35,880
1848—Taylor...	61,070;	Cass..... 35,281;	Van B... 38,058

In 1852, 1,670 votes were cast for the Webster ticket, and 184 for the Native Am. ticket. *Elected by Legislature.

Dists. CONGRESS.

I. Zeno Scudder, *W*..5095; John Pierce, *F.S*....2905
Rodney French, *D*.2207; Others 36. No choice.
II. S. L. Crocker, *W*..5303; G. B. Weston, *F.S*..4305
Abijah M. Ide, *D*..2956; Others, 723. No choice.
III. J. W. Edmands, *W*.4844; C. F. Adams, *F.S*...4170
A. W. Austin, *D*...2220; Others, 1136. No choice.
IV. S. H. Walley,* *W*.4290; L. A. Dowley, *D*....1745
Chas. M. Ellis, *F.S*.1028; Others..... 30
V. W. Appleton* *W*..4672; A. W. Thaxter, *D*...2051
A. Burlingame, *F.S*.1550; Others..... 72
VI. C. W. Upham, *W*..5003; John B. Alley, *D*....2740
George Hood, *F.S*.2531; Others...1729—no choice.
VII. Luther V. Bell, *W*.5221; N. P. Banks, Jr., *D*..3827
J. A. Bolles, *F. S*..2599; Others, 805. No choice.
VIII. T. Wentworth. *W*..5084; Henry Wilson, *F.S*..3614
B. F. Butler, *D*....3317; Others, 770. No choice.
IX. A. De Witt, *F.S*...5163; Ira M. Barton, *W*...4733
Isaac Davis, *D*....3949; Others, 17. No choice.
X. Edw. Dickinson, *W*.6459; E. Hopkins, *F. S*....2545
S. F. Cutler, *D*....4537; Others, 81. No choice.
XI. J. Z. Goodrich, *W*..6840; Whiting Griswold, *D* 6198.
J T. Robinson, *F S*.2002; Others, 37. No choice.

* Elected A plurality elects on the second trial. See p.60

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.... 10; Coalition... 8; No choice...22
HOUSE —Whigs....149; Coalition....122; Democrats..18

RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, Nov., 1852. Gov. April, '52. PRESIDENT '48.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Harris.	Allen.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.
Bristol	628	367	2....	700	325....	590	131	18
Kent	839	743	83....	959	820....	690	318	52
Newport ...	1249	1005	48....	1492	1066....	1207	232	113
Providence.	3388	5529	431....	4259	5801....	3542	2515	398
Washington.	1022	1086	80....	1336	1172....	750	450	149
Total.....	7628	8735	644	8746	9184	6779	3646	730

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 16; Democrats ....., 16
HOUSE—Whigs ..... 40; Democrats 32

NEW YORK.

Counties.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Hunt.	Gov. '52. Sey.	Tomp.	Tay.	President, 1848. Cass.	V. B.
Albany	7246	8363	133	7402	8230	79	7068	4002	2407
Allegany	3670	4009	678	3823	4081	477	2789	1283	2040
Broome	2674	3064	347	2756	3084	317	2490	1959	777
Cattara'a	3687	3493	561	3771	3508	452	2604	1677	1236
Cayuga	4838	4550	916	5045	4768	550	4318	1034	3979
Chau'que	5612	3703	1146	5709	3758	1056	4207	1911	1628
Chemung	2326	3189	339	2372	3253	260	1943	728	2166
Chenan'o	3880	4481	303	3900	4529	269	3587	2616	1481
Clinton	2286	2812	245	2296	2858	196	1941	1472	1221
Columbia	4142	4455	7	4145	4469	4	3943	2121	2100
Cortland	2328	2064	655	2429	2164	631	1879	946	1803
Delaware	3289	4052	339	3571	3892	237	2932	790	2998
Dutchess	5495	5600	33	5538	5637	2	5376	3227	1295
Erie	8023	7033	510	8081	7041	408	7647	3360	2357
Essex	2756	1973	174	2755	2014	156	2629	1002	1119
Franklin	1747	2074	130	1753	2101	95	1353	974	911
Fulton	2171	2070	115	2171	2113	72	1976	380	1602
Hamilton	126	342	—	121	348	—	with Fulton.		
Genesee	3358	2166	313	3462	2191	184	2890	1130	1111
Greene	2803	3242	16	2824	3235	17	2707	1551	1425
Herkim'r	2679	4220	555	2654	4444	367	2430	699	3893
Jefferson	5656	6279	757	5762	6496	507	4941	2445	4342
Kings	8487	10621	66	9303	10378	28	7511	4882	817
Lewis	1727	2535	303	1789	2549	197	1223	789	1258
Livings'n	4096	3055	308	4206	3055	225	3730	889	2100
Madison	3579	3435	1584	3548	3578	1369	2898	1565	2739
Monroe	7467	6314	775	7604	6353	612	6539	1443	4671
Montg'y	2995	3373	40	2980	3415	21	2924	1285	1602
Wards.				NEW YORK CITY.					
1	541	1141	6	552	1114	3	1077	742	117
II	348	505	6	382	494	1	626	384	85
III	1068	856	5	1194	797	0	1713	587	184
IV	440	1682	1	466	1457	3	775	1158	205
V	1181	1397	30	1306	1334	24	1595	848	260
VI	405	1498	4	450	1480	0	727	1126	139
VII	1648	2071	13	1813	1992	4	2205	1387	313
VIII	1628	2154	4	1752	2105	11	2386	1336	491
IX	2228	2794	9	2475	2630	9	2843	1423	572
X	1185	1688	16	1326	1623	8	1606	1123	350
XI	1353	2904	1	1451	2825	3	1912	1625	269
XII	455	697	0	499	671	5	984	782	92
XIII	1029	1793	3	1142	1715	2	1403	1059	226
XIV	641	1774	3	696	1761	4	1035	1284	325
XV	1611	1171	17	1883	1047	11	2308	479	309
XVI	1590	1845	49	1790	1700	62	2130	1195	493
XVII	1911	2660	7	2100	2629	11	2226	1445	401
XVIII	1844	2391	10	2065	2290	10	1438	846	255
XIX	1011	1402	1	1053	1349	1	New Ward.		
XX	973	1803	21	1099	1649	46	Do.		
To'l city	23115	34226	206	25494	32663	218	29057	18884	5106
Niagara	3413	2862	1056	3528	2886	905	2828	1313	2080
Oneida	7831	8636	1033	7676	9308	646	6032	3585	4816
Onondaga	6097	6415	1701	6100	6672	1482	5442	2229	4942
Ontario	4402	3347	547	4473	3424	408	3848	1272	2627
Orange	4221	5171	16	4273	5181	6	4172	2170	1434
Orleans	2586	2267	605	2762	2284	423	2402	918	1722
Oswego	4375	4973	2148	4532	5128	1810	3655	1134	4254
Otsego	4454	5436	643	4482	5640	509	3929	3674	1941
Putnam	826	1521	—	834	1541	—	816	996	415
Queens	2208	2899	12	2376	2919	6	2444	1310	800
Rensselr	6185	6563	218	6141	6636	170	6241	2685	2930
Richmo'd	1147	1324	30	1148	1313	54	1099	860	123
Rockland	733	1785	—	751	1789	—	918	1064	255
Saratoga	4498	4291	71	4490	4332	53	4438	2515	1405
Schenc'y	1654	1900	—	1657	1908	—	1716	1069	444
Schoharie	2958	3846	18	2926	3874	15	2724	2671	654
Seneca	2213	2511	200	2278	2565	109	1767	1300	1523
Suffolk	1917	3306	—	1997	3279	—	2180	1051	1400
Steuben	5236	6880	345	5288	7061	139	4357	1975	3623
St. Law'e	4570	5583	1386	4571	5746	1239	3667	613	6023
Sullivan	2064	2681	44	2061	2697	27	1672	1363	534
Toga	2234	2815	197	2289	2889	125	1782	1663	789
Tompkins	3410	3472	862	3476	3556	700	3003	1270	2648
Ulster	5153	5916	26	5145	5963	17	4659	1970	2277
Warren	1174	1713	119	1253	1760	102	1270	1019	618
Wash'n	4230	3174	461	4309	3186	378	4486	1225	2024
Wayne	4033	4050	941	4138	4186	731	3567	797	3690
Westch'r	4033	5279	55	4181	5291	20	4112	2145	1312
Wyoming	3005	2471	727	3090	2609	540	2381	1337	1630
Yates	1974	2153	324	2036	2292	141	1651	862	1483
TOTALS.	*Whig.*		*Dem.*		*Free Soil.*				
'52. *Prs.*	Scott	234,882;	Pierce	262,083;	Hale	25,329			
Gov.	Hunt	241,525;	Seymour	264,121;	Tomp'n	19,661			
Lt. G.	Kent	240,273;	Church	266,147;	Gates	19,760			
Ca. Com.	Kemp'l	241,848;	Follett	264,246;	Whe'n	19,445			
'48. *Prs.*	Taylor	218,603;	Cass	114,318;	Van B.	120,510			

CONGRESS.

Districts.			
I.	*King.*	Mau.	Ralph
*Kings	630	982	1
Queens	2372	2565	261
Richmond	1156	1327	—
Suffolk	1978	2937	320
Total	6136	7801	585
II.	*Sanford.*	Cum.	Jack.
Brooklyn	6789	7228	10
III.	*Bowen.*	Wal.	*Phe.*
N.Y. W'd 1.	530	1062	3
" " 2.	350	487	14
" " 3.	1092	803	27
" " 5.	1174	1359	25
" " 8.	1651	2103	6
Total	4797	5814	75
IV.	*Hawes.*	Walsh.	K'ly
Ward 4	405	1131	536
" 6	289	774	798
" 10	1210	1406	110
" 14	660	1431	268
Total	2564	4802	1712
V.	*Hoxie.*	Tweed.	*Mor.*
Ward 7	1576	1838	292
" 13	993	1549	239
Williams'g.	1674	2007	287
Total	4243	5394	818
VI.	*Varnum.*	Whe'r.	*Dod.*
Wards 11	1313	2750	81
" 15	1843	1007	0
" 17	2088	2597	2
Total	5243	6354	83
VII.	*Roberts.*	Wal.	Others.
Wards 9	2302	2432	160
" 16	1464	1687	323
" 20	936	1682	150
Total	4702	5801	638
VIII.	*Brooks.*	Cutting.	
Wards 12	468	688	
" 18	1878	2402	
" 19	1052	1324	
Total	3398	4414	
IX.	*Clark.*	Peck.	
Putnam	886	1491	
Rockland	762	1781	
Westches'r.	4179	5261	
Total	5827	8533	
X.	*Farnham.*	Murray.	
Orange	4340	5078	
Sullivan	2067	2690	
Total	6407	7768	
XI.	*Smith.*	Westb'k.	
Greene	2845	3197	
Ulster	5057	5895	
Total	7902	9092	
XII.	*Cruger.*	Dean.	
Columbia	4188	4422	
Dutchess	5610	5515	
Total	9798	9937	
XIII.	*Sage.*	Sey'r.	Sher.
Rensselaer	6583	6185	149
XIV.	*Egberts.*	Pec'm.	Wil.
Albany	7190	8363	71
XV.	*Northrup,*	Hughes.	
Hamilton	95	349	
Saratoga	4444	4378	
Warren	1132	1863	
Washington	4022	3398	
Total	9693	9988	
Richards, 514.			
XVI.	*Simmons.*	Ireland.	
Clinton	2400	2314	
Essex	2913	1934	
Franklin	1780	2104	
Total	7093	6852	
XVII.	*Van Ren'r.*	Perk's.	
Herkimer	2705	4360	
St. Lawrence	4569	5705	
Total	7274	10,065	
Reddington, 1601.			
XVIII.	*Miller*	Rowe.	
Fulton	2177	2104	
Montgom'y.	2973	3427	
Schenect'y	1640	1905	
Schoharie	3267	3480	
Total	10,057	10,916	
XIX.	*Chase.*	Gordon.	
Delaware	4239	2954	
Otsego	5311	5080	
Total	9550	8034	
XX.	*Mat'n.*	Moul'n.	*Spen.*
Oneida	8530	6600	1542
Delong, 310.			
XXI.	*Bennett.*	Smith.	
Broome	2979	3155	
Chenango	4236	4257	
Cortland	2662	2122	
Total	9876	9534	
Boyd, 375.			
XXII.	*Ten'ck.*	Hu'h.	Sm'h.†
Madison	2080	2258	4072
Oswego	3540	3948	3977
Total	5620	6206	8049
XXIII.	Lyon.‡	Mundy.	
Jefferson	6755	5672	
Lewis	2182	2219	
Total	8937	7891	
XXIV.	*Gott.*	Jones.	Ray.
Onondaga	6120	6605	1458
XXV.	*Morgan.*	How.	
Cayuga	5057	4775	
Wayne	4093	4221	
Total	9150	8996	
Cutler, 1147.			
XXVI.	*Woods.*	Oliver.	
Ontario	4330	3583	
Seneca	2229	2620	
Yates	1970	2343	
Total	8529	8546	
Frisbt, 290.			
XXVII.	*Cook.*	Taylor.	
Chemung	2544	3083	
Tioga	2239	2325	
Tompkins	3627	3418	
Total	8410	9426	
Langdon, 860.			
XXVIII.	*Irvine.*	Hastings.	
Livingston	4010	3430	
Steuben	5215	7251	
Total	9225	10,681	
XXIX.	*Boody.*	Field.	Foga.
Monroe	7290	6578	641
XXX.	*Sherman.*	*Pringle.*	
Allegany	4353	3074	
Genesee	1737	3740	
Wyoming	2813	2572	
Total	8903	9386	
Landon, 976.			
XXXI.	*Flagler.*	Woods.	
Niagara	3261	3115	
Orleans	2597	2393	
Total	5858	5508	
Murphy, 1358.			
XXXII.	*Haven.*	Ver'k.	Da'is
Erie	8037	7054	434
XXXIII.	*Crooker.*	Fen.	Plum
Cattaraugus	3621	3971	0
Chautauque	5140	4746	486
Total	8661	8717	486

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 16; Democrats 16
Assembly—Whigs ..... 42; Democrats 86

* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. † Ultra Abolitionist. ‡ Independent, supported by the Whigs.

Whigs in *Italics*. Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	President, Nov., 1852.			Pres., Nov., '48.			Congress.		
District I.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	Hale.	*Tay.*	Cass.	V.B.	*Price.*	Flor.	
Southwark	1832	2806	16	3245	1719	22	876	2188	
Moysmensing	1106	1942	12	1309	1545	26	734	1802	
Passyunk	67	126	0	141	94	0	11	105	
4 W'de Philad.	2004	1078	66	2181	883	41	1579	842	
Total	5009	5952	94	6876	4241	89	3200	4937	
District II.							*Chan.*	Ham.	
Rest of Phila.	6904	4288	112	8384	4384	268	6594	3556	
District III.							*Sanderson.*	Rob.	
Kensington	2760	3021	60	3305	2190	46	1287	2897	
Northern Lib.	2267	3301	79	3086	3095	114	2013	2960	
Total	5029	6322	139	6391	5285	160	3300	5857	
District IV.							*Lambert.*	Witte.	
Spring Garden	3692	4206	202	4785	3003	222	3044	3306	
8 Phila. Dist's.	1556	2946	50	1491	2576	49	1502	2537	
Total	5248	7152	252	6276	5579	271	4546	5843	
District V.							*Hiner.*	M'N'r.	
Montgomery co.	4791	5767	160	5040	5627	251	4075	5113	
10 Phila. Dists.	2375	2308	29	2794	2022	88	2261	2055	
Total	7166	8075	189	7834	7649	339	6336	7168	
District VI.							*Everh't.*	Mur.	
Chester	5700	5520	338	5949	5360	507	5645	4903	
Delaware	2083	1737	107	2194	1547	84	1996	1561	
Total	7783	7257	445	8143	6907	591	7641	6464	
District VII.							*Taylor.*	Brid.	
Bucks	4928	5766	58	5140	5364	163	4932	5316	
Lehigh	2993	3493	2	2978	3199	3	2554	3023	
Total	7921	9259	60	8118	8563	166	7486	8339	
District VIII.							*Beiber.*	Muh.	
Berks	4913	9503	5	5082	9434	51	3476	7543	
District IX.							*Heister.*	Samp.	
Lancaster	11,626	6578	53	11390	6030	163	8840	6456	
District X.							*Middle't.*	Sei'r.	
Dauphin	3673	2675	29	3705	2254	34	2915	2748	
Lebanon	3105	2118	1	2996	1862	2	2361	1740	
Union	3081	1994	0	3129	1656	25	2477	1771	
L.M.Nort'd co.	Votes with Northumberland co.						168	19	
Total	9859	6737	30	9330	5772	61	7921	6278	
District XI.	*Independent Dem.					*Krebs.	Ste'b.		
Northumb'land.	1619	2451	4	1765	2258	8	1327	1982	
Schuylkill	4128	4758	10	4808	3490	35	4061	3747	
Total	5747	7209	14	6573	5748	43	5388	5729	
District XII.							*Fuller.*	Wri't.	
Luzerne	3339	5340	79	3516	3991	176	4102	3858	
Columbia	1165	2102	0	2263	3395	29	1219	1776	
Montour	866	1455	0	With Colum'a			1224	850	
Wyoming	807	1258	19	861	892	37	805	1039	
Total	6177	10155	98	6640	8279	242	7350	7523	
District XIII.							*Foster.*	Pac'r.	
Northampton	2978	4403	16	3191	4203	38	2095	3347	
Monroe	418	2098	0	518	1830	3	207	1643	
Carbon	749	1311	0	839	1181	1	640	1267	
Pike	202	834	0	216	799	3	61	658	
Wayne	1232	2362	21	997	1642	202	31	1994	
Total	5579	11008	37	5811	9655	247	3035	8909	
District XIV.	*Free Soil.					*Horton.	Grow.		
Bradford	3526	3930	231	3272	1889	1780	453	3099	
Susquehanna	2035	3046	215	1853	2563	301	37	2710	
Tioga	1564	2614	79	1264	1344	1019	00	2253	
Total	7125	9590	575	6389	5796	3120	495	8062	
District XV.							*Irwin.*	Cam.	
Centre	1916	2993	0	1856	2611	4	1719	2766	
Clinton	996	1318	2	911	967	1	980	1201	
Lycoming	2085	2790	5	1992	2244	9	1867	2416	
Mifflin	1392	1620	0	1543	1586	26	1234	1490	
Potter	263	661	325	226	463	248	160	585	
Sullivan	177	426	59	129	303	19	66	284	
Total	6829	9808	391	6657	8179	307	6026	8742	
District XVI.							*Biddle.*	Kurtz.	
Cumberland	2878	3188	0	3242	3178	25	2782	2946	
Perry	1413	2159	0	1562	2295	5	1115	1964	
York	4700	5685	11	4838	5151	4	3409	4603	
Total	8991	10932	11	9642	10524	34	7306	9523	
District XXV.							*Dick.*	Cut'r.	
Crawford	2775	3427	996	2204	2748	621	2804	1897	
Erie	4015	2738	611	3418	2022	357	3253	2152	
Total	6790	6165	1607	5622	4770	978	6057	4049	
District XVII.							*Russel.*	Dan'r.	
Adams	2725	2018	31	2576	1762	25	2081	1733	
Bedford	2273	2319	0	2836	2816	1	2037	2015	
Franklin	3904	3358	3	4006	3199	4	3412	3075	
Fulton	729	831	1	With Bedford			652	770	
Juniata	559	823	0	850	856	1	1033	1252	
Total	10190	9349	35	10268	8633	31	9215	8845	
District XVIII.							*M'Cul.*	Shaff'r.	
Cambria	1461	2035	15	1233	1386	12	1108	1950	
Huntingdon	2511	2041	2	2590	1922	25	2124	1636	
Blair	2590	1931	5	2476	1435	4	2277	1603	
Somerset	2986	1203	28	3018	1127	61	2338	924	
Total	9548	7210	50	9317	5870	62	7847	6112	
District XIX.							*Kuhns.*	Drum.	
Armstrong	2093	2430	142	2030	2126	141	1457	1859	
Indiana	2387	1827	279	2410	1544	204	1856	1523	
Westmoreland	3203	5509	119	3124	5197	122	2646	4586	
Total	7683	9766	540	7564	8867	467	5959	7968	
District XX.							*Gow.*	Daw'n.	
Fayette	3030	3867	0	3045	3441	73	2615	3658	
Greene	1559	2602	30	1476	2379	52	1205	2301	
Washington	3810	4064	370	3898	3820	468	3640	3832	
Total	8399	10533	400	8419	9640	593	7460	9791	
District XXI.							*Ritchie.*	Shan.	
Allegheny	9615	7226	965	10112	6591	779	4939	4532	
District XXII.							*How.*	Gib'n.	
Part of Alleg'y.	Vote included in Allegheny.						2186	1637	
Butler	2833	2533	165	2505	2247	173	2434	2180	
Total							4620	3817	
District XXIII.							*All'n.*	Tro't.	
Beaver	1805	1943	361	2655	2303	530	1663	1633	
Lawrence	1984	1064	514	with Bea. & Mer.			1725	1053	
Mercer	2211	2693	769	2977	3094	1080	1952	2683	
Total	6000	5700	1644	5632	5397	1610	5340	5369	
District XXIV.							*Kerr.*	Curtis.	
Clarion	1218	2642	28	1372	2306	37	814	2185	
Clearfield	997	1733	24	761	1168	23	687	1375	
Elk	163	423	14	134	242	16	109	276	
Jefferson	1115	1484	22	887	992	19	590	1124	
M'Kean	405	597	78	367	418	22	346	524	
Venango	1164	1899	204	1061	1538	164	841	1559	
Warren	1138	1433	243	948	1088	136	988	1278	
Total	6200	10211	613	5530	7752	417	4375	8321	

TOTALS.

Nov. '52. *Scott*...179,122; Pierce...198,568; Hale... 8,524
Oct. do. **Haff'n*.151,600; Hopkins..171,548; Wyman. 3843
Do. do. †*Buffin*.153,681; Wood'd..172,610; Steven'n. 3911
1843. *Taylor*..185,513; Cass.....171,976; Van B..11,263

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs.....17; Democrats...15; Native.....1
House—Whigs.....38; Democrats...62; Native.....0

* For Canal Commissioner—M'Donald, Native, received 8,187 votes for Canal Commissioner, and Broome, Native, received 1670 for President. In the 1st District, Levin, Native, received 2,953 votes for Congress. In the 2d, Taylor, Native, received 413. In the 3d, Painter, Native, received 2,206. In the 4th, Cornman, Native, received 2,065. In the 5th, there were 581 Native and Free Soil votes cast. In the 23d, 1,056 Free Soil, and in the 25th, 951 Free Soil.

† For Judge of the Supreme Court. Whigs in *italics*.

CONNECTICUT.

President, Nov., '52.			Gov., April, '52.			President, '48.		
Dis. No. I.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.	Ken.	Sey'r.	Gil'e.	Tay.	Cass.
Hartford	6329	6639	461	5156	6817	412	6000	5345	810
Tolland	1703	2015	202	1598	1975	202	1665	1612	191
Congressional District No. II.									
Middles'x.	2065	2734	238	2075	2347	240	2136	2152	361
N. Haven.	6046	6097	424	5622	6498	379	5273	4516	806
Congressional District No. III.									
N. Lond'n.	3361	4079	637	3645	3658	602	4020	3421	776
Windh'm.	2095	2448	618	1960	2320	626	2266	2262	799
Congressional District No. IV.									
Fairfield	4814	5155	167	4418	4765	116	5036	4064	462
Litchfield.	3946	4082	413	3767	4244	346	3918	3674	800

TOTALS.	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Free Soil.*
'52, *Pres.* Scott	30,359;	Pierce	33,249; Hale	3,160
" *Gov.* Kendrick	28,241;	Seymour	31,624; Gillette	2,923
" *Lt. G.* Mills	28,639;	Pond	31,541; Field	2,795
" *Sec St.* Trumbull	28,633;	Mather	31,598; Webb	2,764
'48, *Pres.* Taylor	30,314;	Cass	27,046; Van B	5,005

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 6; Democrats.. 14; Free Soiler..1
House—Whigs.....90; Democrats..123; Free Soilers.7

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	President, 1852. W.	D.	F.S.	President. '48. W.	D.	F.S.	Cong., 1852 W.	D.
I.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V.B.	Boyle.	Strat.
Atlantic	349	751	0..	472	780	0..	401	704
Cape May	604	352	0..	657	226	0..	612	351
Cumberland	1371	1612	2..	1666	1319	0..	1370	1618
Gloucester	1221	1083	55..	1297	882	88..	1169	1147
Camden	1568	1696	27..	1967	1236	23..	1500	1607
Salem	1724	1783	31..	1702	1586	28..	1764	1758
Total	6837	7277	115..	7761	6029	139..	6816	7185
II.							Brown.	Ske'n.
Mercer	2658	2569	13..	2631	2058	26..	2573	2653
Monmouth	1806	3179	5..	3119	3450	4..	1785	3197
Ocean	1102	567	0..	New County		..	1100	568
Burlington	3820	3796	114..	3898	3014	30..	3780	3811
Total	9386	10111	132..	9648	8522	60..	9238	10229
III.							Brown.	Lilly.
Warren	1574	2759	10..	1634	2689	13..	1571	2762
Hunterdon	2290	3578	0..	2191	3220	9..	2402	3366
Somerset	1814	1680	1..	2028	1617	20..	1830	1662
Middlesex	2495	2401	0..	2469	1807	129..	2512	2403
Total	8173	10418	11..	8322	9333	171..	8315	10193
IV.							Coursen.	Vail.
Sussex	1177	3184	3..	1211	3443	46..	1151	3183
Morris	2549	2800	25..	2889	2424	91..	2515	2822
Passaic	1670	1825	0..	1749	1304	120..	1671	1830
Bergen	926	1414	0..	1004	1262	15..	928	1412
Total	6322	9223	28..	6853	8433	272..	6265	9247
V.							Pennington.	Price.
Essex	6242	5631	35..	5997	3824	127..	6076	5774
Hudson	1596	1645	29..	1434	760	80..	1560	1695
Total	7835	7276	64..	7431	4584	207..	7636	7469

GRAND TOTALS.

1852—Scott, *W.*..38,556; Pierce, *D.*..44,305; Hale, *F.S.* 350
1848—Taylor, *W.* 40,015; Cass, *D.*...36,901; V.B., *F.S.* 849

Broome, Native, received 831 votes for President, and Franklin, Native, received 905 for Congress in the 1st Dist., and Busby, Native, 134 in the 2d District.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 7; Democrats..... 13
House—Whigs..... 22; Democrats..... 38

DELAWARE.

Counties.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	President, '48. Tay'r.	Cass.	V.B.	Congress '52. Hous'n.	Rid.
Kent	1591	1422	0..	1497	1336	1..	1700	1528
New Castle	2768	3038	62..	3090	2717	79..	2833	3095
Sussex	1934	1858	0..	1834	1845	0..	2097	2069
Total	6293	6318	62..	6421	5898	80..	6630	6692

Maj. for Pierce, 25; do. Taylor, 523; do. Riddle, *D.*, 62.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 4; Democrats..... 5
House—Whigs..... 13; Democrats..... 8

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates.—Whigs..... 18; Democrats..... 12

MARYLAND.

Counties.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	President, 1848. Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Allegany	1454	1976	0..	1579	1620	3
Anne Arundel	834	889	0..	1693	1486	5
Baltimore City	9569	14037	21..	10474	10995	72
Baltimore County	1946	3001	0..	2527	2569	7
Calvert	353	352	0..	431	335	0
Carroll	1702	1920	0..	1763	1672	7
Caroline	555	600	0..	492	580	0
Cecil	1494	1550	0..	1504	1444	4
Charles	657	411	0..	769	398	0
Dorchester	1239	933	0..	1367	820	0
Frederick	3204	3342	0..	3158	2983	20
Harford	1353	1378	0..	1521	1253	3
Howard	670	625	0..	New County.		
Kent	662	551	0..	645	447	3
Montgomery	1061	842	0..	1057	771	1
Prince George's	915	724	0..	1051	733	1
Queen Anne's	723	735	0..	725	612	0
Somerset	1443	1115	0..	1413	1005	1
St. Mary's	681	440	0..	788	422	0
Talbot	740	796	0..	706	719	1
Washington	2669	2723	0..	2688	2434	1
Worcester	1253	1182	0..	1351	1130	0
Total	35077	40022	21..	37702	34528	129

Majority for Pierce, 4,945; Do., for Taylor, 3,174.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, Nov. 1852. Gov., Aug. '52. W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	President '48 W. Kerr.	D. Reid.	W. Taylor.	D. Cass.
Alexander	219	98	361	230		
Anson	992	369	1085	513	1084	359
Ashe	558	396	551	916	660	358
Burke	761	389	1216	489	1210	286
Buncombe	557	376	946	684	996	434
Bladen	371	582	358	631	280	341
Bertie	498	444	527	420	524	302
Beaufort	910	574	847	554	923	463
Brunswick	352	301	343	271	319	237
Cabarrus	642	371	714	441	756	377
Craven	683	694	697	698	696	616
Cumberland	811	1488	783	1388	812	1191
Chowan	225	219	249	228	295	171
Columbus	178	357	198	443	169	274
Camden	503	107	488	122	493	70
Carteret	414	388	411	392	474	317
Cherokee	534	290	540	551	549	175
Caswell	226	931	270	1013	293	1087
Chatham	1008	725	995	980	1033	519
Caldwell	493	146	600	196	503	96
Currituck	134	490	178	603	193	466
Cleveland	211	494	305	870	314	421
Davidson	1019	497	951	746	1087	520
Davie	414	259	490	345	448	251
Duplin	186	930	190	1072	318	939
Edgecomb	89	1454	104	1425	143	1335
Franklin	363	704	341	721	341	658
Granville	991	945	1005	1063	959	831
Guilford	1552	345	1524	480	1714	373
Greene	325	326	347	361	318	237
Gates	368	368	363	406	379	289
Haywood	314	202	368	551	418	213
Halifax	497	424	551	641	582	446
Hertford	290	236	360	246	316	144
Hyde	335	227	368	408	495	236
Henderson	493	210	762	340	541	116
Iredell	909	280	1035	393	1137	211
Jones	191	201	214	240	242	136
Johnston	708	870	733	883	646	746
Lenoir	282	397	267	459	282	334
Lincoln	621	1418	680	1934	828	1593
Madison, with Buncombe & Yancy			278	168	New Co.	
Martin	289	667	260	676	361	645
M'Dowell		With Burke.			559	161
Moore	546	484	615	646	588	406
Montgomery	620	132	706	209	583	82
Macon	309	240	451	432	427	207
Mecklenburg	680	1115	721	1421	775	945
Nash	88	1030	84	1030	113	798
New Hanover	383	1400	350	1342	464	1255
Northampton	455	530	504	586	493	488
Onslow	175	597	167	696	211	686
Orange	1441	1307	1528	1796	1667	1585
Pasquotank	539	316	453	247	570	244
Perquimans	324	270	347	312	434	253
Pitt	679	602	636	649	636	479
Person	263	471	341	550	346	518
Robeson	660	732	693	760	633	545
Rockingham	342	823	356	1072	380	766
Rowan	836	672	776	712	859	560
Rutherford	761	301	1106	506	958	126
Randolph	1036	277	1279	439	1196	225
Richmond	678	146	624	194	699	71
Sampson	604	867	609	905	612	741
Surry	1046	937	1206	1376	1132	858
Stokes	1081	1237	1132	1481	1014	912
Stanly	714	58	896	80	725	14
Tyrrell	286	87	282	114	300	96
Wake	1032	1357	1102	1561	1028	1247
Warren	167	691	162	697	156	667
Washington	302	210	247	297	373	149
Wayne	286	1067	283	1196	258	903
Wilkes	1073	242	1345	393	1060	121
Yancy	236	357	336	694	No return.	
Total	39058	39744	42993	48484	43519	34869

Majority for Pierce, 686; do. for Reid, 6491; do. for Taylor, 8650.

In 1852, Catawba and Gaston voted with Lincoln; Union with Mecklenberg; Alamance with Orange; Forsyth with Stokes; Wataugs with Ashe; Jackson with Haywood and Macon; Yadkin with Surry.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 22; Democrats..... 28
House—Whigs..... 62; Democrats..... 58

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	Governor, 1851. Whig. Summers.	Dem. Johnson.	President, '48. Whig. Tay'r.	Dem. Cass.
Albemarle	1163	1106	1176	1080	833	619
Augusta	1674	1388	2016	1303	1354	723
Alexandria	784	577	728	456	539	225
Amelia	145	237	191	270	163	198
Amherst*		m.85	490	649	416	413
Accomack	576	564	391	451	544	295
Appomattox	192	352	233	498	190	322
Alleghany	93	206	174	210	104	149
Barbour	324	592	335	641	287	484
Bath	157	179	196	185	152	124
Boone	117	212	254	177	68	128
Braxton	387	290	355	161	191	114
Bedford	1189	965	969	1006	886	534
Buckingham	438	530	452	442	344	361
Botetourt	421	738	465	603	462	683
Berkeley	751	924	667	900	608	544
Brunswick	187	462	136	590	213	337
Brooke	281	460	290	404	227	276
Cabell	451	424	479	377	287	346
Campbell[A]	221 m.		1305	983	794	554
Caroline	443	621	249	291	367	425
Carroll	213	488	249	318	179	267
Charles City†	176	89	136	63	142	58
Charlotte	337	369	381	372	290	393
Chesterfield	409	854	252	665	296	505
Clarke†	263	386	279	346	209	201
Culpeper	447	461	404	514	354	318
Cumberland	256	252	282	267	235	162
Craig	92	238	95	198	New Co.	
Dinwiddie	319	304	355	428	282	228
Doddridge	86	285	124	270	28	137
Elizabeth City	156	211	152	150	133	120
Essex	273	233	269	208	186	135
Fairfax	608	606	568	544	489	320
Fauquier	928	1045	907	944	685	503
Fayette	265	243	366	178	257	123
Floyd	384	301	477	379	271	225
Fluvanna	440	378	459	417	271	190
Franklin	620	802	522	923	608	606
Frederick	1024	1421	1116	1379	795	884
Giles	287	350	518	358	274	342
Gilmer	114	324	136	397	77	178
Gloucester	267	372	315	280	185	197
Goochland	195	396	157	335	168	254
Grayson†	222	267		m.31	193	200
Greenbrier	644	498	912	290	658	303
Greene	87	416	74	414	63	270
Greensville	67	163	29	103	77	130
Halifax	405	1096	382	755	395	843
Hampshire	649	1115	788	973	581	557
Hancock	241	349	215	299	161	216
Hanover	450	554	554	689	410	427
Hardy	858	532	811	423	525	271
Harrison	601	992	588	893	443	611
Henrico	646	548	587	513	592	393
Henry	330	332	295	396	315	251
Highland	170	431	188	415	101	288
Isle of Wight	171	645	95	502	105	393
James City	97	45	89	45	99	37
Jackson	439	459	363	388	229	233
Jefferson	958	898	945	868	738	594
Kanawha	1226	776	1585	373	742	272
King & Queen	169	349	235	378	224	258
King George	132	166	147	224	149	112
King William	99	246	101	263	93	234
Lancaster†	136	122	105	128	137	107
Lewis	224	566	254	464	331	622
Logan	173	308	254	397	99	117
Loudoun	1813	788	1725	642	1453	420
Louisa	356	503	287	519	307	441
Lunenburg	159	374	218	307	169	272
Lee	493	773	373	607	324	521
Madison	107	646	69	622	69	486
Marion*	560	1197	328	736	324	669
Monongalia	688	1308	494	1035	434	800
Marshall	743	721	646	574	558	527
Mason	536	476	433	347	349	274
Matthews	177	255	97	186	136	189
Mecklenburg	304	680	277	514	342	497
Mercer*	268	289	435	240	194	184
Monroe	497	499	711	519	488	469
Middlesex	95	157	105	155	116	125
Morgan	270	259	283	283	188	201
Montgomery	501	490	613	546	342	306
Nansemond	500	462	500	439	311	280
Nelson	591	444	626	444	394	229
Norfolk county	921	1224	928	1176	629	650
Norfolk city	767	792	830	737	652	448
Nottoway	122	185	175	216	117	143
New Kent	174	148	157	131	176	101
Nicholas	252	167	342	129	213	90
Northampton	298	144	178	117	170	95
Northumberla'd	208	279	168	275	161	234
Ohio	1452	1186	1484	959	977	478
Orange	290	343	237	315	296	281
Page	110	870	78	885	69	695
Patrick	489	399	564	372	387	272
Pendleton	375	381	378	484	285	309
Petersburg	515	759	586	707	392	332
Pittsylvania	864	877	987	821	834	589
Pleasants†	152	237	129	183	New Co.	
Pocahontas	116	240	133	256	106	212
Preston	647	923	463	631	460	527
Prince Edward	227	302	203	279	211	253
Prince George	91	282	87	249	127	215
Princess Anne	409	342	406	403	373	299
Prince William	190	534	213	471	207	412
Pulaski	174	223	265	231	131	141
Putnam	348	370	340	268	192	183
Powhatan	122	243	182	254	154	202
Randolph	301	337	333	398	201	213
Rappahannock	331	436	438	537	304	230
Richmond city	1854	1012	1758	916	1064	345
Richmond co	234	181	258	213	182	148
Roanoke	208	384	275	393	183	249
Rockbridge	1031	1084	1124	1012	665	601
Rockingham	575	2473	474	2492	395	1655
Russell†	301	275	810 m.		482	316
Ritchie	188	381	153	345	124	339
Raleigh*	58 m.		286	41	New Co.	
Scott	354	577	212	449	296	452
Shenandoah	291	2094	246	1867	176	1404
Smyth	434	479	518	567	326	309
Southampton	498	456	474	410	338	307
Spottsylvania	440	565	520	538	413	405
Surry	147	201	82	98	94	168
Sussex	107	322	80	242	82	273
Stafford	269	447	291	414	230	255
Taylor	351	383	364	318	266	247
Tazewell	243	612	404	529	215	548
Tyler	340	383	290	315	324	290
Upshur	324	439	302	318	New Co.	
Warren†	169	520		m.321	122	285
Warwick	66	14	70	16	62	15
Washington	715	924	764	1000	485	679
Wayne	225	206	235	256	105	110
Westmoreland	280	83	383	119	249	60
Wetzel	102	488	84	494	89	318
Williamsburg	37	68	44	58	47	34
Wirt	222	288	202	260	122	130
Wood	645	607	647	511	430	325
Wythe	333	615	444	595	347	336
Wyoming	42	29	144	48	New Co.	
York	129	90	133	83	118	86
Total	57,132	72,413	60,286	67,427	45,023	46,571

Majorities—Pierce, 15,281; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.

Lt. Governor, '51—Watts, *W*, 55,268; Leake, *D*, 64,464. Majority for Leake, 9,196.

* Unofficial for President. † Unofficial for Governor, and vote rejected by State Canvassers.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 34

House —Whigs..... 65; Democrats..... 87

The first election for Judges, under the new Constitution of Virginia, resulted as follows:—

COURT OF APPEALS.

Green B. Samuels, George H. Lee, John J. Allen, William Daniel, Richard C. L. Moncure.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Dists.	
I. Richard H. Baker,	XI. Lucas P. Thompson,
II. John W. Nash,	XII. John Kenney,
III. William Leigh,	XIII. Richard Parker,
IV. N. M. Taliaferro,	XIV. Edward Johnston,
V. Edward P. Pitts,	XV. Edward B. Bayly,
VI. John B. Clopton,	XVI. Andrew S. Fulton,
VII. John A. Meredith,	XVII. Geo. W. Hopkins,
VIII. John T. Lomax,	XVIII. Geo. W. Summers,
IX. John W. Tyler,	XIX. Mathew Edmiston,
X. Richard H. Field,	XX. Geo. W. Thompson,

XXI. Gideon D. Camden.

Hon. Geo. W. Thompson having resigned his seat in Congress (XVth District) to accept a seat on the Bench, as above, Sherrerd Clemens, *D.*, was chosen to fill the vacancy

GEORGIA.

Counties.	President, 1852. W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	Ind. Webster.	Ind. W. Tugaloo*	Ind. D. Taylor.	President, 1848. W. Cass	D.
Appling	13	77	0	0	144	108	
Baker	101	630	19	4	341	634	
Baldwin	177	272	51	30	380	324	
Bibb	318	780	28	7	705	806	
Bryan	60	66	0	0	123	60	
Bullock		m.287	0	0	43	378	
Burke	15	177	68	1	598	215	
Butts	11	434	67	0	269	420	
Camden	31	211	0	0	104	220	
Campbell	158	538	29	5	281	682	
Carroll	185	850	32	43	475	834	
Cass	263	654	12	530	988	1513	
Chatham	305	1175	6	15	843	741	
Chattooga	114	316	79	62	402	398	
Cherokee	81	660	10	545	660	983	
Clarke	139	226	142	257	624	494	
Clinch	4	48	71	2	New Co.		
Cobb	307	975	20	117	861	1260	
Columbia	110	259	115	2	519	253	
Coweta	215	650	160	5	822	662	
Crawford	161	367	20	0	402	434	
Decatur	220	295	56	0	493	350	
De Kalb	565	1016	52	26	799	1097	
Dade	65	126	0	86	102	258	
Dooly	175	474	7	0	344	571	
Early	129	374	6	14	199	505	
Effingham	18	64	96	0	183	99	
Elbert	159	107	487	73	991	161	
Emanuel	5	174	21	0	155	207	
Fayette	267	582	39	16	521	717	
Floyd	367	494	40	58	680	672	
Forsyth	106	589	39	37	629	747	
Franklin	66	435	0	157	363	965	
Gilmer	116	309	0	426	402	855	
Glynn	29	40	10	0	132	22	
Gordon	264	584	3	105	New Co.		
Green	311	172	145	0	827	139	
Gwinnett	61	427	345	74	744	635	
Habersham	98	59	10	499	425	773	
Hall	64	186	14	382	521	664	
Hancock		No return.			473	283	
Harris	468	339	29	1	870	403	
Heard	258	410	1	0	415	472	
Henry	428	526	10	3	940	824	
Houston	273	503	20	0	697	674	
Irwin	12	192	8	0	86	365	
Jackson	45	103	50	488	561	687	
Jasper	132	372	34	17	400	512	
Jefferson	91	93	196	1	607	111	
Jones	166	340	16	0	404	415	
Laurens	67	63	168	0	567	25	
Lee	189	223	42	10	323	181	
Liberty	58	133	7	0	172	133	
Lincoln	18	155	67	5	238	120	
Lowndes	22	290	151	0	507	397	
Lumpkin	178	235	6	232	652	1097	
Macon	296	386	18	0	388	271	
Madison	23	69	115	198	336	326	
Marion	351	425	8	0	510	477	
M'Intosh	16	90	10	0	117	98	
Merriwether	323	634	22	0	717	768	
Monroe	379	631	56	1	791	664	
Montgomery	14	35	91	1	231	24	
Morgan	189	286	119	11	466	299	
Murray	237	323	2	16	799	1072	
Muscogee	651	875	19	9	1329	859	
Newton	336	386	197	23	1046	502	
Oglethorpe	60	179	204	16	636	193	
Paulding	44	327	2	79	352	420	
Pike	184	509	47	1	828	892	
Pulaski	33	231	57	1	320	423	
Putnam	229	284	13	2	399	294	
Polk	119	147	54	92	New Co.		
Rabun	4	144	2	127	55	207	
Randolph	362	677	11	2	780	724	
Richmond	411	625	145	39	908	595	
Scriven	8	171	36	0	265	223	
Stewart	326	491	75	0	925	686	
Sumter	325	452	8	0	733	587	
Spaulding	356	377	36	0	New Co.		
Talbot	430	441	34	0	819	738	
Taliaferro	19	76	248	0	368	55	
Tatnall	121	55	3	0	361	44	
Telfair	47	88	14	0	160	150	
Thomas	89	259	17	4	526	249	
Taylor	105	264	0	0	New Co.		
Troup	596	422	50	3	1122	384	
Twiggs	113	267	4	0	331	414	
Union	97	223	0	331	412	641	
Upson	355	338	77	0	657	344	
Walker	372	786	50	29	784	965	
Walton	111	399	110	208	554	740	
Ware	1	36	17	0	193	161	
Warren	25	306	144	26	614	360	
Washington	236	451	45	2	692	626	
Wayne	10	65	4	0	58	69	
Wilkes	12	193	43	247	452	293	
Wilkinson	94	502	10	0	473	498	
Whitfield	293	644	3	8	New Co.		
Total	16,660	34,705	5,324	5,811	47,544	44,802	

Pierce over Scott, 18,045; over all, 6910. Taylor over Cass, 2,742. * An Independent Pierce Ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Pres. 1848. Cass.	Repudiation.* Tax.	No Tax.
Adams	514	442	643	365	569	311
Attala	318	673	480	653	149	582
Amite	325	264	426	309	382	245
Bolivar	67	38	89	49	55	44
Carroll	528	783	885	921	332	936
Claiborne	270	358	464	358	413	210
Coahoma	159	115	189	130	123	141
Copiah	272	607	491	587	318	506
Clarke	137	331	211	282	106	353
Choctaw	332	606	642	743	108	797
Chickasaw	473	718	846	948	298	752
Covington	97	303	135	346	138	240
Calhoun	216	467	—	—	114	528
De Soto	781	888	836	723	540	856
Franklin	153	254	226	249	238	179
Greene	61	114	184	79	23	87
Hinds	975	839	1206	822	913	575
Holmes	419	484	643	520	326	510
Harrison	156	276	165	172	—	—
Hancock	44	112	157	116	38	64
Issaquena	48	54	85	58	49	34
Itawamba	402	1014	567	880	143	877
Jasper	243	422	343	308	201	421
Jackson	13	213	32	166	19	201
Jefferson	202	317	382	290	257	185
Jones	38	114	95	135	17	98
Kemper	317	511	416	450	162	282
Lawrence	97	395	145	438	86	379
Lowndes	499	745	801	730	414	690
Leake	198	335	328	289	147	342
Lauderdale	310	688	474	667	132	997
Lafayette	401	689	730	760	331	697
Marshall	1073	1304	1306	1344	392	582
Madison	440	497	614	497	473	378
Monroe	467	971	921	1062	318	1011
Marion	48	207	99	162	—	—
Noxubee	377	413	617	667	216	288
Neshoba	51	248	241	254	24	253
Newton	107	217	164	197	133	182
Oktibbeha	211	344	388	424	182	304
Perry	94	112	143	69	9	103
Pike	141	412	277	398	149	347
Panola	427	383	578	344	150	194
Pontotoc	475	1030	757	999	153	1300
Rankin	274	351	356	370	198	374
Sunflower	35	43	33	22	43	35
Simpson	159	244	236	264	118	254
Smith	85	270	210	287	91	142
Scott	98	247	152	273	56	108
Tallahatchie	143	186	206	219	119	213
Tishomingo	760	1312	840	1190	286	1311
Tunica	20	34	51	25	19	30
Tippah	569	1232	981	1236	430	1325
Wilkinson	271	365	455	291	265	326
Wayne	71	61	97	52	36	101
Warren	723	494	890	478	698	455
Washington	129	90	179	71	32	118
Winston	218	448	307	425	294	383
Yazoo	453	559	641	497	330	585
Yalobusha	649	633	843	846	427	675
Total	17,548	26,876	25,922	26,537	12,702	24,496

Maj. for Pierce, 9,328; do. Cass, 615; do. Repudiation, 11,794

* A vote on the question of levying a tax for the payment of the State Bonds issued for stock in the Planter's Bank. A very convenient mode, no doubt, of canceling a solemn State obligation, but one at present peculiar to Mississippi.

LOUISIANA.

Dis. & Parishes.	Pres., 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Pres., 1848. Taylor.	Cass.	New Constit'n. For.	Against.
1 Orleans	4663	4682	5501	4579	5465	3832
2. Ascension	296	360	288	236	281	347
Assumption	511	553	469	286	669	273
Iberville	318	426	429	295	294	388
Jefferson	928	943	717	660	1275	699
Lafourche	676	135	739	161	676	97
Orleans, R.B.	67	161	With Orleans		76	171
Plaquemines	151	372	187	350	150	374
St. Bernard	130	120	124	89	158	83
St. Charles	101	39	135	35	99	37
St. John, B.	202	160	228	128	206	137
St. James	321	158	431	117	316	132
Terrebonne	197	97	313	129	301	83
W. Baton R.	220	118	255	109	227	101
Total	4118	3642	4315	2595	4728	2922
3. Avoyelles	300	387	299	359	313	333
Concordia	121	86	188	96	138	62
E. Baton R.	484	485	400	406	505	430
E. Feliciana	342	443	349	394	449	32
Lafayette	117	277	108	220	122	210
Livingston	159	337	144	243	73	420
Point Coupee	242	364	288	370	253	340
St. Helena	209	216	169	189	246	191
St. Landry	692	568	754	376	676	513
St. Martin	479	298	456	240	536	194
St. Mary	390	243	470	166	467	141
St. Tammany	254	208	275	183	285	163
Tensas	120	107	177	111	114	120
Vermillion	136	126	430	52	33	193
Washington	125	258	158	190	140	237
W. Feliciana	190	302	232	261	244	248
Total	4360	4735	4897	3856	4594	4166
4. Blenville	172	313	114	189	132	406
Bossier	180	248	17	—	179	238
Calcasieu	34	221	41	181	20	195
Caddo	344	342	281	300	402	255
Catahoula	280	310	320	386	206	361
Caldwell	54	158	90	149	37	176
Carroll	219	261	268	235	232	218
Claiboine	330	506	221	323	335	547
De Soto	241	288	149	217	359	140
Franklin	110	192	124	162	46	263
Jackson	174	341	127	193	276	256
Madison	171	147	283	192	270	38
Morehouse	196	137	178	101	222	111
Natchitoches	289	407	384	495	438	236
Ouachita	190	240	168	176	207	230
Rapides	401	623	383	543	506	490
Sabine	237	251	246	271	277	216
Union	435	465	307	237	302	570
Wynn	57	138	New Parish		53	138
Total	4114	5588	3701	4350	4499	5084
Grand Total	17255	18647	18217	15370	19286	16004

Majorities—Pierce, 1392; Taylor, 2847; Constitution, 3282.

The first election under the new Constitution, was held on the 27th of December, 1852, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Board of Education. Louis Bordelon was the Whig, and Paul O. Hebert the Democratic candidate for Governor. Result of election unknown when we put this work to press.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	President, 1852. W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	Pres. '48. W. Tay.	D. Cass.	Gov. '52. W. Ward.	D. Br'me.	Congress '52 W. Cab'l.	D. Max
Alachua	111	209	15m.	..	160	238	163	231
Calhoun	13	61	m.11	..	72	79	103	78
Columbia	197	337	284	282	284	314	304	292
Dade	No return		m.5		No returns.			
Duval	274	314	311	220	341	274	332	275
Escambia	202	213	227	155	234	225	250	212
Franklin	87	173	131	140	92	168	89	167
Gadsden	170	306	190m.	..	402	458	419	432
Hamilton	27	117	1m.	..	148	168	159	159
Hernando	47	93	39	69	61	106	66	106
Hillsboro'	70	165	78	111	124	196	128	189
Holmes	73	59	111	27	No return		112	39
Jackson	260	261	257m.	..	366	253	366	248
Jefferson	85	320	m.40	..	149	273	150	268
Leon	227	384	444	279	347	378	332	395
Levy	27	43	20m.	..		m.5	43	32
Madison	101	183	150m.	..	315	251	319	254
Marion	137	206	57m.	..	239	267	244	253
Monroe	95	116	63	86	74	154	66	160
Nassau	48	29	25m.	..	60	57	61	57
Orange	35	35	m.25	..	40	31	41	27
Putnam	37	47	New Co.	..	74	56	with St. J.	
Santa Rosa	218	159	204	63	237	152	257	167
St. Johns	97	140	113	132	95	139	165	193
St. Lucie	0	7	m.15	..		m.6	1	7
Walton	113	78	125m.	0	161	123	171	111
Washington	34	109	106	101	79	130	82	124
Wakulla	90	154	165	86	182	127	164	151
Total	2875	4318	3116	1847	4336	4628	4587	4527

Majority for Pierce, 1443; do. for Taylor, 1269; do. for Broome, 292; do. for Maxwell, 40.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs, 6; Democrats..12; Independent..1
House—Whigs, 13; Democrats..26.

ALABAMA.

Districts.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Troup.*	President, '48. Pres't, Tay.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Baldwin	62	72	0	100	133	149	120
Choctaw	227	334	2	New County.			
Clarke	98	479	19	120	327	232	631
Conecuh	216	287	15	426	221	441	277
Marengo	450	526	22	739	553	726	634
Mobile	1123	1380	94	1319	1073	1403	1347
Monroe	264	260	45	479	216	567	359
Sumter	482	497	4	820	771	927	1061
Washington	52	65	2	72	85	273	279
Wilcox	286	398	147	639	479	525	629
Total	3260	4298	350	4714	3858	5243	5337
2. Barbour	297	309	570	1205	614	1113	860
Butler	345	251	23	772	277	666	405
Coffee	113	239	13	192	174	142	314
Covington	52	117	7	248	92	148	139
Dale	162	406	10	363	555	209	616
Henry	94	184	138	504	496	367	546
Lowndes	126	186	206	761	434	710	678
Pike	379	703	71	935	663	862	768
Total	1568	2395	1038	4985	3305	4217	4326
3. Chambers	668	616	21	1323	689	1158	936
Coosa	294	709	42	626	883	400	796
Macon	772	658	99	1464	532	1087	635
Montgomery	717	557	98	1176	669	1016	836
Russell	434	522	24	970	577	736	624
Tallapoosa	351	845	19	972	920	728	705
Total	3236	3907	303	6531	4270	5125	4532
4. Autauga	196	322	190	553	471	475	633
Bibb	238	346	3	474	416	450	596
Dallas	326	440	244	860	618	864	722
Greene	694	555	10	1088	712	1090	819
Perry	261	512	13	826	631	169	849
Pickens	568	752	0	1044	931	892	967
Tuscaloosa	527	475	3	976	694	902	961
Total	2870	3402	463	5821	4473	4842	5547
5. Benton	74	918	0	566	1272	373	1382
Cherokee	242	735	0	630	921	356	955
Randolph	90	707	3	461	770	288	747
Shelby	317	315	3	557	368	511	472
St. Clair	44	455	0	150	456	46	644
Talladega	372	672	4	869	820	633	851
Total	1139	3802	10	3233	4607	2207	5051
6. Fayette	81	516	0	272	841	153	796
Franklin	462	993	5	510	795	493	1079
Hancock	9	65	0	New County.			
Lauderdale	441	803	0	695	772	474	919
Lawrence	512	588	5	663	656	469	783
Limestone	227	662	0	374	833	325	965
Marion	118	467	0	193	514	120	638
Walker	54	217	0	231	383	170	442
Total	1904	4311	10	2938	4794	2209	5822
7. Blount	55	422	0	134	526	84	774
De Kalb	136	501	0	257	650	207	700
Jackson	83	1154	0	136	1589	87	1751
Jefferson	114	339	0	288	385	264	585
Madison	354	1300	0	465	1385	357	1720
Marshall	111	568	0	246	708	162	875
Morgan	208	482	0	361	535	271	682
Total	1061	4766	0	1887	5773	1432	7087
Grand total	15,038	26,881	2,174	30,482	31,363	26,084	37,740

Maj. for Pierce, 11,843; do. Cass, 881; do. Polk, 11,656.

* Candidate of the Southern Rights Party.

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	President, 1852. Scott.	President, '48. Pierce.	President, '48. Taylor.	President, 1844 Cass.	President, 1844 Clay.	President, 1844 Polk.
Adair	457	597	568	549	548	639
Allen	280	454	423	553	401	635
Anderson	292	606	334	547	281	552
Ballard	260	328	277	281	282	400
Barren	1119	967	1462	1048	1306	1108
Bath	587	785	724	782	611	763
Boone	800	769	935	769	888	712
Bourbon	978	523	1172	486	1208	521
Boyle	603	323	773	347	617	352
Bracken	638	517	795	472	753	443
Breathitt	96	234	143	151	120	231
Breckinridge	842	440	1006	422	924	464
Bullitt	403	446	499	399	528	436
Butler	312	269	349	204	351	290
Caldwell	731	874	826	841	780	966
Calloway	189	815	227	664	204	772
Campbell	577	1098	511	814	358	618
Carroll	446	473	433	428	382	370
Carter	150	497	243	510	148	508
Casey	474	230	529	196	468	214
Christian	973	806	1132	786	1122	825
Clarke	842	322	1046	319	996	314
Clay	273	185	377	125	335	92
Clinton	276	318	286	294	262	315
Crittenden	396	436	342	399	284	399
Cumberland	501	157	642	153	590	167
Daviess	1027	711	936	605	808	622
Edmonson	203	218	249	209	174	251
Estill	358	322	435	238	392	216
Fayette	1376	809	1541	781	1695	824
Fleming	883	698	1159	700	1143	771
Floyd	165	222	260	225	190	340
Franklin	833	759	926	664	816	634
Fulton	152	233	No return		with	Hick'n
Gallatin	372	411	360	368	348	351
Garrard	863	236	1187	191	1128	229
Grant	437	572	485	529	396	493
Graves	446	971	468	772	386	884
Grayson	433	394	507	345	432	386
Greene	422	487	517	512	827	1042
Greenup	637	660	640	516	593	335
Hancock	240	205	304	166	277	213
Hardin	1007	619	1239	631	1095	702
Harlan	327	65	350	56	334	75
Harrison	803	947	891	896	859	975
Hart	455	578	586	528	579	558
Henderson	616	635	731	559	719	638
Henry	744	983	827	1022	708	1044
Hickman	155	379	169	353	304	740
Hopkins	737	809	796	766	701	814
Jefferson	3665	3791	1161	970	1092	1042
Jessamine	556	476	682	439	616	469
Johnson	64	299	106	214	85	252
Kenton	975	1384	985	1223	687	920
Knox	487	164	648	159	589	164
Larue	417	348	478	349	382	333
Laurel	372	187	438	145	384	124
Lawrence	385	362	414	318	347	345
Letcher	63	78	No returns		29	161
Lewis	400	503	521	566	506	543
Lincoln	674	338	832	325	769	335
Livingston	312	267	403	265	424	327
Logan	1294	384	1402	358	1407	374
Louisville City, with		Jeff'n	2836	2020	2435	1662
Madison	976	541	1313	564	1202	633
Marion	782	763	765	629	715	737
Marshall	91	425	120	496	94	600
Mason	1337	895	1631	953	1608	799
M'Cracken	385	416	407	308	256	195
Meade	647	230	713	225	650	223
Mercer	594	914	734	1083	557	985
Montgomery	518	389	638	548	673	597
Monroe	377	350	586	379	451	473
Morgan	316	509	413	490	247	512
Muhlenburg	814	553	746	437	657	439
Nelson	958	487	1149	464	1326	608
Nicholas	592	721	673	704	678	703
Ohio	701	624	718	642	601	513
Oldham	383	486	476	488	426	625
Owen	505	1186	533	810	485	937
Owsley	294	326	330	248	165	129
Pendleton	262	570	375	599	287	530
Perry	130	77	No return		113	84
Pike	221	191	225	140	251	238
Powell	111	133		New County.		
Pulaski	707	622	947	734	727	708
Rockcastle	326	97	497	95	451	73
Russell	437	195	519	180	431	178
Scott	729	888	797	734	803	938
Shelby	1184	753	1434	716	1441	736
Simpson	389	380	448	428	455	418
Spencer	331	340	460	351	469	508
Taylor	264	527		New County.		
Todd	652	422	808	409	784	406
Twigg	560	629	588	632	557	651
Trimble	300	491	361	486	268	507
Union	499	612	501	458	507	584
Warren	982	600	1226	603	1132	687
Washington	637	680	721	678	660	709
Wayne	463	342	689	405	535	342
Whitley	No return		584	93	431	99
Woodford	706	410	778	337	750	473
Total	57,068	53,806	67,141	49,720	61,255	51,988

Maj. for Scott, 3,262; do. Taylor, 17,421; do. Clay, 9,267.
Hale and Julian received 265 votes.

IOWA.

I.	President, Nov., 1852. W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.	W. Tay'r.	D. Cass.	F.S. V.B.	W. Viele.	D. Henn.
Appanoose	247	335	25	44	118	0	240	390
Clarke	20	32	37	New County		..	36	48
Davis	592	614	12	364	375	1	559	716
Dallas	79	89	0	20	26	0	75	103
Decatur	55	132	0	New County		..	No return	
Fremont	95	67	0		Do.		..	132 113
Guthrie	7	39	0		Do.		..	11 21
Henry	832	513	223	655	459	190	620	514
Jefferson	757	796	97	637	739	23	722	798
Jasper	160	113	3	66	69	0	167	131
Keokuk	326	403	42	231	355	21	194	442
Lee	1379	1708	201	1222	1614	204	1340	1605
Lucas	80	85	3	New County		..	78	92
Mahaska	599	541	39	402	460	21	660	547
Marion	411	489	13	277	306	9	396	565
Monroe	204	295	26	111	195	10	186	353
Madison	103	150	0	New County		..	105	168
Mills	42	91	0		Do.		..	27 98
Page	29	40	0		Do.		..	No return
Pottawattamie	111	182	0	527	42	0	68	179
Powesheik	61	45	2	20	20	0	79	76
Polk	401	439	13	185	234	0	437	494
Taylor	0	9	0	New County		..		56
Van Buren	931	1023	48	926	978	104	903	926
Wapello	683	762	20	570	584	2	655	813
Warren	95	82	13	New County		..	112	124
Wayne	63	59	0		Do.		..	48 74
Total	8412	9139	827	6267	6514	585	7850	9453
II.							Cook.	Clark.
Allamakee	142	123	0	New County		..	158	110
Boone	40	84	0		Do.		..	33 121
Benton	80	89	0	22	43	0	83	85
Buchanan	123	148	0	21	37	5	68	199
Cedar	338	354	102	205	276	38	538	230
Clayton	471	461	0	148	180	26	402	355
Clinton	278	336	0	168	207	0	238	293
Desmoines	984	1154	80	955	1070	95	1019	1065
Dubuque	600	1150	6	585	764	4	580	913
Delaware	233	204	18	124	104	6	209	188
Fayette	167	117	21	New County		..	155	91
Iowa	112	101	1	25	59	1	167	43
Jackson	554	739	12	397	559	8	497	584
Johnson	415	531	38	286	359	30	717	102
Jones	266	338	22	154	207	41	292	M305
Linn	522	592	80	293	393	41	539	449
Louisa	468	368	105	428	285	56	457	381
Muscatine	562	605	30	395	377	13	562	614
Marshall	31	52	0	New County		..	33	37
Scott	517	641	81	335	366	30	535	502
Washington	473	369	181	340	295	147	400	355
Winnesheik	68	63	0	New County		..	74	76
S. Y. & Risley*	No return		..		Do.		..	23 37
Total	7444	8624	777	4881	5580	541	7773	7123

GRAND TOTALS. *W.* *Dem.* *Free Soil.*

Pres. '52—Scott....15,855; Pierce....17,762; Hale.... 1,606
" '48—Taylor..11,148; Cass.....12,094; Van B.. 1,126
Aug. 52, *Sec. S.*—Jenkins.....15,027; M'Cleary.....16,884
" *Auditor*—Porter.....14,783; Pattee.....16,818
" *Treasurer*—Horn.....14,942; Morris.....16,783

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 11; Democrats 20
HOUSE—Whigs..... 23; Democrats 40
* Story, Yell, and Risley.

OHIO.

Counties.	President, 1852. W.	President, 1852. D.	'48. F.S. W.	'48. F.S. D.	Sup. Judge, '52. W.	Sup. Judge, '52. D.	Sup. Judge, '52. F.S. W.	Sup. Judge, '52. D.	Sup. Judge, '52. F.S.
Adams	1213	1736	233	1259	1690	196	1169	1495	19
Allen	958	1536	23	728	1070	2	826	1237	19
Ashland	1368	2434	297	1341	2519	275	978	2135	219
Ashtabula	2174	1075	2502	1124	878	2467	1888	911	2623
Athens	1751	1383	364	1846	1509	320	1104	1119	71
Auglaize	588	1480	24	457	1039	14	389	1187	0
Belmont	2786	2694	454	2723	2892	543	2393	2324	272
Brown	1702	2460	393	1771	2557	403	1300	2058	128
Butler	2210	3579	122	1959	3536	381	2249	3488	0
Carrol	1513	1355	242	1453	1395	345	1481	1332	44
Champ'n	1994	1687	206	1878	1508	330	1688	1323	149
Clark	2662	1374	183	2506	1375	208	2269	1191	73
Clermont	2213	2765	409	2204	2633	404	1867	2190	106
Clinton	1424	1063	702	1233	1122	735	1331	941	0
Columb'a	2237	2911	993	1850	2732	865	1847	2740	687
Coshoc'n	1798	2618	73	1814	2422	137	1643	2316	54
Crawford	1074	2106	58	952	1678	90	724	1631	0
Cuyahoga	2944	3571	2107	1776	2368	2594	2303	2933	2173
Darke	1719	1797	92	1508	1554	81	1534	1702	34
Defiance	551	896	43	384	567	23	369	730	6
Delaware	2083	1591	391	1866	1574	268	1849	1306	107
Erie	1589	1404	275	1409	999	681	1349	1379	277
Fairfield	2117	3311	10	2438	3515	42	1690	2466	2
Fayette	1221	893	166	1157	946	128	1045	783	59
Franklin	3498	3652	242	3199	3029	284	3343	3357	149
Fulton	587	727	71	New County.		518	703	8	
Gallia	1567	1103	135	1630	1081	95	1359	918	11
Geauga	1147	664	1489	872	922	1373	876	566	1621
Greene	2430	1490	500	2035	1256	644	1975	1160	317
Guernsey	1941	1809	504	2375	2504	489	1851	1615	0
Hamilton	9252	13435	684	9018	10834	1986	8491	10932	206
Hancock	1076	1617	35	1016	1501	22	927	1693	0
Hardin	882	847	74	596	605	51	796	762	18
Harrison	1723	1462	422	1564	1658	543	1568	1392	303
Henry	325	536	14	217	297	17	270	480	1
Highland	1932	2299	281	2114	2224	344	2042	2088	6
Hocking	865	1552	21	856	1319	23	683	1225	0
Holmes	1066	2100	42	1118	2224	45	775	1651	8
Huron	2242	1819	893	1950	1769	876	1834	1595	784
Jackson	1069	1093	19	987	1108	50	869	925	0
Jefferson	1995	2169	343	2147	2231	455	1939	2072	234
Knox	1874	2692	625	1910	2890	539	1660	2468	530
Lake	1016	670	1111	777	716	904	858	562	1129
Lawrence	1299	981	15	1164	745	53	1102	859	0
Licking	2779	3569	582	3030	3468	561	2636	3477	337
Logan	2118	1361	191	1652	1137	275	1801	1155	58
Lorain	1332	1554	1777	647	1473	1616	1017	1335	1734
Lucas	1238	1271	129	1298	1197	327	1391	2097	100
Madison	1400	655	61	1329	712	80	1101	548	3
Mahoning	955	1873	1033	720	1953	1042	647	1664	1123
Marion	914	1270	79	1001	1193	55	853	1142	3
Medina	1579	1754	1008	1140	1836	1098	1365	1683	747
Meigs	1573	1399	297	1327	1014	305	1293	1007	209
Mercer	500	831	11	360	641	16	358	725	0
Miami	2754	2004	235	2542	1322	272	2262	1666	128
Monroe	997	2422	180	999	2574	330	670	2119	14
Montgo'y	3886	3744	177	3561	3330	304	4037	3712	0
Morgan	2084	1708	220	2320	2443	314	1855	1492	164
Morrow	1030	1710	748	1166	1824	407	1053	1663	577
Muski'm	4228	3500	214	4428	3380	228	3363	2782	90
Noble	885	1487	435	New County.		682	1275	50	
Ottawa	274	400	2	190	231	45	197	323	0
Paulding	121	342	5	70	198	0	39	255	0
Perry	1417	2246	17	1483	2192	19	937	1978	0
Pickaway	2175	2041	35	2115	1960	24	2050	1985	0
Pike	927	1029	16	843	909	33	782	989	0
Portage	1551	2007	1296	1270	2149	1127	1266	1872	1131
Preble	2253	1633	197	2106	1519	314	2310	1474	7
Putnam	461	890	61	402	634	3	438	898	2
Richland	2133	3234	209	2088	3177	187	1706	2801	145
Ross	3091	2465	179	3394	2306	174	2316	1928	0
Sandusky	1064	1619	88	928	1148	125	755	1277	25
Scioto	1804	1424	29	1838	1268	13	1409	1091	0
Seneca	1972	2809	118	1536	2326	483	1169	2128	0
Shelby	1147	1309	54	1021	1129	49	1011	1193	23
Stark	2740	3631	356	2382	3495	570	2027	2872	243
Summit	2336	1965	660	1892	1815	1058	1998	1729	572
Trumbull	1968	2039	1739	1364	1951	2075	1593	1915	1992
Tuscara's	2659	2685	112	2662	2553	164	2445	2419	83
Union	1249	943	255	1030	797	173	1076	768	130
Van Wert	422	737	6	225	331	0	296	605	0
Vinton	774	912	95	New County.		704	861	0	
Warren	2823	1919	223	2526	1861	402	2479	1646	99
Washin'n	2473	2139	332	2079	1930	464	2134	1913	178
Wayne	2268	3143	149	2284	3380	190	1534	2577	110
Williams	546	832	160	328	510	154	493	711	0
Wood	831	986	20	647	636	29	754	874	0
Wy'andot	990	1290	9	951	1059	46	784	917	0

TOTALS.

Scott.....152,526; Pierce.....169,220; Hale.....31,682
Taylor ....138,360; Cass.....154,775; Van Buren.36,364
Haynes....130,507; Caldwell....147,936; Sutliff.....22,524
Beardsley§.128,581; Steedman..146,522; Ells.....21,672
Districts. CONGRESS.

I. *Cassilly*.Disney.Joll'
Part of Ham.4317 5252 82
II. *Harrison*.Roll.Hine
Rest of Ham.4780 3549 142
III. *Campbell*.Vallandigham
Butler 2307 3421
Montgomery.4015 3659
Preble 2358 1443
Total 8680 8533
IV. *Plunkett*.Nichols.Gil'
Auglaize 403 1159 0
Allen..... 821 1235 8
Darke..... 1513 1686 43
Mercer..... 347 718 0
Miami..... 2262 1656 138
Shelby 1032 1194 0
Total 6378 7643 189
V. *Parker*.Edg.*b* Well'
Defiance 359 739 0
Fulton..... 519 721 0
Henry..... 103 480 0
Hancock.... 924 1693 0
Lucas.....1366 2098 100
Paulding.... 35 239 0
Putnam..... 8 907 0
Williams.... 434 730 2
Wood..... 752 884 0
Van Wert... 41 582 0
Total 4561 9072 102
VI. *Barrere*. Ellison.
Adams.....1221 1453
Brown.....1906 1890
Clermont....1934 2147
Highland....2147 1989
Total 7208 7479
Chase, 103.
VII. *Harlan*. Telc Nix'
Clinton.....1173 916 632
Fayette.....1024 771 89
Greene.....1902 1156 341
Madison 1098 547 0
Warren.....2383 1623 190
Total 7580 5018 1252
VIII. *Corwin*.Young.Tho'
Clark.....2242 1192 83
Champaign..1603 1333 145
Delaware ...1880 1329 26
Logan.....1756 1156 66
Union 1080 770 122
Total 8561 5780 442
IX. *Goodman*.Gre.*d* Sam'
Crawford ... 0 1639 0
Hardin..... 0 728 0
Marion..... 0 1187 0
Ottawa..... 197 323 0
Sandusky ... 758 1279 0
Seneca.....1140 2123 0
Wyandotte.. 0 909 768
Total.....2095 8198 768
X. *Taylor*. Sherer.
Gallia.....1280 956
Jackson..... 905 905
Lawrence....1030 870
Pike 779 987
Ross.....2244 1962
Scioto.....1415 1083
Total.....7653 6763
XI. *Welch*.Ritch.*e* Tuck'
Athens.....1403 1108 120
Fairfield.....1687 2874 0
Hocking..... 694 1203 0
Meigs 1295 995 203
Perry 899 1993 0
Vinton..... 703 859 0
Total 6681 9037 323
XII. *Galloway*.Olds.Gra'
Franklin 3503 3238 104
Licking 2856 3427 229
Pickaway ...2121 1884 0
Total 8480 8549 333
XIII. *Saddler*.Lind.*f* Bei*g*
Erie.....1471 1080 449
Huron.....1876 1401 964
Morrow.....1011 1586 692
Richland....1677 2672 285
Total 6035 6739 2390
XIV. *Lockwood*.Joh.*h* Tow*i*
Ashland..... 964 2126 230
Loraine..... 998 1258 1807
Medina.....1284 1643 852
Wayne 1517 2554 141
Total 4763 7591 3030
XV. *Sapp* Win.*j* Rich.
Coshocton...1577 516 1831
Holmes 710 1065 564
Knox.....1470 2340 39
Tuscarawas.2383 2188 216
Total 6140 6109 2650
Vance, 924.
XVI. *Ball*.Gay.*k* Blan'
Morgan 1833 1566 20
Muskingum .3192 2814 142
Washington.2136 1947 27
Total 7161 6347 189
XVII. *Hollister*.Shannon.
Belmont 2260 2441
Guernsey ...2109 1602
Monroe..... 954 1923
Noble..... 831 1176
Total 6054 7142
XVIII. *Lyman*.Bliss.Earl
Portage.....1303 1631 1021
Stark 2034 2849 238
Summit.....1970 1660 449
Total 5307 6140 1708
Bierce, 446.
XIX. *Case*.Wil.*l* Wade.
Cuyahoga...2328 2655 2432
Geauga 870 532 1670
Lake..... 848 528 1172
Total 4046 3715 5274
XX. *Newton*.Woods.Gin.*r*
Ashtabula...1884 932 2601
Mahoning ... 736 1571 1109
Trumbull ...1559 1924 2042
Total 4179 4427 5752
XXI. *Brewer*.Stuart.Lee.
Carroll.....1477 1333 124
Columbiana.1901 2702 648
Harrison ...1562 1357 223
Jefferson....1945 2031 225
Total 6885 7423 1220

Whigs in *italics*. Free Soilers in small capitals.

* D. A. Haynes. † W. B. Caldwell. ‡ Milton Sutliff.

§ For member of the Board of Public Works. *a* Vallandigham. *b* A. P. Edgerton. *c* Telfair. *d* Fred. W. Green. *e* Thomas Ritchey. *f* William D. Lindsley. *g* Jacob Brinkerhoff. *h* Harvey H. Johnson. *i* N. S. Townshend. *j* Wm. Winnell. *k* Gaylord. *l* Wilson. *r* Joshua R. Giddings. Legislature Democratic in both branches, same as last year.

TENNESSEE.

Distr. & Co's.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	President, '48. Taylor.	Cass.	Pres't, '44 Clay.	Polk.
1. Carter	585	140	745	129	739	177
Cocke	743	196	815	189	844	187
Greene	780	1307	963	1483	1031	1701
Hawkins	778	831	1252	1243	1173	1388
Hancock	241	336	with Claiborne & Hawkins.			
Johnson	365	93	382	66	370	79
Jefferson	1170	312	1463	215	1563	247
Sevier	621	80	787	57	738	78
Sullivan	260	1114	436	1375	350	1533
Washington	565	853	862	1016	881	1225
Total	6103	5262	7710	5773	7689	6615
2. Anderson	602	267	602	250	620	325
Campbell	313	252	473	279	337	318
Claiborne	503	519	700	744	578	857
Fentress	153	411	113	432	60	456
Grainger	852	477	1094	489	993	548
Knox	1863	565	2140	439	2016	507
Morgan	240	222	229	187	211	232
Overton	345	1039	467	1112	336	1145
Scott	304	100		New County.		
Total	5175	3852	5813	3932	5155	4388
3. Blount	827	566	965	663	1046	735
Bledsoe	464	209	509	229	529	259
Bradley	547	778	760	927	572	958
Hamilton	774	648	685	634	644	624
Marion	453	292	562	336	503	381
M'Ninn	796	866	960	1024	873	1061
Meigs	141	442	150	534	120	620
Monroe	805	847	962	960	859	1086
Polk	272	470	367	517	260	488
Roane	820	678	998	671	900	735
Rhea	300	307	298	324	232	363
Total	6199	6103	7215	6819	6538	7315
4. Coffee	205	722	332	943	280	1000
De Kalb	559	588	571	573	483	491
Grundy	44	327	with Warren and Coffee.			
Jackson	1118	703	1269	801	1211	807
Macon	616	374		New County.		
Smith	1742	520	2380	719	2325	788
Van Buren	107	165	130	198	116	190
Warren	344	922	407	1161	335	1190
White	949	518	1064	503	857	468
Total	5684	4839	6153	4898	5615	4934
5. Cannon	453	727	469	827	318	761
Rutherford	1435	1313	1754	1439	1730	1500
Sumner	625	1563	922	1994	881	2017
Wilson	2243	923	2517	998	2607	1042
Williamson	1583	763	1883	793	1986	859
Total	6804	5289	7545	6051	7522	6179
6. Bedford	1390	1356	1497	1381	1455	1526
Franklin	330	1133	390	1207	358	1123
Lincoln	606	2297	680	2584	658	2494
Marshall	666	1340	730	1408	635	1398
Maury	1324	1799	1516	1970	1292	1988
Total	4316	7925	4813	8550	4398	8529
7. Benton	340	485	392	459	292	481
Decatur	400	315		New County.		
Giles	1303	1447	1389	1511	1301	1387
Hardin	643	808	621	770	505	732
Hickman	241	839	301	988	255	1034
Humphrey's	263	471	309	482	305	523
Lawrence	549	583	596	544	489	547
Lewis	43	186		New County.		
M'Nairy	956	907	939	786	773	741
Perry	325	314	433	287	744	513
Wayne	666	380	673	386	665	446
Total	5729	6735	5653	6213	5329	6404
8. Davidson	2623	2059	2698	1976	2266	1683
Dickson	1013	769	386	674	339	706
Montgomery	1260	993	1288	969	1271	1029
Robertson	533	725	1236	839	1193	871
Stewart	323	607	574	705	519	704
Total	5752	5153	6182	5163	5538	4993
10. Fayette	1006	1034	1217	1060	1205	1151
Haywood	790	732	800	672	756	668
Hardeman	716	1024	723	1016	689	1077
Madison	1426	819	1562	737	1357	768
Shelby	1824	1628	1823	1607	1025	1352
Total	5762	5237	6130	5092	5632	5016
9. Carroll	1498	649	1493	560	1356	524
Dyer	508	411	383	271	356	272
Gibson	1570	901	1423	688	1320	611
Henry	899	1516	860	1349	835	1312
Henderson	1193	511	1286	460	1209	492
Lauderdale	330	277	279	274	286	211
Obion	431	644	357	487	282	536
Tipton	357	565	352	482	360	592
Weakley	783	1149	669	1080	560	1084
Total	7569	6623	7102	5651	6564	5544

TOTALS.

Pres., 1852—Scott	58,898;	Pierce	57,018
" 1848—Taylor	64,705;	Cass	58,419
" 1844—Clay	60,030;	Polk	59,917
Gov., 1851—Campbell	63,333;	Trousdale	61,673

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs....., 16; Democrats..... 9
House—Whigs..... 39; Democrats..... 36

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	President, '48. Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	Gov., Aug. '52. Whig. Smith'n.	Dem. Conw'y
Arkansas	120	140	80	74	168	216
Ashley	88	146	New county		116	211
Benton	91	334	90	290	366m.	
Bradley	188	180	227	124	234	271
Calhoun	52	151	New county		73	223
Carroll	124	333	139	261	384	390
Chicot	85	118	146	110	61	189
Clark	136	205	193	223	388	290
Conway	110	259	149	171	144	422
Crawford	153	236	345	457	604	87
Crittenden	95	97	104	68	139	163
Dallas	150	194	203	265	194	344
Desha	185	199	208	149	172	243
Drew	118	135	198	249	200	247
Franklin	106	224	Informal		421	164
Fulton	13	77	52	93	63	230
Greene	94	211	13	46	46	301
Hempstead	298	362	375	330	511	352
Hot Spring	125	269	141	178	237	348
Independence	452	612	422	408	405	775
Izard	69	226	No return		64	438
Jackson	292	335	194	235	330	463
Jefferson	224	306	195	177	238	414
Johnson	193	384	194	350	486	244
Lafayette	148	170	85	93	185	285
Lawrence	299	417	239	291	179	657
Madison	76	274	87	214	347	345
Marion	40	137	49	49	175	238
Mississippi	44	88	118	110	31	200
Monroe	57	92	113	98	119	173
Montgomery	28	111	Informal		202	123
Newton	8	79	2	54	185	145
Ouachita	452	496	571	428	483	501
Perry	15	33	29	30	25	155
Phillips	383	378	No return		366	490
Pike	40	168	67	133	116	193
Poinsett	48	132	44	116	23	390
Polk	17	94	17	59	65	174
Pope	183	325	240	292	364	276
Prairie	78	170	41	111	185	284
Pulaski	285	419	438	455	401	382
Randolph	32	95	50	129	39	349
Saline	137	277	147	244	259	339
Scott	23	83	61	180	257	211
Searcy	75	197	No return		227	165
Sebastian	180	283	New county		335	362
Sevier	50	125	103	195	295	251
St. Francis	172	307	208	260	240	406
Union	384	531	553	635	486	673
Van Buren	No return		95	136	84	285
Washington	326	495	377	480	1168	220
White	97	139	48	60	159	354
Yell	166	325	137	186	277	281
Total	7,404	12,173	7,588	9,300	13,321	15,932

Maj. for Pierce, 4,769; do. for Cass, 1,712; do for Conway, 2,611

418 Scattering votes were cast for President, principally from Madison and Jackson counties.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 6; Democrats.....19
House—Whigs.....25; Democrats.....50

MISSOURI.

*Dists.** PRES., 1852. PRES., '48. GOV., '52. CONGRESS, '52.

I.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	*Tay.*	Cass.	*Wins.*	Price.	*Car.*	Ben.	Bogy†
Bollinger	28	112	New Co.	37	263	66	213	161	
Butler	16	26	Do.	10	111	90	33	48	
C. Girard'u	328	487	485	709	433	601	492	532	177
Dunklin	no return		42	42	—	5	66	23	16
Jefferson	172	310	246	311	249	410	268	342	83
Madison	117	259	231	377	107	349	233	381	45
Mississippi	117	168	138	181	131	225	168	38	200
N. Madrid	93	32	323	168	255	113	303	9	109
Oregon	11	95	New Co.	2	143	4	137	12	
Pemiscot	57	34	Do.	83	106	103	5	114	
Perry	171	213	322	389	195	367	230	403	6
Reynolds	5	98	21	148	No ret'n	19	68	108	
Ripley	16	83	14	154	18	186	70	187	45
St. Francois	250	529	285	274	282	307	297	175	126
St. Genev'e	122	165	142	168	129	245	162	92	227
St. Louis	4298	5826	4527	4778	4624	5951	4516	5245	720
Scott	59	97	147	217	111	236	159	78	168
Shannon		m.9	35	54	22	106	27	43	64
Stoddard	116	177	97	196	131	283	165	284	17
Wayne	—	144	91	245	35	151	157	149	169
Total	5976	8864	7446	8411	6854	10158	7595	8437	2566

II.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	*Tay.*	Cass.	*Wins.*	Price.	*Por.*	Lamb.
Audrian	200	160	185	166	253	243	252	241
Calloway	670	493	849	631	741	539	749	523
Crawford	240	278	263	275	173	215	194	215
Dent	74	96	New Co.	44	63	48	48	
Franklin	277	619	339	680	209	717	255	695
Gasconade	89	304	87	349	59	348	99	326
Lincoln	440	587	566	696	617	732	634	739
Marion	894	751	1046	797	900	684	900	648
Montgomery	386	265	379	186	382	228	403	236
Osage	143	372	92	312	75	361	97	384
Pike	803	758	793	784	869	942	909	914
Pulaski	89	169	124	241	25	290	70	281
Ralls	341	278	397	299	456	412	468	405
St. Charles	378	598	477	569	435	681	440	579
Texas	95	167	82	185	69	212	89	203
Warren	301	301	351	336	288	294	299	289
Washington	360	334	473	423	311	284	318	281
Total	5730	6530	6503	6929	5906	7145	6224	7007

III.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	*Tay.*	Cass.	*Wins.*	Price.	*Miller*	Green
Boone	1112	613	1102	588	1145	696	1154	706
Camden	67	109	155	282	72	206	123	159
Charlton	348	498	414	577	241	426	299	391
Clarke	325	289	284	242	363	331	387	298
Cooper	645	635	813	633	817	610	976	435
Cole	216	462	277	531	201	593	353	397
Howard	675	762	801	888	741	786	782	817
Knox	210	255	196	197	166	265	182	245
Lewis	398	408	479	479	512	538	489	571
Macon	355	473	360	470	344	573	409	588
Monroe	760	611	807	561	834	667	841	660
Morgan	133	278	167	342	161	358	220	316
Moniteau	189	353	161	466	173	526	373	349
Miller	62	279	76	373	78	333	144	329
Randolph	476	502	607	508	667	631	679	647
Scotland	216	283	131	240	272	413	281	446
Schuyler	177	222	204	192	178	267	226	250
Shelby	207	328	175	263	284	363	379	265
Total	6571	7260	7209	7832	7249	8582	8297	7869

IV.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	*Tay.*	Cass.	*Wins.*	Price.	*Oli.*	King	B'ch†
Adair	113	201	110	200	127	310	126	59	247
Andrew	466	784	384	689	471	951	526	473	335
Atchison	106	150	77	136	70	174	82	148	20
Buchanan	712	857	704	1055	782	1204	889	469	594
Caldwell	157	209	128	168	168	217	176	98	95
Carroll	239	286	266	298	272	433	336	247	136
Clay	626	406	626	418	727	491	840	73	311
Clinton	283	290	290	286	305	302	307	47	241
Daviess	296	351	269	358	353	363	380	120	249
De Kalb	66	167	37	146	63	292	105	127	137
Dodge	31	55	New Co.	7	55	14	34	12	
Gentry	133	233	152	396	186	466	247	291	141
Grundy	215	184	225	187	215	216	263	155	89
Harrison	111	164	63	144	109	193	168	80	75
Holt	189	291	148	248	216	414	258	163	195
Linn	249	282	230	297	254	364	291	158	142
Livingston	251	321	195	373	162	391	275	80	265
Mercer	186	186	144	183	183	204	228	127	86
Nodaway	61	111	43	148	70	208	97	97	110
Platte	910	1060	1102	1494	1050	1294	1080	705	542
Putnam	104	121	74	120	75	125	80	71	76
Ray	483	618	509	626	559	645	686	345	159
Sullivan	127	277	154	250	126	255	158	76	195
Total	6114	7604	5930	8220	6550	9567	7612	4243	4452

V.	*Scott.*	Pierce.	*Tay.*	Cass.	*Wins*	Price.	*Price*	Phel'
Barry	72	253	55	217	68	428	60	468
Bates	104	116	146	146	146	129	110	160
Benton	167	328	208	382	214	512	177	542
Cass	228	337	270	420	218	391	168	402
Cedar	65	162	116	271	120	293	102	316
Dade	175	276	166	305	181	320	184	354
Dallas	102	344	105	283	97	407	57	431
Greene	484	920	401	825	558	1036	545	1068
Henry	266	245	274	239	302	284	292	287
Hickory	75	194	98	224	118	195	90	222
Jackson	728	858	695	954	820	935	817	943
Jasper	169	355	161	294	203	403	182	455
Johnson	360	456	334	451	417	610	277	620
Laclede	71	184	New Co.		53	325	50	332
Lafayette	803	532	915	585	881	531	836	531
Lawrence	168	390	170	374	195	453	210	457
M'Donald	63	194	New Co.		61	261	49	285
Newton	107	323	161	461	112	498	117	526
Ozark	32	57	69	113	36	157	—	218
Pettis	245	301	230	265	292	361	222	412
Polk	260	504	231	516	258	524	209	568
Saline	514	443	536	438	494	358	438	355
St. Clair	149	225	148	263	191	268	141	315
Stone	17	94	New Co.		9	161	3	121
Taney	11	168	54	325	16	354	3	381
Vernon	63	153	New Co.		71	312	30	335
Wright	95	167	72	181	94	287	89	288
Total	5593	8579	5615	8573	6225	10793	5458	11392

GRAND TOTALS. *Whig.* *Dem.* *Maj.*

President, 1852—Scott.....29,984; Pierce....38,353—8,369

Do. 1848—Taylor....32,671; Cass.....40,077—7,406

Gov. Aug. 1852—Winston..32,784; Price.....46,245—13,461

* Districts according to 32d Congress. The State is entitled to seven members now, and two are yet to be chosen by general ticket. † Anti Benton Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 22. HOUSE—Whigs, 39; Democrats, 86.

INDIANA.

PRESIDENT, Nov., 1852. PRES., '48. CONGRESS, '52.

I.	*W.*	*D.*	*W.*	*D.*	*W.*	*D.*	*W.*	*D.*
	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.	Kea'.	Miller
Daviess	726	720	6	735	701	2	577	650
Dubois	229	717	0	258	579	1	237	821
Gibson	942	1127	20	860	802	15	912	981
Knox	1167	1003	0	1044	741	3	991	910
Martin	377	519	5	342	497	7	226	536
Pike	538	688	1	519	510	1	546	780
Posey	784	1433	26	763	1226	19	647	1292
Spencer	685	710	1	681	471	0	668	733
Vanderburgh	945	1317	0	334	667	22	971	1254
Warrick	487	1034	31	457	862	21	477	1050
Total	6880	9268	96	6193	7056	91	6252	9007

II.							Fergason.	Eng'h
Clark	1186	1812	24	1200	1510	28	1254	1509
Crawford	502	499	0	520	397	0	538	517
Floyd	1328	1815	1	1018	1154	17	1309	1805
Harrison	1284	1278	0	1277	1047	1	1168	1149
Orange	747	1022	3	760	961	6	615	956
Perry	684	659	3	599	335	8	669	712
Scott	518	559	11	488	447	16	554	531
Washington	1093	1613	11	1126	1643	22	987	1475
Total	7342	9257	53	6988	7494	98	7094	8654

III.							Marshall.	Dunham
Bartholomew	1245	1512	26	1011	1167	28	1178	1339
Brown	102	532	0	70	503	0	134	591
Jackson	614	1188	0	632	1971	7	557	1035
Jefferson	2016	2263	286	2075	1609	167	2333	1755
Jennings	998	1104	59	926	784	96	935	1020
Lawrence	1054	1113	14	1070	1031	18	982	1079
Monroe	622	1085	87	780	1084	59	735	1087
Switzerland	1134	1147	7	1093	1106	44	1076	1005
Total	7785	9944	479	7657	8355	419	7986	8911

IV.							Farquhar.	Lane.
Dearborn	1474	2486	89	1378	1801	176	1630	2233
Decatur	1364	1394	138	1245	1096	143	1449	1362
Franklin	1473	1956	30	1411	1695	51	1512	1884
Ohio	432	455	2	439	459	6	429	428
Ripley	1119	1386	113	1114	988	173	1267	1481
Rush	1507	1480	119	1142	1392	87	1502	1395
Total	7369	9157	491	6729	7431	636	7789	8783

V.	President, Nov., 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	Pres., '48. V.B.	Park'	Grose.	Congress, '52.
Delaware	1083	937	11..	822	694	58..	1090	780	
Fayette	1019	872	80..	1040	765	86..	965	812	
Henry	1559	1226	456..	1215	1005	455..	1520	1208	
Randolph	900	993	530..	631	787	525..	929	1000	
Union	584	626	149..	526	637	208..	581	616	
Wayne	2304	1874	786..	2085	1432	839..	2093	1737	
Total	7449	6528	2012..	6319	5320	2171..	7181	6153	
VI.							Bradley.	Hend'	
Hancock	823	1002	40..	665	806	40..	760	980	
Hendricks	1252	980	156..	1158	775	173..	1257	883	
Johnson	896	1333	20..	676	1114	46..	779	1173	
Marion	2158	2599	110..	1877	1789	109..	2077	2447	
Morgan	1109	1181	132..	986	1029	121..	1198	1121	
Shelby	1286	1627	27..	1121	1414	18..	1064	1636	
Total	7524	8722	485..	6483	6927	507..	7135	8240	
VII.							Barbour.	Davis.	
Clay	474	743	8..	500	734	29..	324	884	
Greene	884	944	4..	918	921	6..	804	1060	
Owen	901	1060	20..	882	953	13..	714	827	
Parke	1312	1084	105..	1398	1319	9..	1114	1215	
Putnam	1712	1466	22..	1647	1300	10..	1288	1571	
Sullivan	529	1203	0..	465	1142	5..	419	1139	
Vermillion	852	783	4..	830	763	0..	707	759	
Vigo	1694	1155	8..	1585	852	57..	1315	1152	
Total	8358	8438	171..	8225	7984	129..	6685	8607	
VIII.							Gregory.	Mace.	
Boone	936	1161	109..	773	916	66..	914	1116	
Carroll	1075	1256	29..	822	1008	76..	942	1187	
Clinton	929	1250	75..	726	964	87..	843	1173	
Fountain	1023	1496	64..	900	1343	138..	835	1204	
Montgomery	1559	1852	100..	1501	1547	109..	1578	1734	
Tippecanoe	1918	2446	143..	1269	1523	405..	1495	1887	
Warren	850	552	56..	708	460	68..	730	439	
Total	8290	10013	576..	6699	7761	949..	7337	8740	
IX.							Biddle.	Eddy.	
Benton	110	138	19..	60	78	3..	109	141	
Cass	1176	1190	50..	881	829	55..	1070	1117	
Fulton	559	581	6..	423	404	39..	530	561	
Jasper	357	347	33..	86	190	128..	327	291	
Lake	230	334	58..	138	208	139..	242	449	
Laporte	1357	1468	136..	1027	877	226..	1246	1322	
Marshall	343	511	56..	305	428	91..	320	509	
Miami	994	1196	76..	731	770	70..	966	1109	
Pulaski	210	333	1..	135	224	1..	215	326	
Porter	444	527	88..	343	401	7..	432	528	
St. Joseph	998	1052	174..	817	667	332..	953	1053	
White	510	536	13..	206	305	34..	464	488	
Starke	66	122	0..	New County	..	56	144		
Total	7354	8335	710..	5152	5381	1125..	6930	8038	
X.							Brenton.	Cham'	
Allen	1225	1964	24..	991	1059	13..	1061	1713	
De Kalb	391	780	04..	347	577	45..	456	676	
Elkhart	1068	1343	28..	756	1050	142..	942	1202	
Kosciusko	1045	938	26..	797	676	64..	991	915	
Lagrange	667	677	117..	629	636	114..	761	694	
Noble	606	807	79..	497	613	53..	700	677	
Whitley	497	568	11..	318	373	21..	488	525	
Steuben	487	543	90..	315	352	194..	567	473	
Total	5986	7620	539..	4650	5336	646..	5966	6875	
XI.							Wallace	Harlan.	
Adams	362	672	14..	261	398	1..	330	644	
Blackford	108	263	15..	61	231	28..	105	348	
Grant	599	836	345..	325	623	359..	801	918	
Hamilton	971	961	401..	809	805	317..	1033	883	
Howard	539	526	165..	New County	..	523	466		
Huntington	706	888	38..	457	463	46..	690	749	
Jay	375	500	135..	276	392	142..	461	550	
Madison	1004	1282	83..	824	993	55..	927	1233	
Tipton	340	461	7..	183	235	3..	299	448	
Wabash	1145	959	91..	847	739	140..	1037	935	
Wells	415	710	23..	252	416	18..	401	605	
Total	6564	8058	1317..	4295	5295	1109..	6607	7779	

GRAND TOTALS.—Scott, 80,901; Pierce, 95,340; Hale, 6,929; Taylor, 69,907; Cass, 74,745; Van Buren, 8,100. For Governor—M'Carty, 73,545; Wright, 93,576.

Dists.	SUPREME JUDGES.	Maj.
I.	J. B. Howe, *W.* 74,188; W. Z. Stuart, *D.* 59,149—14,961	
II.	C Dewey, *W.*...74,361; A. Davison, *D.*..88,573—14,212	
III.	D. M'Donald, *W.* 75,986; S. E. Perkins, *D.* 87,531—11,545	
IV.	S. B. Gookins, *W.* 74,228; A. L. Roache, *D.* 86,213—11,985	

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 16; Democrats 34
House—Whigs..... 34; Democrats 66

MICHIGAN.

Dists.	President, 1852. W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.	W. Tay.	D. Cass.	F.S. V.B.	W. How'	D. Stuart.	F.S. Dex'
I.									
Jackson	1727	1840	484..	969	1547	1072..	2238	1530	77
Livingston	931	1419	133..	764	1128	280..	1055	1379	29
Washt'w	2274	2604	603..	2029	2081	917..	2477	2570	387
Wayne	3407	4680	368..	2544	3308	420..	3000	4646	112
Total	8339	10543	1588..	6306	8064	2689..	9370	10125	605
II.							Williams.	Noble.	
Branch	1077	1380	202..	665	1084	400..	1209	1444	
Cass	987	984	95..	783	902	191..	1069	992	
Hillsdale	1417	1596	391..	1027	1290	482..	1691	1659	
Lenawee	2419	2857	640..	1886	2171	795..	2919	2911	
Monroe	1112	1582	169..	800	1155	398..	1092	1753	
St. Joseph	1164	1259	252..	963	1011	418..	1387	1265	
Total	8176	9658	1749..	6124	7613	2684..	9367	10024	
III.							Williams.	Clark.	Up'
Allegan	547	582	66..	274	304	174..	545	614	7
Barry	478	652	107..	243	381	93..	502	639	84
Berrien	1017	1234	41..	953	1147	108..	1028	1242	0
Calhoun	1784	1824	440..	1254	1487	745..	1868	1855	151
Clinton	470	437	146..	213	340	131..	528	418	100
Eaton	637	786	225..	356	546	218..	642	800	141
Ionia	659	864	302..	379	603	477..	702	850	273
Kalama'o.	1374	1257	411..	1010	880	493..	1434	1246	239
Kent	1221	1519	166..	652	768	337..	1481	1336	54
Montcalm.	120	156	6..	New County	..	120	159	2	
Newaygo	40	104	0..	Do.	..	42	107	0	
Ottawa	363	756	59..	142	269	53..	508	653	1
Van Buren	613	771	87..	353	509	117..	569	846	17
Total	9323	10942	2056..	5829	7239	2946..	9969	10765	1069
IV.							Bradley.	Stev'.	Calk'
Chippewa.	No return	..	51	43	0..	54	47	0	
Genesee	1221	1145	301..	876	823	315..	1390	1011	224
Houghton.	No return	..	New County	..	165	141	0		
Ingham	786	929	128..	473	692	332..	786	955	47
Lapeer	618	819	142..	369	542	205..	708	844	10
Mackinac	38	292	0..	51	127	0..	38	296	0
Macomb	1058	1634	509..	855	1340	204..	1124	1631	424
Marquette.	No return	..	New County	..	22	39	0		
Oakland	2376	3178	552..	1942	2781	693..	2631	3098	280
Saginaw	367	694	73..	118	183	47..	377	660	40
Sanilac	106	252	0..	New County	..	111	247	0	
Shiawasse	519	584	52..	281	426	192..	572	590	2
St. Clair	852	1110	53..	665	814	82..	886	1122	0
Tuscola	80	62	34..	New County	..	84	65	21	
Total	8021	10699	1844..	5681	7771	2070..	8948	10746	1048

TOTALS.	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Free Soil.*
'52, *Pres*—Scott	33,859;	Pierce...41,842;	Hale.... 7,237
'48, *Pres*—Taylor	23,940;	Cass.....30,687;	Van B..10,389
'52, *Gov.*—Chandl'r	34,660;	M'Clel'd.42,798;	Chris'y. 5,850
Lt. Gov.—Walbrid'	33,704;	Parsons..42,900;	Hussey. 6,273
Sc. State—Pomeroy	34,163;	Graves...42,895;	Denison 5,927
Treas'r—Abell	33,970;	Whit'e...42,718;	Holmes. 6,340
Aud. Gen—Jones	34,344;	Sweglea..42,509;	Wheeler 5,982
Att. Gen—Bacon	33,936;	Hale 42,243;	Clarke.. 5936
Sup. Ins.—Penny	35,983;	Shear'n..42,822;	Howe .. 5,966
Land C.—White	33,843;	Kibbee..42,719;	Power.. 5,952
State B'rd of Educ'n	Spencer ..30,154; Larned ..30,200; Williams .30,241;	Crary...39,745; Whitt'e.39,670; Joslin...39,772;	Stone... 1,655 Fairfield 2,411 Bartlett 1,709

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 7; Democrats..... 25
House—Whigs..... 21; Democrats..... 51

MASSACHUSETTS.*

Second Trial for Congressmen.

Dists.	Whigs.	Dem. & Free Soil.
1.	Z. Scudder...4,016;	A. Howland, *W.* 2,368; Scattering 164
2.	Crocker.....3,599;	Weston, *F.S.*...3,455; Ide, *D.*... 738
3.	J. Edmands.3,816;	Adams, *F.S.*...2,978; Scattering 652
6.	Upham.....4,265;	Geo. Hood, *F.S.* 4,096; Scattering 793
7.	L. V. Bell...4,300;	N. P. Banks, *D.* 4,605; Scattering 281
8.	Wentworth.4,411;	H. Wilson, *F.S.* 4,319; Scattering 824
9.	I. M. Barton.2,796;	A. DeWitt, *F.S.* 4,039; Davis, *D.* 2925
10.	E. Dickinson.4,160;	S. F. Cutler, *D.*..1,625; Hopk' *F.S.* 1507
11.	Z. Goodrich.5,579;	Griswold, *D*...4,842; Scattering 316

Dists.	*To Fill Vacancies in the XXXIId Congress.* Whigs.	Dem. & Free Soil.
2.	F. B. Fay...4,989;	G. Hood, *F.S.*..4,821; Scattering 769
4.	L. Sabine...4,620;	Bolles, *F.S.*...4,055; Scattering 399
9.	J. H. Loud..3,595;	E. P. Little, *D.* 3,711; Scattering 65

* See page 49.

ILLINOIS.

I.	President, 1852. *Scott.*	Pierce.	Hale.	President, 1848. *Tay.*	Cass.	V.B.	*Wash.*	Cass.	Cam.
Boone....	551	525	338..	414	395	415..	562	538	320
Carroll...	499	351	72..	426	222	116..	478	341	90
Jo Davi's.	1481	1425	122..	1772	1392	134..	1459	1528	51
Lake	697	812	519..	321	446	1088..	897	801	303
M'Henry..	866	1199	645..	618	528	1016..	934	1225	540
Ogle.....	899	755	294..	682	480	413..	987	761	198
Stepenson.	976	1061	170..	730	763	111..	983	1061	145
Winneb'o.	1023	820	725..	866	240	807..	1102	851	610
Total...	6992	6948	2885..	5829	4466	4100..	7392	7106	2257

II.	*Aldrich.*	Went.	Col's
Cook.....	2089	3767	793..
De Kalb..	456	583	355..
Du Page..	381	586	386..
Kane.....	1160	1308	642..
Lee.....	478	573	77..
Rock Is'd.	764	686	96..
Whiteside	554	518	151..
Total...	5882	8021	2500..

III.	*Norton.*	Red'.	Bet'
Bureau ...	712	670	430..
Champaign	347	259	0..
De Witt..	616	540	20..
Grundy...	249	338	64..
Iroquois..	378	482	22..
Kendall...	515	532	252..
La Salle..	1204	1894	552..
Livingston	164	214	12..
M'Lean...	1266	1058	40..
Putnam...	300	248	230..
Vermillion	997	761	36..
Will	1251	1450	320..
Total...	7889	8446	1975..

IV.	*Knox.*	Ross.	Curtis
Fulton....	1843	2192	298..
Henry	357	475	91..
Knox.....	1080	1119	391..
Marshall..	646	579	61..
Mason....	561	621	5..
Mercer ...	575	498	92..
Peoria....	1556	1805	252..
Stark.....	336	350	82..
Tazewell .	1369	869	80..
Warren ..	806	781	153..
Woodford	339	625	49..
Total...	9168	9924	1554..

V.	*Browning.*	Richard'
Adams ...	2236	2635
Brown....	445	661
Calhoun ..	211	335
Hancock..	1286	1466
Henderson	547	414
M'Dono'h.	840	838
Pike.....	1745	1762
Schuyler..	844	980
Total...	8154	9091

VI.	*Yates.*	Calhoun
Cass.....	784	830
Christian..	356	426
Greene ...	864	1297
Jersey....	651	564
Macoupin.	841	1196
Menard ...	644	698
Morgan...	1397	1411
Montgo'y..	415	655
Sangamon.	2125	1606
Scott.....	730	708
Shelby	446	958
Total...	9253	10349

VII.	*Constable.*	Allen.
Clay	284	530
Clark.....	842	966
Crawford..	571	827
Coles.....	997	733
Cumberl'd	293	444
Edgar	892	924
Effingham.	175	527
Fayette...	437	678
Jasper....	258	461
Lawrence.	510	589
Logan	568	489
Macon....	355	486
Moultrie..	292	263

I.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	V.B.	Dur'	Wells	Dur'
Kenosha..	483	590	636..	with Racine	..	145	457	1112	
Milwau'e.	2019	3640	527..	1189	2151	626..	1227	4039	855
Racine ...	848	1308	776..	907	635	1931..	955	1099	858
Walworth	955	1141	1433..	804	550	1493..	842	1085	1593
Waukesha	939	1582	1186..	806	961	1001..	701	1662	1282
Total...	5254	8261	4558..	3706	4297	5051..	3870	8342	5731

II.	*Abbott.*	East'.	Enos.
Adams ...	111	86	0..
Bad Ax...	No return.	..	
Crawford.	rep. m.	42	..
Dane.....	1104	2133	288..
Grant.....	1341	1379	129..
Greene ...	659	865	186..
Iowa	895	948	0..
La Crosse.	260	325	10..
Lafayette.	850	1389	0..
Marathon.	No return	..	
Portage...	Do.	..	
Richland..	166	166	0..
Rock.....	1509	1691	923..
Sauk	511	595	156..
St. Croix...	m.	62	..
Total...	7406	9686	1692..

III.	*Shafter.*	Macy.	M'Ker.
Brown....	326	515	0..
Calumet..	149	245	0..
Columbia.	1133	1233	31..
Dodge....	1205	2264	429..
F. du Lac.	1055	1635	408..
Jefferson.	1203	1693	359..
Kewaunee	5	23	0..
Manitou'c.	209	874	9..
Marquette.	rep m.	300	..
Oconto ...	71	101	0..
Outagamie	145	429	44..
Sheboygan	662	1345	376..
Washing'.	1156	2350	183..
Waupacca	No returns	..	
Waushara.	147	174	116..
Winnebago	707	949	575..
Total...	8183	14130	2530..

Piatt.....	192	161	0..	132	138	0..	189	162	
Richland..	174	109	0..	321	281	0..	377	343	
Total...	6840	8187	59..	5800	6066	84..	7005	8283	

VIII.	*Gillespie.*	Pouke.	Bis'*
Bond.....	494	485	27..
Clinton....	375	670	0..
Jefferson .	395	865	0..
Madison ..	1548	1715	31..
Marion ...	285	762	28..
Monroe...	294	1125	0..
Randolph.	575	814	220..
St. Clair..	998	2571	0..
Washing'n	251	753	28..
Total...	5215	9770	334..

IX.	Scat.	Allen.
Alexander.	105	296
Edwards..	291	162
Franklin..	196	709
Gallatin...	324	592
Hamilton..	223	754
Hardin....	244	212
Jackson...	347	531
Johnson ..	135	751
Massac....	268	449
Perry.....	277	564
Pope	320	439
Pulaski...	112	246
Saline	209	633
Union	169	830
Wabash..	469	565
Wayne...	359	757
White....	749	782
William'n	344	799
Total...	5141	9861

TOTALS.	64934	80587	9906.	53047	56300	15774			

LEGISLATURE.—Senate—Whigs, 5; Democrats, 20. House—Whigs, 18; Dem., 56; F. S., 1. * Bissel, Ind. D.

WISCONSIN.

| *Dists.* | President, 1852. *Scott.* | Pierce. | Hale. | President, 1848. *Tay.* | Cass. | V.B. | *Dur'*

TEXAS.

1852—PRESIDENT—1848.

Co's.	Scott.	Pierce.	Tay.	Cass.
Anderson	150	412..	83	229
Angeline	28	56..	29	52
Austin...	7	22..	45	175
Bastrop..	94	243..	42	191
Bell.....	26	157..	New Co.	
Bexar....	299	804..	189	332
Brazoria.	43	143..	83	172
Brazos...	9	34..	—	33
Burleson.	19	103..	9	64
Burnett ..	—	21..	New Co.	
Caldwell.	84	235..	27	99
Calhoun..	94	125..	71	76
Cameron.	242	329..	—	—
Cass.....	30	75..	107	228
Cherokee	248	696..	110	302
Collin....	58	135..	43	99
Colorado.	30	92..	20	68
Comal...	6	112..	14	105
Cook.....	5	14..	—	—
Dallas...	122	283..	57	209
Denton...	—	37..	7	46
DeWitt..	—	—..	16	81
Ellis.....	43	90..	New Co	
Fannin...	63	203..	88	245
Fayette..	165	341..	92	175
Fort Bend	31	86..	39	135
Freestone	38	138..	New Co.	
Galvest'n.	141	324..	71	76
Gillespie.	2	74..	—	—
Goliad...	—	—..	27	34
Gonzales.	120	209..	58	92
Gravson..	58	198..	47	134
Grimes...	53	142..	53	186
Guadal'e.	63	154..	31	72
Harris...	195	468..	289	443
Harrison.	283	402..	364	381
Hays	21	55..	12	43
Hender'n.	23	74..	42	68
Hidalgo..	48	119..	New Co.	
Hopkins.	29	116..	70	227
Houston.	46	125..	24	161
Hunt.....	19	121..	11	66
Jackson..	33	90..	13	64
Jasper....	30	121..	53	113
Lamar...	57	189..	186	358
Lavaca...	33	85..	13	34
Leon.....	48	124..	26	142
Liberty...	40	87..	68	144
Limest'e.	38	176..	40	154
Matagor'a	30	74..	69	79
M'Lennan	5	45..	New Co.	
Medina...	2	42..	—	45
Milam....	56	119..	38	119
Montgo'y.	74	120..	59	163
Nacogdo's	79	312..	97	313
Navarro..	89	220..	44	124
Newton..	16	111..	20	56
Neuces...	21	52..	66	56
Orange...	23	39..	New Co.	
Panola...	—	—..	43	194
Polk.....	75	157..	56	107
R. River.	86	233..	177	344
Roberts'n	53	95..	5	57
Rusk	242	590..	202	455
Sabine...	13	81..	38	181
S. Aug'ine	29	158..	70	234
San Pat'o.	—	30..	5	26
Shelby....	19	106..	99	336
Smith....	—	—..	57	144
Starr.....	68	76..	—	—
Tarrant..	11	61..	New Co.	
Titus.....	100	240..	123	296
Travis...	118	370..	29	249
Trinity...	3	17..	New Co.	
Tyler.....	5	52..	—	—
Upshur...	137	361..	—	—
Van Zandt	5	43..	26	68
Victoria..	9	96..	87	80
Walker..	72	228..	119	207
Washin'.	121	519..	123	373
Webb....	16	117..	New Co.	
Wharton.	17	59..	26	51
William'.	62	143..	16	41
Wood ...	15	42..	New Co.	
Total..	4995	13552	3770	8695

Maj. for Pierce, 8,557; do. for Cass, 4,925.

CALIFORNIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852. GOV. '51. CONGRESS, 1852.

Co's.	W. Scott.	D. Pierce.	W. Reading.	D. Bigler.	Whig. Ting'.	Whig. Edw'.	Dem. M'D'l.	Dem. Lath'.
Butte.....	1465	1735..	1207	1409..	1425	1424	1671	1673
Con. Costa	413	590..	181	174..	282	402	698	683
Calaveras.	2288	2838..	1078	1780..	2168	2220	2768	2768
Colusa ...	225	232..	81	77..	211	214	232	231
El Dora'o.	5144	6100..	2630	3072..	4973	5012	5987	6066
Klamath..	32	13..	337	170..	32	32	13	13
Los Angl's	497	674..	424	72..	468	464	567	564
Mariposa.	854	1292..	614	779..	853	853	1257	1271
Marin.....	147	154..	146	112..		No return.		
Mendocino		m.60..	New Co	..		No return.		
Monterey.	55	274..	127	195..	49	52	274	274
Nevada...	2834	2856..	1419	1466..	2564	2564	2805	2684
Napa	208	270..	141	82..	176	200	266	264
Placer....	2294	2839..	830	1196..	2258	2259	2822	2844
Sacram'o.	3637	3278..	1846	2269..	3100	3355	2910	3100
S.Joaquin.	1160	1198..	801	801..	1121	1124	1093	1108
S.L.Obispo	112	12..	58	8..	112	112	10	10
Santa Cruz	186	306..	213	35..	182	179	303	313
S. Franc'o.	4163	4226..	3343	2431..	4102	4140	3994	4057
San Diego.	107	105..	60	104..	101	101	103	103
S. Clara..	827	797..	839	377..	776	821	758	765
Siskiyou ..	449	474..	No return..		437	437	473	473
Solano....	308	363..	393	233..			m.53	53
Shasta....	727	970..	975	1169..	740	739	927	934
Sonoma...		m.205..	210	193..	283	288	479	488
Sutter....	42m.	..	124	139..		No return.		
Sierra....	1356	1610..	—	—..	1299	1619	1602	1625
S.Barbara.	63	106..	205	...	181	72	106	55
Tuolumne.	2541	3131..	1429	1580..	2358	2443	3077	3122
Tulare...	30	77..	—	—..	29	31	77	78
Trinity....	684	785..	545	552..	663	673	774	786
Yolo.....	50m.	..	182	292..	50	50m.		
Yuba	2073	2195..	2295	2507..	1933	1990	2112	2136
Total..	34971	39655.	22733	23274.	32976	33870	38210	38441

Maj. for Pierce, 4,684; do. for Bigler, 541; average do., for M'Dougall and Latham, 4,902.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 7; Democrats.....19

ASSEMBLY—Whigs.....22; Democrats.....40

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852. Whig. Scott	1852. Dem. Pierce.	1852. F. S. Hale.	1848. Whig. Taylor.	1848. Dem. Cass.	1848. F. S. Van B.	1844. Whig. Clay.	1844. Dem. Polk.	1844. Abol'st Birney	Population in 1850.
Alabama	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		771,671
Arkansas	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		209,757
California (incomplete	34,971	39,665	100	Admitt'd	since	1848.				92,597
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,380	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,288	5,971		91,532
Florida	2,875	4,318		4,639	3,238		Admitt'd	since	1844.	87,444
Georgia	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,120	43,147		906,101
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	851,470
Indiana	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	7,444	8,624	777	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitt'd	since	1844.	192,214
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	57,988		982,405
Louisiana	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		517,762
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	583,169
Maryland	40,022	35,077	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts	56,063	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,959	994,514
Michigan	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		606,526
Missouri	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,044
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,976
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	823	489,555
New York	234,882	262,083	25,299	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	3,097,394
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,287		868,903
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,773	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	1,980,427
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,536	6,332	2,311,786
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		147,545
South Carolina	Preside	ntial elec	tors ch	osen by	the legis	lature.				668,507
Tennessee	58,898	57,018		64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917		1,002,614
Texas	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3	Admitt'd	since	1844.	212,592
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	314,120
Virginia	67,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,790	50,683		1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitt'd	since	1844.	305,391
D. of C. & Territories										143,985
Total	1,384,577	1,587,256	157,296	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	23,191,558

Pierce over Scott, 202,679; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for the Whig Almanac. from the Seventh Census, 1850.

STATES.	METHODIST.			BAPTIST.			PRESBYTERIAN.			EPISCOPAL.			ROM'N CATHOLIC.			CONGREGATION'L			AGGREGATE U. S.		
	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch	Agg. Acc	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No Ch.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C. Prop'y.
Alabama.....	531	150,675	$276,939	505	158,880	$227,297	159	58,705	$222,775	16	6,220	$76,300	5	5,200	$300,000	—	—	—	1,235	388,056	$1,132,076
Arkansas.....	73	14,250	27,070	73	14,730	21,370	25	7,200	28,275	2	350	4,250	6	1,400	6,650	—	—	—	185	39,930	89,315
California.....	4	1,400	15,300	1	400	5,000	1	500	8,000	—	—	—	17	7,300	230,000	—	—	—	25	9,600	258,300
Connecticut...	178	56,625	351,550	113	44,334	406,034	17	7,500	88,700	100	44,350	773,875	12	9,015	97,500	252	127,320	$1,657,185	719	305,249	3,554,894
Delaware.....	106	29,300	127,345	12	2,975	16,800	26	10,160	75,500	21	7,650	73,900	3	1,630	15,000	—	—	—	180	55,741	340,345
Florida	75	18,016	55,260	45	10,400	25,640	14	5,700	31,560	10	3,810	37,800	5	1,850	13,600	—	—	—	152	41,170	165,400
Georgia.....	735	233,143	393,743	821	310,063	390,801	92	39,996	218,805	19	8,975	109,910	8	4,250	79,500	1	250	2,700	1,723	612,892	1,269,159
Illinois.....	339	176,474	327,290	265	91,620	204,095	198	81,529	395,130	27	14,000	78,350	58	29,000	220,400	46	15,576	89,250	1,167	479,078	1,476,335
Indiana	745	256,372	482,460	412	136,333	211,585	267	103,432	324,170	24	7,300	74,000	63	25,115	167,725	2	1,400	8,000	1,947	689,330	1,512,485
Iowa.....	50	12,197	43,450	16	3,497	19,550	24	6,655	28,350	4	,670	5,000	17	3,990	28,250	14	4,725	21,550	148	37,759	177,400
Kentucky.....	522	167,860	462,955	789	290,460	571,655	222	99,006	492,303	17	7,050	112,150	43	24,240	336,910	—	—	—	1,818	672,033	2,260,098
Louisiana	106	30,260	236,500	72	15,358	30,470	17	9,510	149,300	12	4,410	57,900	55	37,240	1,045,650	—	—	—	278	104,080	1,782,470
Maine	171	55,111	259,695	283	93,079	426,787	7	4,086	32,000	8	3,937	52,600	11	6,650	20,700	165	67,153	526,270	851	304,477	1,712,152
Maryland.....	479	181,715	837,665	43	16,800	132,810	57	23,235	378,300	133	60,105	610,877	65	31,100	1,161,532	—	—	—	909	390,265	3,947,884
Massachusetts	255	94,011	934,380	262	114,140	1,460,350	15	7,785	82,500	53	23,595	697,250	36	30,315	477,500	439	237,237	3,279,089	1,430	682,908	10,205,234
Michigan	103	33,610	142,650	58	17,615	84,050	67	22,530	142,650	25	8,425	82,800	42	15,972	159,775	29	10,500	59,550	362	118,892	723,200
Mississippi....	406	112,983	240,265	836	105,050	186,192	135	47,166	183,085	13	4,550	66,800	8	3,000	66,000	—	—	—	910	275,979	754,542
Missouri.....	200	57,350	280,245	273	71,857	154,480	108	41,750	285,970	10	4,200	155,600	64	26,102	494,575	—	—	—	773	241,139	1,558,590
N. Hampshire.	99	32,340	175,290	180	62,621	318,756	13	6,500	71,000	11	4,425	41,400	2	1,450	20,000	172	79,656	527,340	602	233,892	1,401,586
New Jersey ..	312	109,350	683,850	107	43,225	334,600	146	81,400	1,175,250	51	19,447	473,409	21	9,335	99,385	8	3,500	37,700	807	344,935	3,540,436
New York....	1,215	478,145	2,885,543	776	334,274	2,252,350	662	369,314	4,347,206	275	138,945	4,110,824	174	122,588	1,569,875	214	102,430	779,304	4,084	1,896,229	21,132,707
North Carolina	727	214,937	284,930	573	195,727	201,448	143	62,730	170,030	47	14,970	112,100	4	1,400	5,900	—	—	—	1,678	553,204	889,393
Ohio.....	1,520	539,846	1,542,181	545	184,098	598,730	659	271,499	1,388,199	79	31,975	367,425	130	76,215	763,307	100	41,920	207,880	3,890	1,447,652	5,765,149
Pennsylvania.,	878	339,026	1,715,658	317	127,308	866,395	755	357,481	2,574,700	135	67,324	1,483,700	139	89,251	1,084,204	9	3,100	17,250	3,509	1,566,418	11,551,885
Rhode Island..	23	9,310	102,900	100	40,131	366,300	—	—	—	26	11,606	248,500	7	7,300	72,500	21	11,703	178,550	221	98,736	1,252,900
South Carolina	467	159,920	311,168	413	165,805	293,363	125	64,465	471,125	71	28,510	615,450	14	6,030	78,315	1	2,000	70,000	1,163	453,930	2,140,340
Tennessee.....	831	240,353	378,511	611	188,815	269,421	357	132,717	365,531	17	7,810	85,300	3	1,300	45,000	—	—	—	1,939	606,695	1,208,876
Texas.....	83	28,985	56,095	30	8,075	19,790	15	6,100	19,070	5	1,025	15,100	13	6,760	79,700	—	—	—	164	74,495	200,530
Vermont.....	123	45,010	221,850	83	31,937	153,842	10	4,100	17,500	25	10,525	81,500	8	4,305	42,200	168	76,122	451,084	564	226,444	1,218,126
Virginia.....	1,602	315,763	721,003	639	241,689	687,918	236	101,625	567,165	167	73,884	527,150	17	7,930	126,100	—	—	—	2,336	884,691	2,849,176
Wisconsin	54	15,008	62,430	28	9,505	52,500	21	6,000	35,800	19	5,140	45,750	57	23,717	66,085	33	10,585	61,260	241	78,455	350,600
D. of C.& Ter's	17	10,960	93,900	7	3,560	31,300	7	5,200	78,000	8	6,400	75,500	157	84,033	334,820	1	500	6,200	210	117,553	732,820
TOTALS.....	12,484	4,220,293	14,730,571	8798	3,134,438	10,962,682	4591	2,045,516	14,447,880	1430	631,613	11,319,470	1269	705,993	9,308,658	1675	795,677	7,980,162	26,221	13,987,449	$87,149,459

ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

	Christians	Dutch Ref'd	Free Ch'h.	Friends.	Ger. Ref'd	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Men'nite.	Moravian.	Swedenb'n	Tunkers.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor S'ts
Number of Churches....	812	324	361	715	327	31	1,205	110	331	15	52	619	244	494	325
Accommodations.....	296,050	181,986	108,605	283,023	156,932	16,575	532,100	29,900	112,185	5,070	35,075	213,552	187,867	205,462	115,347
Value of Ch'h Prop'y...	$845,810	$4,096,730	$252,255	$1,710,867	$965,888	$371,600	$2,882,886	$94,245	$443,347	$108,100	$46,025	$690,065	$3,278,122	$1,767,015	$741,980

TABLE OF NATIVITIES

Of the White and Free Colored Inhabitants born in the United States.

STATES.	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.
Maine	517,117	13,509	1,177	16,535	410	460	973	134	201	36	113
New Hampshire	9,635	261,591	11,266	18,495	364	1,105	1,171	49	148	10	34
Vermont	835	19,609	232,086	15,059	801	4,551	7,218	171	158	1	23
Massachusetts	29,507	39,592	17,646	695,236	11,414	15,602	14,435	778	1,831	90	744
Rhode Island	768	716	459	11,888	102,641	3,976	2,055	193	427	50	365
Connecticut	670	795	1,568	11,366	6,890	292,658	14,416	1,174	1,055	58	265
New York	4,509	14,519	52,599	55,773	13,129	66,101	2,151,196	35,319	26,352	899	3,953
New Jersey	287	301	286	1,494	264	2,105	20,561	385,429	15,014	1,384	1,400
Pennsylvania	1,157	1,775	4,532	7,330	1,946	9,266	53,835	29,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013
Delaware	24	31	12	113	204	50	218	1,186	5,067	72,351	4,360
Maryland	456	260	262	1,421	209	484	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594
Dist. of Columbia	37	34	43	331	23	155	817	163	1,164	99	9,245
Virginia	271	239	231	1,193	100	556	2,934	11,447	323	542	10,328
North Carolina	63	26	27	261	59	272	468	174	665	96	635
South Carolina	63	39	37	407	97	228	884	182	362	14	320
Georgia	178	122	186	594	138	712	1,203	331	642	117	703
Florida	140	61	55	235	66	179	614	83	240	9	194
Alabama	215	151	155	654	74	612	1,448	271	876	73	757
Mississippi	139	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	981	67	791
Louisiana	316	247	283	1,620	239	469	5,510	498	2,493	117	1,440
Texas	226	97	144	414	56	369	1,589	205	1,005	61	521
Arkansas	80	49	82	174	36	121	537	117	702	51	326
Tennessee	97	64	179	331	38	261	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,554
Kentucky	227	225	277	665	226	448	2,881	1,249	7,491	507	6,470
Ohio	3,314	4,821	14,320	18,763	1,959	22,855	83,979	23,532	200,634	4,715	36,698
Michigan	1,117	2,744	11,113	8,167	1,631	6,751	133,756	5,572	9,452	368	537
Indiana	976	886	3,183	2,678	438	2,485	24,310	7,837	44,245	2,757	10,177
Illinois	3,693	4,288	11,381	9,230	1,051	6,899	67,136	7,848	37,979	1,397	6,898
Missouri	311	304	630	1,103	124	742	5,040	885	8,291	513	4,253
Iowa	713	589	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,134	1,199	14,744	439	1,888
Wisconsin	3,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	690	4,125	68,595	1,566	9,571	141	462
California	2,700	904	1,194	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164
Minnesota	365	47	100	92	3	43	488	115	227	3	31
Oregon	129	44	111	187	20	72	618	69	337	18	73
Utah	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,430	96	553	17	27
New Mexico	12	6	8	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37
Aggregate	584,310	371,469	377,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,698,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	528,393

STATES.	D. of C	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Flo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.	Ark.
Maine	28	94	27	31	24	24	6	16	21	9	6
New Hampshire	14	43	10	21	16	1	13	9	9	2	8
Vermont	5	21	7	5	18	6	11	5	12	1	2
Massachusetts	196	796	196	224	237	32	71	34	179	10	10
Rhode Island	64	191	76	57	68	22	13	8	21	4	
Connecticut	50	228	95	116	217	46	74	23	64	20	
New York	533	3,347	673	935	510	135	184	164	563	46	20
New Jersey	32	628	98	141	87	17	36	43	83	6	2
Pennsylvania	763	10,410	409	559	176	21	87	101	187	17	10
Delaware	28	139	18	13	14	4	4	6	4	1	
Maryland	1,940	7,030	225	158	74	37	51	143	181	24	14
Dist. of Columbia	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	26	45	55	58	7	4
Virginia	1,184	872,823	7,343	281	93	26	92	78	93	7	150
North Carolina	28	10,838	556,248	4,420	844	54	131	57	14	6	1
South Carolina	30	1,621	6 173	262,160	1,504	55	225	60	30	1	9
Georgia	72	7,331	37,522	52,154	402,582	1,103	3,154	184	42	28	25
Florida	33	643	3,537	4,470	11,316	20,563	2,340	92	146	8	5
Alabama	66	10,387	28,521	48,663	58,997	1 060	237,542	2,852	628	55	91
Mississippi	73	8,357	21,487	27,908	17,506	629	34,047	140,885	2,557	139	456
Louisiana	156	3,216	2,923	4,583	5,917	372	7,346	10,913	15,474	364	803
Texas	35	3,580	5,155	4,482	7,639	365	12,040	6,545	4,472	49,177	4,693
Arkansas	49	4,787	8,772	4,587	6,367	38	11,250	4,463	1,096	336	63,206
Tennessee	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,863	369	6,398	2,137	261	100	496
Kentucky	176	51,694	14,279	3,164	892	30	792	657	671	71	271
Ohio	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17	209	422	648	29	141
Michigan	45	1,504	312	81	68	12	19	34	30	4	25
Indiana	227	41,819	33,175	4,069	761	21	395	287	321	44	151
Illinois	226	24,697	13,851	4,162	1,341	23	1,335	490	480	63	727
Missouri	238	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67	2,067	638	746	248	2,120
Iowa	70	7,861	2,589	676	119	51	180	138	133	10	163
Wisconsin	33	1,311	322	107	495	4	49	35	73	4	67
California	86	3,407	1,027	519	876	54	631	772	929	250	350
Minnesota	3	59	6	4	4		6		4		11
Oregon	15	469	201	34	22	4	20	8	6	15	61
Utah	1	99	92	53	12	4	62	119	8	6	7
New Mexico	12	77	13	18	9	5	5		4	46	17
Aggregate	32,236	1,260,882	839,325	448,168	525,436	25,297	320,930	172,478	160,253	51,658	74,122

STATES.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Mich.	Ind.	Ill.	Mis,	Iowa.	Wis.	Cal*	Ter.	Total.
Maine.....	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	1	10	2	4	551,129
N. Hampshire.	3	11	66	48	20	31	12	4	10	1	2	304,227
Vermont.....	6	7	165	86	15	34	10	5	32		1	280,966
Massschusetts.	25	75	593	122	60	165	58	12	32	7	9	830,066
Rhode Island...	4	19	98	22	11	15	13	9	6		40	124,299
Connecticut....	13	41	400	89	47	80	28	18	23	11	3	332,536
New York.....	116	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	360	7	53	2,489,296
New Jersey...	21	64	372	66	61	61	28	7	15	3	1	430,441
Pennsylvania..	158	497	7,729	224	399	333	220	70	45	3	2	2,014,619
Delaware.....	4	16	54	12	19	5	8		1		2	83,968
Maryland.....	39	131	535	16	65	54	86	5	4	1	1	438,916
D. of Columbia	58	90	123	28	29	24	28	1	2		3	42,956
Virginia.....	1,501	2,029	5,206	33	288	126	223	37	11	4	3	925,795
N. Carolina....	2,037	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4			577,750
S. Carolina....	188	73	23	2	11	6	3			1		274,313
Georgia.....	8,211	458	46	3	50	41	60	1	2			517,995
Florida.....	112	87	53	7	14	8	7		3			45,320
Alabama.....	22,541	2,694	276	3	93	114	158	7	3			420,032
Mississippi....	27,439	3,948	594	10	413	311	303	7	4	1	5	291,114
Louisiana.....	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	1	205,921
Texas.....	17,692	5,478	947	125	1.799	2,855	5,139	109	42		14	137.070
Arkansas.....	33,807	7,428	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	106	13	6	9	160,345
Tennessee.....	535,084	12,609	742	7	769	872	920	30	8		2	755,655
Kentucky,.....	23,623	601,764	9,985	59	5,898	1.649	1,467	59	11		3	749,881
Ohio.....	1,873	13.829	1,219,432	2,238	7,377	1,415	656	378	196		24	1,757,556
Michigan.....	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,003	496	92	59	332	3	36	341,591
Indiana.....	12,734	68,651	120,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,006	407	99		11	931.392
Illinois.	32,303	49,558	64.219	2,158	30,953	343,618	7,228	1,511	1,095	3	16	736,931
Missouri.....	44,970	69,694	12,737	295	12,752	10,917	277,604	1,366	123		80	520,826
Iowa.....	4,274	8,994	30,713	521	19,925	7,247	3,807	50,380	692	3	135	170,620
Wisconsin.....	449	1,429	11,402	1,900	2.773	5,292	1,012	445	63,015		26	197,912
California.....	3,145	4,690	5,500	284	2,077	2,722	5,890	341	248	6,602	317	69,610
Minnesota.....	21	71	241	41	35	168	90	81	301	1	7	4,007
Oregon.....	402	730	653	37	739	1,023	2,206	452	10	25	7	11,992
Utah.....	294	256	694	121	303	1,285	519	726	30	14	76	9,355
New Mexico...	25	62	34	8	11	24	93	3	1	6	56	59,261
Aggregate....	826,631	859,407	1,514,885	153,057	633,117	389,507	315,428	56,738	66,790	6,709	949	17,736,792

TABLE OF NATIVITIES of Inhabitants in the United States, FOREIGN BORN.

STATES.	Eng'd.	Irel'd.	Scot.	Wl's.	Ger'y.	F'nce	Swit.	B.Am.	Mex.	O.C.†	Unk'n	Tot.Fo.‡	Aggreg.§
Maine....	1,949	13,871	532	60	290	143	11	14,181	2	417	584	31,456	583,169
N. Hamp.	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	9	2,501	5	82	178	13,571	317,976
Vermont.	1,546	15,377	1,045	57	218	40	2	14,470		76	323	32,831	314,120
Mass'tts..	16,685	115,917	4,469	214	4,319	805	72	15,862	32	2,534	3,539	160,909	994,514
R. Island.	4,490	15,944	983	12	230	80	8	2,024	7	328	135	23,111	147,545
Connec't.	5,091	26,689	1,916	11	1,671	321	55	959	4	645	794	37,462	370,792
N. York..	34,820	343,111	23,418	7,582	118,398	12,515	1,850	47,200	83	12,824	6,261	651,801	3,097,358
N. Jersey	11,377	31,092	2,263	116	10,686	942	204	581	23	1,030	521	58,364	489,326
Penn'nia.	38,048	151,723	7,292	8,920	78,592	4,083	914	2,500	42	2,757	2,296	294,871	2,311,786
Delaw'e.	952	3,513	155	17	343	73	22	21	3	112	63	5.211	89,242
Maryla'd.	3,467	19,557	1,093	260	26,936	507	68	215	8	1,177	462	53.288	492,666
D. of C'a..	682	2,373	142	20	1,404	80	36	32	9	189	77	4,967	48,000
Virginia..	2,998	11,643	947	173	5,511	321	83	235	4	479	585	22,394	948,774
N. Car'a..	394	567	1,012	7	344	43	3	30	2	122	217	2,524	580,491
S. Car'a..	921	4,051	651	10	2,180	274	18	57	4	496	48	8,662	283,523
Georgia..	679	3,202	367	13	947	177	38	108	8	358	597	5.907	524,499
Florida...	300	878	182	11	307	67	7	97	6	892	58	2,757	48,135
Alabama.	941	3,639	584	67	1,068	503	113	49	39	635	1,109	7,638	428,779
Missies...	593	1,928	317	10	1,064	440	41	79	13	473	576	4,958	296,648
Louisi'a..	3,550	24,266	1,196	48	17,507	11,552	723	499	405	6,667	620	66,413	277,954
Texas....	1,002	1,403	261	17	8,191	647	134	137	4,459	660	604	16,774	154,431
Arkans's.	196	514	71	11	516	77	12	41	68	122	824	1,628	162,797
Tennes'e.	706	2,640	327	17	1,168	245	266	76	12	283	1,759	5,740	763,154
Kentuc'y.	2,805	9,466	683	171	13.607	1,116	279	275	42	741	1,354	29.189	771,424
Ohio.....	25,660	51,562	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	3,291	5,880	26	2.370	4,393	218,512	1,980,461
Michig'n.	10,620	13,430	2.361	127	10,070	945	118	14,008	4	3,219	1,211	54,852	397,654
Indiana ..	5,550	12.787	1,341	169	28,584	2,279	724	1,878	31	1,083	2,598	54,426	988,416
Illinois...	18,628	27,786	4,661	572	38,160	3,396	1,635	10,699	30	5,026	3.947	110,593	851,471
Missouri.	5,379	14:734	1,049	176	44.352	2,138	984	1,053	94	2,515	1,322	72,474	594,622
Iowa.....	3,785	4,885	712	352	7,152	382	175	1,756	16	1,692	362	21,232	192,214
Wiscon...	18,952	21,043	3,527	4,319	34,519	775	1,244	8,277	9	14,030	784	106,695	305,391
Californ..	3,050	2,452	883	182	2,926	1,546	177	834	6,454	3,854	629	22,358	92,597
Territo's.	1,390	865	416	136	561	113	52	2,086	1,373	288	397	7,260	92,292
Aggreg...	278,675	961,719	70,550	29,868	573,225	54,069	13,358	147,700	13,317	68,179	39,227	2.210,828	19.986,847

* This column is evidently wrong, though furnished by the Census office. † "Other Countries," among which are 3,113 immigrants from Spain, 9,848 from Holland, 3,645 from Italy, 12,678 from Norway, 3,559 from Sweden, 10,549 from Prussia, and 5,772 from the West Indies. ‡ Total population foreign birth. § Aggregate free population of United States.

THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVII. FOR 1853.

PHRENOLOGY, the science of MIND, includes in its wide domain a knowledge of all the faculties, passions, and powers of the HUMAN SOUL: all the bodily organism over which the soul presides, with its structure and functions; and all the realm of nature to which man is related, and with which he should live in harmony. It includes a knowledge of man and his relations to God and to the Universe. It is thus a central and comprehensive science, beginning with the CONSTITUTION OF MAN, and ending with all his possible relations, SPIRITUAL and MATERIAL. It is thus that SELF-KNOWLEDGE is the basis of all knowledge.

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